DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,509. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—As a result of a British Cabinet Council yesterday another message was sent to the Boers. It is believed that the terms of the previous note are insisted upon, and that harsher measures are threatened in case of a refusal by the Transvaal. In the meantime preparations continue for sending a large army to South Africa. It is expected that at the last moment Cape Colony will declare itself an ally of the Transvaal. It is reported from India that Great Britain has concluded arrangements and will take possession of Delagoa Bay Nov. 1. President Krüger predicts a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. The commander of the Munich Military Academy has been removed because he prevented the cadets from cheering the Kaiser. Gen. Brault is dead; he was a strong friend of de Freycinet and became Chief of the General Staff of the French Army last year. There are twelve new cases of plague at Magude, near Delagoa Bay, and two deaths. By a decree of the Dominican Government, the primary elections are to be held Oct. 6-8. This is a revolutionary action, and sets aside the Constitution, but has been well received by the people. Jimenes has apparently no rival for the Presidency. The financial conditions are growing worse. The local legislative council of St. Kitts asked England to enter a reciprocity convention with the United States. The Government of Hawaii has appointed Judge A. S. Hartwell its unofficial representative at Washington. The Argentine Senate approved the plan of the Government to convert the currency at the ratio of 44 gold centavos to a paper dollar. The Muckross estate, including the Lakes of Killarney, is to be sold at auction Nov. 1.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Last night on the stage of the new Opera House, Chattanooga, Tenn., Julia Morrison shot and killed Frank Leiden.

Page 2.

The report that the Board of State Tax Commissioners had decided to tax franchises upon a valuation computed by capitalizing the net incomes of the corporations was pronounced baseless yesterday by Commissioner George M. Priest.

The Volkszeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party has refused to join the Independent Labor Party in the coming campaign.

Chairman Price's statement of the reasons for the withdrawal of certain members from the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth District has provoked sharp replies from two of the withdrawing members.

Page 3.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee yesterday abandoned the project of giving the breakfast at Claremont, and administered a rebuke to Gov. Roosevelt by approving the action of Gen. Roe in declining to give the Grand Army of the Republic the right of the line in the parade.

Page 4.

The Mazet committee made a final attempt yesterday to get a glimpse of the stockbook and options of the Ramapo Water Company and failed.

Page 5.

A public hearing was given yesterday on the proposed new Building Code by the Committee on Borough Affairs of the Municipal Council. A strong attack on the code was made by Simon Sterne and the Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

Page 7.

The presents for the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding were placed on exhibition at Newport yesterday. An immense number of beautiful and valuable gifts were shown.

Page 8.

The Shamrock tried to sail over the ten-mile equilateral triangular course yesterday, but her bobstay stretched and the yacht put back.

Pinkerton and Police Headquarters detectives have arrested several alleged desperadoes and bank and Post Office robbers as being concerned in the holding up and robbing of employes of the Massachusetts Electric Company, at Portsmouth, R. I.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday replied at length to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who suggested changes in the form of contract for the construction of the proposed underground railway. The Corporation Counsel, after considering the reply, said that the city and the commission would undoubtedly act harmoniously.

Page 9.

Herbert M. Harriman and Louis Livingston, Jr., were the survivors yesterday in the semi-final rounds for the Westbrook Cup, near Islip, L. I.

The New York baseball nine was beaten twice yesterday by the Pittsburgs on the Polo Grounds. The Brooklyns shut out St. Louis at Washington Park.

Page 14.

Mrs. Frederick Bridgens, a cousin of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, committed suicide on Tuesday by jumping into a pond at Oyster Bay, L. I. She was despondent over the death of her husband.

Frederick F. Marquand has instituted a suit against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, asking for a mandamus to compel the production of its books for inspection. The system, Mr Marquand alleges, is grossly mismanaged.

Mrs. McVicar, who was found dead in her flat on Thursday, with a bottle that had contained poison beside her, left a letter in which she charged that Frederick Mead, a rich merchant of this city, was responsible for her misfortunes. Mr. Mead denies this statement.

A $100,000 fire early yesterday morning destroyed nearly the entire block bounded by Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, occupied by coal and lumber yards. An explosion of 600 pounds of dynamite was narrowly averted.

Mrs Horace Chenery killed herself yesterday by leaping from the window of her room on the fourth floor of the Hotel Majestic. She had suicidal mania, as the result of a nervous affection, and when her nurse stepped from the room the sick woman seized the opportunity to kill herself.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 14.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

Struck by Express Train and Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Arthur Gordon, an employe of the McNamara brickyard, was to-day struck by the fast south-bound Atlantic Express on the New York Central. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the result of the accident was a broken collar bone and a few bruises for Gordon. The train which struck him is one which went over the embankment into the river at Garrison over a year ago.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

Save Money. Buy Official Dewey
Red Fires, Torches, and Flags at Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Co., 185 Franklin St.—Adv.

Hudson River Day Line. Finest, Fastest, roomiest, and cleanest steamers in the world. Music.—Adv.

ANOTHER MESSAGE SENT TO THE BOERS

Believed to Insist Upon Previous Terms and Threaten Others.

CAPE COLONY MAY REVOLT

Expected to Join the Transvaal at the Last Moment.

Further Arrests of Journalists and Outlanders Imminent in Johannesburg

—Preparations for Sending Large Army to Africa Continue.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Government, it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, yesterday afternoon, (Friday,) a message in accordance with the Cabinet's decision, as already outlined. It is said that the message also protests strongly against the accusation of bad faith on the part of Conyngham Greene.

In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army under Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, should President Krüger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise.

The Standard says it believes the Government has decided to convene Parliament next month.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is asserted here that an understanding exists in Pretoria that the Cape Colony Government will, at the last moment, declare in favor of the Transvaal.

"It is reported that fresh arrests of journalists and Outlander leaders are imminent in Johannesburg."

DELAGOA BAY FOR ENGLAND?

ALLAHABAD, British India, Sept. 22.—The Pioneer to-day prints a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa Bay Nov. 1.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Reported that It Approved a Message to the Boers Insisting on Terms of England's Former Note.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day, beginning at 12:30 P. M.

A large crowd assembled about Downing Street early in the day. The Cabinet Ministers were loudly cheered, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, receiving the lion's share of the applause.

Previous to the meeting of the Cabinet Lord Rothschild visited the First Lord of the Treasury, A. J. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with the money difficulties the Government is encountering regarding the prospective military campaign.

When the Cabinet went into session no new developments in the Transvaal situation had transpired. The dispatches from the Cape continued of a warlike tone and voiced the indignation of the British contingent against the Orange Free State and Afrikander attitudes.

The impression current here, though not based on anything tangible, was that, publicly, the Cabinet would only take steps tending to protract the negotiations, while secretly it would prepare the details of an aggressive campaign, perhaps deciding to convoke Parliament, though it was scarcely believed the latter determination would be announced immediately.

News from South Africa is eagerly awaited, as many think the Cabinet council will immediately be followed by a Boer raid.

The Cabinet meeting ended at 2:40 P. M. The Ministers were cheered as they came out of the Foreign Office. Nothing transpired regarding the action taken, though the general impression spread that a vigorous line had been adopted.

The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, immediately proceeded to the War Office.

Immediately after the Cabinet council the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, visited the Premier, Lord Salisbury, and had a long conference with him. The fact that a similar visit followed immediately the previous Cabinet council leads some persons to attach significance to it, and to infer that Emperor William of Germany is taking an active part in Transvaal affairs. The official German press bureau has been so outspoken in telling President Krüger that he need not expect German aid that it is scarcely possible to attach credence to that inference. It is much more probable that the question of Delagoa Bay was discussed.

Many rumors are current regarding the result of the Cabinet council, all professing to be based on good sources. But these are vague and contradictory. One news agency announces that immediate and decisive action has not been decided upon. The following, which The Pall Mall Gazette publishes, is believed to be correct:

"The comparatively short duration of the council warrants the conclusion that nothing of supreme importance was decided at it, and such be believe to be the fact.

"Information in our possession is to the effect that it was an interim Cabinet, summoned to consider an interim dispatch. It is believed that this paper, which met with the unanimous approval of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues, will be published as soon as received by the Boer Government, on Monday or at the latest on Tuesday."

According to The Pall Mall Gazette, the dispatch opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitz's last reply and proceeds with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign State, once more pointing out British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, concluding with the intimation that the Imperial Government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms, and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very soon.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that another meeting of the Cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday.

THE TRANSVAAL'S SIDE.

Green Book Gives Details of Preliminary Negotiations and Charges England with Bad Faith.

PRETORIA, Sept. 22.—A Green Book has been issued containing the report of State Attorney Smuts to the Government on the pourparlers between himself and the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, leading to the conditional five years' franchise proposal.

Mr. Smuts asserts that the proposal was the result of a private discussion and an arrangement that both Governments should informally decide about the offer and its acceptance before the offer should be formally submitted. He also contends that the exact draft of the offer was wired to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and that the Imperial Government sent a dispatch to Mr. Greene, which the latter interpreted as an acceptance of the offer.

Mr. Smuts says that had the Transvaal known any difficulty would be made about suzerainty, his Government would never have made the proposals, but would probably have immediately accepted the invitation to a joint commission of inquiry regarding the seven-year proposal.

He also denies that he promised Mr. Greene that the new members of the Raad would be allowed to speak English. All he said on this subject, he declares, was that the matter would easily settle itself, and he shows that, in the telegram to Sir Alfred Milner, no mention was made of this subject.

The Government denies that State Attorney Smuts has informed Conyngham Greene that further British mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

F. W. Reitz, the State Secretary, says that when martial law is proclaimed it will apply to the whole country. Mr. Reitz has replied to an application made by certain Outlanders to remain in Johannesburg in the event of war that all who desire may do so.

Commandant Gen. Joubert, replying to numerous requests on the part of journalists for permission to accompany the commands, said that applications were premature.

KRUEGER PREDICTS PEACE.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—Writing to an intimate friend here, President Krüger says:

"Things are serious and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be attained."

In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, discussing the question of volunteers, W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, said he hoped some day to see a force established in which the English and the Dutch would unite for the defense of the colony and render it independent of imperial troops.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon published a special dispatch from Cape Town, which says it is stated that the Boers have given a guarantee to their sympathizers in the Orange Free State and Cape Colony that the Transvaal will not be the first to make war.

ACTION OF ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I have the best authority for the statement that the Orange Free State Raad has unanimously resolved to assist the Transvaal against British aggression."

CHOATE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, visited the Foreign Office to-day. It was understood that his visit was in relation to the Alaskan negotiations. In an interview Mr. Choate said:

"Of course, Lord Salisbury did not discuss the Transvaal crisis with me. I can say that the United States has made no representations of any kind regarding the Transvaal, and the same applies, so far as I know, to Germany. I hope there will be no war, but things are quite uncertain."

Mr. Choate returned to Scotland this evening.

NO IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—No American citizen in the Transvaal Republic stands in danger of impressment into the Boer army, in the opinion of the State Department. Notwithstanding many appeals that have been received from private sources to protect our citizens from such impressment, it is not regarded as necessary to change in any manner the well-established policy in the department in dealing with such subjects.

It is possible for an American to lose his United States citizenship by long residence in the Transvaal by concentrating his business there, by failure to clearly establish his intention to return to the United States, and in other ways. In such cases the State Department cannot demand exemption, and it is conceivable that there are a number of individuals of this status in the Transvaal. But all real American citizens will be fully protected and all of their exemptions will be upheld by the United States Government.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Believing that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is imminent, most of the Russian newspapers make no attempt to conceal their sympathy with the Boers.

The Novoe Vremya raises the question of the maintenance of the Suez Canal as an international waterway if the whole of East Africa, from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, is to be formed into a compact British colony.

The Novosti comments in bitter terms upon "England's grab policy," and warns her that the war would not be a triumphal march.

WAITING FREE STATE'S ACTION.

Executive Session of Its Volksraad May Last Into Next Week.

PRETORIA, Sept. 22.—President Krüger has been in telegraphic conference with President Steyn this afternoon regarding the situation, and the decision of the Raad of the Orange Free State is awaited with interest.

Large numbers of local Danes, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders, and Americans have offered their services to Commandant General Piet J. Joubert in the event of hostilities.

The elder burghers still fail to see the grounds of a casus belli, but if Mr. Chamberlain makes what they would characterize as "humiliating demands," such as, for instance, disarmament, war would be inevitable.

The Executive Council sat until 5 o'clock yesterday evening. A telegram containing President Steyn's reply to Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, was loudly cheered.

A large order for horses has been given in the Orange Free State. The Field Cornets say that in the event of mobilization 4,000 men will be available at Pretoria alone.

It is reported that an experiment at Zuurfontein with a locally manufactured dynamite gun resulted in the gun bursting, but no one was injured.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—It is understood here that the secret session of the Raad of the Orange Free State will continue until the beginning of next week.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—The remainder of the Nineteenth Hussars and the Cavalry Staff have sailed for the Cape.

The cost of transporting the Indian contingent to South Africa is estimated at £400,000.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—The Berkshire Battalion, it is reported, will be moved tomorrow from King William's Town to the Orange Free State border, apparently in response to President Steyn's speech at the opening of the Raad yesterday.

Field Cornets Arrogant.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 22.—Refugees from Barberton complain bitterly of the arrogance of the Field Cornets. They say British boys of fifteen years are placed on the lists of the commandeering.

German Peace Society to Protest.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The German Peace Society, at its meeting in this city to-morrow, will adopt resolutions protesting against a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The New York Herald To-morrow (Sunday)
will be a magnificent special Dewey number. No visitor to New York during the great celebration of next week can get along well without the Sunday HERALD'S great Dewey number, which will contain full details of the plans of the civic celebration, maps, and tables of the land and naval parades, when and where to go to see all that is to be seen, places of interest which out of town visitors will want to find. Price as usual.—Adv.

Discontinuance of Boats on the Sandy Hook Route.
The Steamers of this Line will be discontinued after the trips of September 28th.
The travel to and from New York and the Sea Shore north of Long Branch will be accommodated by special trains.—Adv.

OHIO REPUBLICANS' CAMPAIGN.

Opens To-day with Bushnell Arrayed Against the Administration—Cabinet Members on the Stump.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The opening of the Republican campaign in Ohio to-morrow is being awaited with great interest here. The report that Gov. Bushnell has refused to attend excites no great surprise.

A straw which shows which way the wind blows was Gov. Bushnell's attitude in the case of Lawrence Hoon, an Ohio soldier in the Philippines. Hoon sent word to America that Gen. Otis had imprisoned him for a year for the trivial offense of writing a letter to the General. Gov. Bushnell at once recited the story in print, inferentially attacking the Administration for its treatment of a brave young Ohioan. He did not take the trouble to investigate the case, and when the Administration was forced by his attack to do so, Gen. Otis reported that the young man had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the crime of forgery.

Gov. Bushnell's readiness to assail the Administration without waiting for an investigation indicated to politicians that his attitude in the Ohio campaign would not be friendly, and that anything which would embarrass the Administration might be expected from him.

The Administration is not pleased with the way things look in Ohio, and no effort will be spared to elect Nash. Some of the members of the President's Cabinet will stump the State, and there will be no lack of "spell-binders," chosen from the most prominent orators in the party.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK AT AKRON.

Will Make an Address at the Republican Campaign Opening.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt of New York will speak here to-morrow at the opening of the Ohio Republican campaign.

The survivors of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, which, under Col. Charles Dick, participated in the Santiago campaign, will be here to welcome Gov. Roosevelt and act as his escort in the parade. Delegations from all the larger cities in Northern and Central Ohio are expected, and present indications are that the attendance will be very large.

George K. Nash, the Republican candidate for Governor, also will make an address.

MRS. HUNT'S FAMILY TROUBLE.

Richard Howland Hunt Declared to Have Become Infatuated with Another Woman—His Wife's Story.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 22.—The principal subject of discussion in social circles here and at Garden City is the trouble in the family of Richard Howland Hunt, who lives in Garden City, just outside of this village. The family is well known here and in Garden City, and both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are highly regarded.

Mrs. Hunt is still living at the house the family rented from the Garden City Company on the road between this place and Garden City. It is a pretty cottage, situated somewhat outside of the built-up portion of Garden City. She left it some time ago, but returned after her husband ceased to live in it. He is said to be living in Manhattan now.

The couple had been married a dozen years or more before the trouble, which Mrs. Hunt alleges caused a separation, began. They have three children.

Mrs. Hunt, in telling of her troubles, is reported to have said that up to the time she attained prominence through her work on behalf of the sick soldiers at Montauk a year ago she and her husband never had any dispute. While she was nursing the sick, both at Montauk and at the hospital which she managed later on at this place, she was almost entirely separated from her husband and family. She says that during this time her husband wrote to her almost daily, and the letters were such as a loving husband would write. She also says that when she returned she found that another had supplanted her in his affections, and that her husband when taxed with this did not deny the fact. She also claims that this woman was married, lived in Garden City, and had been a friend of hers.

Mrs. Hunt further told friends that she had no cause for divorce, and intimated that her husband was infatuated with the woman, but that there was nothing criminal upon which to base an action.

Mr. Hunt is said to be contributing to the support of his wife and children, but it is also reported that the support is provided through members of his family, who also said not to have broken off relations with Mrs. Hunt as a result of the trouble between her and her husband.

Mrs. Hunt refused to be seen this afternoon. When a call was made at the house a maid who opened the door stated that Mrs. Hunt was "not at home." She also said that she did not know when Mrs. Hunt would be in. She knew nothing about Mr. Hunt's movements or when he could be seen.

Friends of the family in Garden City say they do not think the case will get into the courts. They understand that arrangements are being made by which Mrs. Hunt and her children will receive an income, and there the matter is expected to end. Mr. Hunt's friends refuse to discuss the matter.

Richard Howland Hunt is the eldest son of the late Richard M. Hunt, the eminent architect, and is about thirty-six years old. His mother, who is living, was Miss Catherine Howland, a sister of Mr. Gardiner G. Howland, and of the late Mrs. Hamilton Hoppin. Mr. Hunt married in 1887 Miss Carow, the eldest daughter of Mr. Prescott D. Carley, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and the elder sister of Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Jr. Mrs. Hunt has always been considered a beautiful woman, and the young couple for some years were prominent in society. Mr. Hunt succeeded to his father's business at the latter's death, a few years ago, and has made an enviable record in his profession. He is a member of the Century, Tuxedo, Racquet, Players, and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs.

STATUE OF COL. THOMAS CASS.

Unveiled at Boston Yesterday to Replace One Removed.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The new bronze statue of Col. Thomas Cass, commander of the old Ninth Massachusetts Infantry in the civil war, was unveiled in the Public Garden this afternoon under most appropriate conditions. The exercises were held about the statue, which stands in the southeast side of the garden, near the entrance to the subway.

The memorial is erected by the Society of the Ninth Regiment to the memory of their first Colonel, and at their solicitation Mayor Quincy presided at the exercises today. He said in his introductory remarks that no person could unfavorably criticise the statue, for the Paris Salon had awarded the sculptor, Richard E. Brooks, a gold medal of the third class for the excellence of the work.

The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Craig, a daughter of Col. Cass. The orator of the occasion was Col. Daniel G. McNamara of Roxbury, himself a member of the old Ninth.

The statue pedestal bears the words: "Thomas Cass, Colonel Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, fell at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862."

It is an incident of local interest that this statue replaces one—also of Col. Cass—erected here some years ago, although intended to mark the soldier's grave, which was so constantly criticised by artists that its removal was made necessary when a new memorial was in readiness.

Ex-Senator White Seriously Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The Post says that ex-Senator White is lying dangerously ill at the Palace Hotel, and that today he suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Senator White returned but a few days ago from a trip to the country, but he was so feeble that he was compelled to take to his bed. His condition to-day is such as to greatly alarm his friends.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.
Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited.—Adv.

REAL MURDER ON A STAGE

Julia Morrison Kills Frank Leiden in a Chattanooga Theatre.

SAYS SHE WAS INSULTED

Actress and Stage Manager Had Often Quarreled—Assailant and Her Husband Are in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Miss Julia Morrison, leading woman of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, shot and instantly killed Frank Leiden, the stage manager, on the stage of the new Opera House to-night in view of an audience of fully 2,000 people. She and her husband, J. H. James, were taken to jail.

Miss Morrison and Mr. Leiden had been quarrelling for some time, and she had threatened several times to leave the company. At rehearsal this afternoon they renewed their quarrel and Leiden, so she says, reprimanded her very severely before the entire company, whereupon she lost her temper and slapped his face.

It appears that they quarreled over the woman's alleged bad acting, Leiden accusing her of being an amateur. Leiden did nothing to resent the blow, but to-night, during the first act of the farce, she says, he made an insulting remark to her in a stage whisper.

She thereupon ran quickly to the wings, where she had placed a revolver, and returning faced Leiden, who was on the stage, and fired three times.

All the shots struck him in the head, and he fell, dying.

The audience was completely surprised, for it had heard nothing that passed between the pair except the playwright's words. At first it thought the scene was part of the play, but the sight of the blood caused a panic, and there was wild excitement.

Leiden was picked up by some members of the company, but he was dead.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that the murder was premeditated and wholly unjustifiable.

The woman claims to be from New Orleans. James is held as the instigator of the crime.

HELD ON A STRANGE CHARGE.

Prisoner Said to Have Been Hired by One Now Dead to Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLISH, Ind., Sept. 22.—The excitement over the news that Thomas Bauman had not committed suicide one year ago, but had hired another man to kill him and paid $500 for the service, culminated this afternoon in the arrest of Peter R. Boyle upon the charge indicated. He gave a bond of $2,500.

Boyle, who was formerly a newspaper man, but now a farmer, laughs at the charge. He admits that Bauman offered him the $500, but that it was offered to a half dozen men.

FRESHMEN WIN THE RUSH.

Drive Sophomores Away from the Cannon on Princeton's Campus.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The annual rush between the Freshman and Sophomore classes occurred to-night. The Freshmen formed in marching order early in the evening and paraded through the streets. They sang songs and cheered for their class and every one but the Sophomores. The latter also formed and marched about the village.

Great care was taken to keep the marching lines apart, and they paraded different streets. Both lines entered the university yards about the same time and marched upon the historic old cannon, which is half buried in the campus, the Sophomores to protect it, the Freshmen to endeavor to gain it and the different privileges which its capture allows by tradition.

The two classes met and a brief but hot struggle resulted. The Freshmen won, forcing the older classmen to retire. The Freshmen then continued their parade without opposition. Several students were hurt, but none seriously.

A FLAG FROM THE KAISER.

German Soldiers in Chicago to Receive One in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Arrangements are under way by the Old German Soldiers' societies of this city for the reception and dedication of a flag that will arrive in two weeks from the German Emperor. Representatives of the societies have called a special meeting to be held Sunday afternoon in Jung's Hall, on Randolph Street, when further plans will be made.

This will be the second flag sent to this country by the Kaiser, who praises the German-American soldiers. On one side of the flag will be the German eagle, with a German inscription, and on the other the American eagle. The first flag received from Germany was sent to the Chicago Grieger Verein twenty years ago, and since then it has passed in succession from one to another until every society in the city has had possession of it.

CHICAGO TO HAVE AUTO-CARS.

Berlin System Expected to Solve the Terminal Problem in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Siemes & Halske Company announces it will introduce the Berlin system of autocars in Chicago. These cars carry about twenty-five passengers, and can run on either street-car tracks or a paved roadway.

They will be operated by storage batteries, and it is claimed that they will solve the terminal problem in this city.

C. S. Knight, Vice President of the company, says the plant in Chicago will be enlarged for the construction of the busses and the work begun as soon as the great demand the firm now has for automobiles slackens.

"Bostonians" Chorus Girl Found Dead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Grace Waggoner, a member of the chorus of the Bostonians, now singing at the Star Theatre, was found dead in bed this morning at the Lincoln Hotel.

Death was due to heart disease. Miss Waggoner was about nineteen years old and was from the West.

Boy Dragged by a Kite and Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Charles, the seven-year-old son of Andrew Lewis of Mount Morris, while flying a giant kite, was carried over the edge of a cliff, the top of his father's farmhouse, and a high stone wall by a fierce northern gale catching the kite just as it mounted to the end of the rope. He was seriously injured.

The New York Central Announces
the following changes in Summer resort train service: Last trip of the Saratoga and Montreal Special at 9.40 A. M. to-day; connections for the North will hereafter be made by the Fast Mail leaving New York at 8:45 A. M. The Morning train for the Thousand Islands will make its last trip at 7:50 A. M. to-day; connections will hereafter be made by the Empire State Express, leaving New York at 8:30 A. M. The evening train for the Thousand Islands after this date will leave New York at 9:15 P. M.—Adv.

JERRY SIMPSON HOOTED OFF.

His Denunciation of the Philippine War Roused a Wichita Audience of Old Soldiers to Frenzy.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Because he called the war in the Philippines a failure and demanded that it be abandoned, former Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted from the platform at an Old Soldiers' reunion here this afternoon.

The ex-Congressman had just reached the peroration of a speech in which he had scathingly denounced the policy of the McKinley Administration in the Philippines when an old soldier in the audience called him a traitor and demanded that he leave the platform. In a moment pandemonium reigned in the audience of 3,000 people gathered to hear the speech.

Simpson's adherents, who occupied the front seats, gathered around him, while a determined crowd of his opponents collected a few feet away. By this time two-thirds of the audience was on their feet, and from all parts of the house came cries of "Put him out!" "Kill the traitor!" and "Down with the Tagalo."

It looked for a moment as if the opposing forces would clash. The opportune arrival of the police prevented the threatened riot, however, and Simpson was allowed to leave the platform unmolested.

In that part of his speech he had been able to deliver Simpson had severely criticised Chester I. Long, his successful opponent in the last Congressional fight, for declaring from the same platform yesterday that he would vote men and money without limit if necessary to subdue the Filipinos. He was merely assisting in so voting, said Simpson, in continuing the war of oppression where Spain left it off.

"If this is treason or sedition," he said defiantly, "you had better arrest me, for I intend to continue to utter just such sentiments!"

LAMP BURNED HER TO DEATH.

Miss Gedney Had Gone to Comfort a Bereaved Parent Near Newburg When the Accident Happened.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Miss Telazel Gedney, a New York girl, was burned to death last night by the explosion of an oil lamp.

She had come to Hopewell Junction, near this place, to visit friends, and was particularly intimate with Mrs. Harpel, whose daughter Georgia died a short time ago.

Miss Gedney had been a childhood friend of the dead girl. They were both engaged to be married, and the age of each was twenty-three years.

The death of Miss Harpel had prostrated her mother, and it was to cheer her spirits that Miss Gedney went to spend the afternoon at the Harpel home yesterday.

In order to divert her hostess's mind from brooding over grief, the young girl suggested that they make some alterations in a dress that was being finished for Mrs. Harpel.

It was in going to the dark garret with a lamp to get this dress that the explosion occurred. The girl's screams attracted neighbors to the scene, who wrapped rugs about her in a vain effort to extinguish the flames.

She lingered four hours in agony, retaining consciousness, and died at about 8 o'clock in the evening. When the attending clergyman told her she must die she accepted it calmly, and expressed a wish to be with her dead girl friend.

Miss Gedney lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gedney, in a boarding house at 2,041 Seventh Avenue. The mother is prostrated with grief. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

TRIED TO EXCISE HER TONGUE.

Act of a Port Chester Woman Who, Neighbors Said, Talked Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Jane Miller of Port Chester last evening attempted to cut out her tongue. It is thought her mind had been temporarily affected. Her husband is a fruit dealer, and she has been sickly for some years.

She was a great talker, and this caused the neighbors to talk. It is said that yesterday she had an argument with another woman which ended in her being told that she had too much tongue. This remark seemed to worry her and she spoke of it during the day.

Early in the evening Mrs. Miller went to her room, and, seating herself in front of a mirror, took a pair of shears and attempted to cut her tongue off. She only succeeded in making a deep gash in it, when the pain became excruciating and she called for help. A physician arrived soon afterward and dressed the wound.

Mrs. Miller is now being watched for fear she will do herself more injury.

FOUGHT A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 22.—Hugh Thompson's photograph gallery was the scene of a duel with swords to-day. A handsome young woman was hired by Thompson as his assistant. Later a man in a state of great excitement entered the gallery. He said his name was Maguire and that he was the husband of the girl. Exactly how the fight started is uncertain, but hanging on the wall were two sabres, and in a moment Thompson and Maguire were engaged in deadly conflict.

The girl called for help, and as Arthur Rickard, a furniture man, rushed into the gallery he saw Thompson on the floor covered with blood, and Maguire apparently about to run the sword into Thompson's chest. Rickard pulled Maguire off and the latter fled. No arrests have been made. Thompson's injuries may prove fatal.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DISAGREE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Amid convulsive sobs, Mrs. James J. Powers, wife of a contracting engineer at Central Park, L. I., to-day told Judge Barnard a story of alleged cruelty at the hands of her husband. Mr. Powers is seeking the custody of a baby sixteen months old, which is at present in the possession of his wife, and Mrs. Powers asks for a separation from her husband and the right to care for and maintain the child.

The couple have been married nine years and have five children living. In relation to one that is dead, Mrs. Powers told a pathetic story which dimmed the eyes of the courtroom listeners. She said that at the time of its death she lived with her husband in Peekskill. The baby was then seventeen months old and had been delicate from birth. The attending physician warned them that only by the greatest care could it be nursed back to health and strength. One day the child had five convulsions, and the mother testified that when her husband came home and she informed him of it, he accused her of giving it unfit food and making it sick. The mother sobbed loudly at the recollection of the incident. Continuing, she testified that the doctor told her if the child had another convulsion it would die, and that night she awakened her husband to tell him that she feared the baby was dying, and he told her to go away and not bother him.

Subsequently she sent the nurse to tell him that the baby was dead, and he entered the death chamber and tore the dead child from her arms and told her she had killed the boy. He refused to allow her to come near the body again. On the day of the funeral, Mrs. Powers said, her husband would not let her go to the grave, and abused her because the immortelles upon the coffin were not tied with ribbon. The case was adjourned until Oct. 2.

SUNDAY JOURNAL DEWEY NUMBER.
The Sunday Journal Great Dewey Number. Out to-morrow. Original portrait of Dewey, 22x28 inches, in five colors and gold frame, Free. Handsome Dewey Sections in halftone and color. Out to-morrow—Sunday.—Adv.

WOULD OVERTURN CROKER

Democrats Secretly Take Steps to Wage War on the Chief.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

Will Be Issued After Another Meeting Next Week—Ex-Justice Daly in the Movement.

Some twenty Democrats of varying degrees of prominence met secretly at the Manhattan Hotel last night and took steps toward the formation of an Anti-Croker organization in this city. Among those who were present were ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., Dr. William R. Pryor, ex-Congressman Edward J. Dunphy, and Andrew A. McCormick, formerly manager of the Broadway Theatre.

Much secrecy was observed in the calling of the conference and no report of its proceedings was made public. The meeting, which was held in the assembly hall of the hotel, annex, lasted for two hours. When it was adjourned, the statement was made that another meeting will be held some night next week, when it is expected that the promoters of the movement will be able to report definite results.

After the next meeting, it is understood that an address to the public will be prepared and published, setting forth the aims and purposes of the movement. These are stated to be, in brief, the overthrow of Crokerism in Tammany Hall and the setting up of a representative, instead of the boss, system of party government. It is intended, it is said, to make it possible for men who believe in the principles of the National Democratic Party to be Democrats also in municipal affairs without loss of independence or self-respect.

The new anti-Croker movement has no connection, it is explained, with the Sheehan or any other district fights, which were personal matters purely. It is intended to be operated on a higher plane and with a broader field than were those local contests, though the co-operation of all the disaffected elements in the party will, it is understood, be welcomed.

The organizers of this latest attack on Mr. Croker's control, who prefer for the present to remain in the background, assert that they have the support of some of the ablest and most distinguished Democrats in the city, and that when they are ready to make a showing of strength, the public will be surprised.

The launching of the movement at this time is attributed to

THE CITIZENS' UNION SPLIT

Mr. Clark Charges Tammany Deal in the Nineteenth District.

REPLIES TO CHAIRMAN PRICE

Edward T. Devine, Another of the ex-Committeemen, Declares Pledges Have Been Violated.

Chairman Joseph M. Price's statement of the reasons for the withdrawal of certain members from the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth District on Wednesday night has provoked sharp replies from two of the withdrawing members. John C. Clark openly charged yesterday that one of the most active members of the present committee has arranged a deal with Tammany Hall and is endeavoring to effect one with the Labor Party. Edward T. Devine, another of the protestants, charged the committee with violation of its pledges.

"I was surprised to see in THE TIMES this morning," said Mr. Clark, "a statement from Mr. Price which accuses Mr. Ely, Mr. Devine, myself, and the other gentlemen who voted to make no nominations in the Nineteenth District of bad faith. I think I have ample reason for believing the sentiment among the voters of that district, who are independents in municipal affairs, is strongly against the attitude which has now been assumed by the Executive Committee.

"With the exception of Mr. Klein, Mr. Price, and Mr. Aymar, I was not acquainted with the names of any of the gentlemen who voted in favor of making nominations. There are members of the committee who were prominently connected with the Citizens' Union in 1897, such as John Frankenheimer, J. H. C. Nevins, George H. Putnam, Percival Knauth, Prof. J. B. Clarke, A. A. Whitman, the Rev. H. E. Cobb, and Dr. H. S. Houghton, who have not attended any meeting but sent a request to the committee that their votes be recorded against making nominations. This request was refused.

"Outside of the committee, a number of gentlemen, who live in the district, have stated to me their opinions, and about a dozen of these asked me to state their views and present their request to the Executive Committee that no nominations be made by the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District this Fall. Among those who presented that request in writing are Dr. E. R. S. Gould, Treasurer of the entire Citizens' Union organization; the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Jacob W. Mack, James A. Punderford, C. J. Strong, George Flint Warren, Jr., and others.

"If Mr. Price wants another reason for my resignation in addition to my belief that the determination of the committee to make nominations is foolish, I will give it to him. The most active member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District has been conferring with a member of Tammany Hall who controls, as I am told, the Tammany policy in the district, and he has secured an absolute pledge that Tammany Hall will support the Citizens' Union candidate. The same member of the committee is negotiating with the Labor Party in the hope that a combination can be engineered of Tammany Hall, the Labor Party, and the Citizens' Union.

"That is so at variance with the principles and practice of the union and so repugnant to my own idea of what is fair and right that I think I am entirely justified in resigning from a committee which is dominated by such an influence. I doubt if the action taken by the Executive Committee will result in anything except a most disastrous split in the organization and in ruining all hope of future influence."

Mr. Devine said: "I had not announced that I would resign if Mr. Mazet were not nominated. It is true, however, that I have been in favor of his nomination. The alternative of an alliance of the Citizens' Union with Tammany for the purpose of securing Mr. Mazet's defeat has been a favorite scheme of the small number of persons who control the committee, but I cannot find that it is in favor with the large body of independent voters in the district.

"It has been stated that the present committee was named at a general meeting of the Citizens' Union voters. The notice of that meeting was sent to just twenty-eight persons, probably less than half of whom were present. I protested against this form of organization at the time, and accepted it only on the positive assurances by Mr. Klein, representing the Central City Committee, that this was only preliminary to the organization of a thoroughly representative committee, and that its action would be determined only after every means had been exhausted to ascertain what the independent voters of the district desired.

"I regarded the anti-Mazet resolutions adopted a week ago and the vote on Wednesday evening as an absolute violation of these pledges. I have favored the nomination of Mr. Mazet because he has greater opportunities to promote good measures at Albany than any other man we could elect and because he has shown every disposition to utilize them. His relations with the Governor and the probable organization of the Assembly are such as would make his services in the cause of good government invaluable."

Arthur H. Ely, another of the withdrawing committeemen, said: "I do not feel at liberty to state what happened or what, if any, resolution was passed at the meeting. That should only be done by the authority of the committee. As to Mr. Price's opinion of my actions and the reasons for them, I do not deem it necessary to make any reply."

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Volkszeitung Faction of Socialists Refuses to Join with It.

The Volkszeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party has sent a reply to the invitation of the Independent Labor Party to join it in the coming campaign, and this reply is a refusal accompanied by a good deal of advice and a general invitation to all workingmen to enter the Socialist fold as the only place of refuge.

The Socialists see a gloomy outlook for the Independent Labor Party, and notice active Tammany politicians, who, for years, they say, have been trading in the votes of the working people, delivering ratification speeches at the labor party meetings.

The Socialists in referring to the past and present labor parties say: "The thorny path of labor is strewn with the corpses of these parties, and the Socialists have profited by their experience. We can see it now that as soon as the Judases in your party will show their hand the honest and clear-sighted will flock to the Socialist Labor Party as they have been doing in increased numbers since 1888, since the year that the Socialists once for all refused to enter into any questionable and entangling alliances, while the element which is there for spoils will flop back to the Democratic and Republican camps where they belong."

The admission of the delegates of the Chicago Platform Democracy to the general conference of the Independent Labor Party on Thursday evening has aroused the ire of the Social Democrats who joined that party some time ago. They calculated, it is said, on controlling the Independent Labor Party, but when they saw the silverites knocking at the door they were filled with alarm, as they fear to be swamped, and yesterday it was rumored that they intend to bolt from the party.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Independents and Regulars Meet and Agree Upon a Ticket.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee and representatives of the Independent Republicans of Kings County met in conference last night at the residence of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for the purpose of selecting a county ticket to be recommended to the County Convention which meets this afternoon in Prospect Hall. The conference was in fulfillment of a promise made to the Independent Republicans two weeks ago that they would have a chance to name their choice of candidates before the convention met.

On the ticket which was finally agreed on, two of the candidates, Henry R. Mayette and Isaac H. Cary, were the choice of the Independents. Following is the ticket as agreed upon:

For District Attorney, to be renominated, Hiram R. Steele; for Sheriff, Municipal Justice Jacob Neu; for Register, ex-Congressman James R. Howe; for County Clerk, Henry R. Mayette; for County Treasurer, Isaac H. Cary.

This ticket will be presented to the convention by the following and will doubtless be named: Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Willis Ogden, Frank H. Field, William Berri, and William C. Bryant.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

James Shevlin Sees District Leaders—May Turn Down Haggerty.

James Shevlin, who is recognized as Hugh McLaughlin's right-hand man in Democratic politics in Brokolyn, returned from Saratoga yesterday. He spent the day at the Willoughby Street headquarters and discussed the make-up of the county ticket with a number of the Assembly district leaders. Mr. Shevlin said nothing definite had been decided upon as to the general make-up of the slate.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that Register Henry F. Haggerty is not to be renominated. The county leaders, it was said, had decided to turn Haggerty down, as the sentiment in the organization was opposed to his standing for another term. Senator McCarren, who has been supporting Haggerty's claims for a renomination, will, it is said, be placated by being allowed to name a man for one of the other county offices.

Gleason Fighting Primary Results.

Ex-Mayor Gleason, who was defeated at the primaries in Queens, is fighting the results, and yesterday through his counsel secured an order from Judge Moore in the County Court ordering the custodian of the primary records in New York to produce the ballot boxes, ballots, and all papers connected with the primaries. Gleason's complaint, upon which the order was issued, was that under the provisions of Chapter 473 of the laws of 1899 the committee caused a number of names to be printed upon the ballots that should not have been there. The order is made returnable on Monday.

Otsego Democratic Nominations.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Otsego County Democratic Convention placed in nomination at the County Convention here to-day, the following ticket:

Member of Assembly—Henry Clark of Plainfield; Sheriff—William Bronk of Oneonta; County Clerk—William M. Dietz of Gilbertsville; County Treasurer—Peter Seebes of Laurens; District Attorney—Charles G. Flaesch of Unadilla.

HOLLAND BOAT TRIALS.

Satisfactory Submarine Torpedo Practice at Greenport—A Great Increase in Speed Shown.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The submarine torpedo boat made a remarkably good showing during the practice run today. The trials were made over the course in Little Peconic Bay, which will be used for the Government tests to be held later. The vessel was recently overhauled, and during the run of to-day showed a considerable increase of speed. The new diving apparatus for operating the steering engines worked successfully, the boat getting under water and completely out of sight in quick time. Besides diving, running on the surface, and under water for a length of time, torpedo practice was indulged in.

The torpedo used was of the regulation Whitehead type and similar in design to those used on the smaller vessels of the United States Navy. Sufficient air was stored in the air chamber of the torpedo to give it a radius of action of about 500 yards. The trial was in sending the boat over a mile course submerged, at the end of which it came to the surface and the torpedo discharged from the tube, which is about five feet below the surface of the water. The run under the water was made in about ten minutes.

The torpedo was successfully discharged from the tube, but owing to what is thought to have been a disarrangement of some of the mechanism the torpedo, instead of taking a straight course, took a downward turn, and the volume of muddy water sent up showed that it struck the bottom about fifty feet from the bow of the boat.

After the torpedo had been discharged Mr. W. R. Eckert, consulting engineer for the Standard Electric Company of California and also for the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which company built the battleship Oregon, the cruiser Olympia, and several of the fast torpedo boats, went on board to inspect the vessel, and also to examine the machinery while she was running under water. He said, when asked about the boat and its performance:

"I am very much pleased with the exhibition, and am convinced there is no trouble for the boat to do all that is claimed for it. I have been on the trial trips of many of the new vessels built for the Government, and would say I would rather be and feel safer in the Holland boat when under water than in the engine or fire rooms of any of the fast torpedo boats. I consider her absolutely safe."

MISS DAISY YOUNG DECLINES.

Reported to Have Broken Off Her Engagement to Walter Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The wedding arranged for next Monday evening at Grace Episcopal Church between Miss Daisy Young, the daughter of Otto Young, and the well-known comedian, Walter Jones, has been declared off. Miss Young only recently returned from a two years' trip abroad, and as soon as she landed in New York annulled the engagement for reasons which are not stated.

Invitations to the ceremony which were sent out have been recalled, and Miss Young has retired to Lake Geneva.

AN EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

J. L. Kitts Made Poor Investments of His Father's Estate.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—John L. Kitts of this place, formerly receiving teller in the Delaware County National Bank, Chester, was convicted in the County Court here to-day of embezzlement.

He was appointed under his father's will as trustee for his sister, and was directed to pay her an income of $4,094. He complied with the contents of the will until June, 1896, when he informed his sister that he could not keep up the payments. A trust company was then appointed trustee, but Kitts had none of the estate left to turn over to the company, and he was arrested.

His defense was that he invested the money in property which subsequently depreciated, but he invested the money in his own name and not as trustee, which was held by the Court to be a violation of the law. He will be sentenced on Monday.

LABOR BODIES TO UNITE.

Conference on Amalgamation of New York Organizations.

The committee appointed by the conference of the Central Trade and Labor organizations of the Greater New York met last evening at 64 East Fourth Street to formulate a plan for the amalgamation of those bodies.

The delegates decided on two propositions, one the formation of a Central Executive Board to act as a Board of Arbitration in disputes between the central bodies and to settle grievances, and the other to recommend that the fusion of the central bodies take place in one year. The open unions, the committee recommends, should take charge of the economic and industrial affairs of organized labor, while the Knights of Labor are to devote themselves to the education of the masses.

Killed by a Thrashing Machine.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—While thrashing in the town of Palatine to-day Willard Patten of Nelliston fell in such a manner that one of his legs was caught in the machinery and torn from his body. He died to-night.

If you have indigestion cure it by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can't resist the power of this remedy. Neither can

Constipation, Dyspepsia or Nervousness.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

FORAKER ON THE ISSUES

Ohio Senator Declares President's War Policy Is "Beneficent."

THE TRUSTS ARE BI-PARTISAN

They Grow Under Free Trade as Well as Under a Tariff, He Says, in a Speech at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Senator J. B. Foraker delivered an address here today at the emancipation celebration on the Butler County Fair Grounds. Among the features of his address were his declarations for expansion and an exhaustive argument on trusts. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, souphouses, and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other. They had their origin there, and there they have had their most complete development.

"But we should distinguish. Not all combinations of capital and business are trusts; not all of them have illegitimate purposes, and not all are attended with disadvantageous consequences. On the contrary, the great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial. But whether they are of one kind or the other, they are not partisan in character. Trusts are not a Republican institution, enjoyed by Republicans alone, nor a Democratic institution, enjoyed by Democrats alone. But they are composed of Democrats and Republicans alike; men of both parties are engaged in them and interested in their promotion and their protection under the law. They are simply a feature of our modern business conditions, with respect to which party lines cannot be drawn.

BOTH SUPPORT AND CONDEMN.

"Accordingly, we find that not only men of all parties are in common engaged in great combinations of capital, but that men of all parties are alike engaged in the condemnation of such combinations.

"These trusts, while restricting competition, are yet the result of that same competition and the natural result of natural conditions. They first started in England, because we were pressing the manufacturers of that country with our competition in the markets of the world to such an extent that they were compelled to economize in every way possible to hold their own against us in the marts of trade. The same cause that led to the formation of trusts in England afterward led to them in America.

"By consolidation of capital, plants, and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated, and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our industries, and the multiplication of our wealth. By a resort to the economics that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany, and the older countries of Europe.

"The consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. But the introduction of the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country.

HELP TO OUR INDUSTRY.

"But for the advantages we acquire by these consolidations of capital and industries we could not be supplying, as we are to-day, locomotives to the railroads of England or building bridges in the Soudan for the British Army, in successful competition with the bridge builders of Great Britain. We could not be sending our myriads of products to South Africa, China, Japan, and Australia. We could not come to the place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad we must compete; to compete, we must economize, and to economize, we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and therefore we accept the alternative and combine.

"And now, just when the necessity is upon us to find markets for our surplus products, the way to the best markets of all is opened by the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain. It is not in Europe, but in Asia, where we are to find relief.

"Five or six hundred millions of people, chiefly in China, are just now being introduced to our civilization. In the near future they will make heavy demands on the rest of the world. Russia, France, Germany, and England are striving for their share of this trade, and we owe it to the shops and farmers of this country to secure our fair share also. To neglect our opportunities would be stupid folly.

"Considerations of this character must not be overlooked when we consider the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. The wisdom of that acquisition will be in due time demonstrated, just as in every other case of annexation of territory.

THAT $20,000,000 TO SPAIN.

"It is true these islands are far distant from us, but they are nearby the great markets we must enter. It is true that we paid Spain $20,000,000 on account of them when we might have taken them by force, but that was only to reimburse her for money actually expended for the improvement of harbors and the construction of public buildings and other improvements which it would have been ungenerous, to say the least, for us to have deprived her of in her hour of helpless humiliation.

"It is true that these islands are inhabited by a heterogeneous population, speaking many different languages, and possessing varying degrees of capacity and possibility for civilized government, and that all, good and bad, are, according to the terms of the treaty, to pass under our jurisdiction, but it is not true that by their mere annexation they are to become citizens of the United States, participating in our Government, and competing with our labor.

"On the contrary, it is expressly provided in the treaty that the civil and political status of the inhabitants shall be determined by Congress, and this provision of the treaty is as much the supreme law of the United States as though it were set forth in the Constitution itself. For by the Constitution it is expressly provided, not that the Constitution alone shall be the supreme law of the land, but that the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution and all treaties made or to be made, not under the Constitution, but under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

OUR PURPOSE BENEFICENT.

"In other words, a treaty with a foreign power is, as to all matters with which it appropriately deals, an instrument of equal dignity with the Constitution, made so by the Constitution itself. The whole subject is, therefore, intrusted to the American Congress to be dealt with as it may see fit and the Congress can be safely trusted to so deal with it as to fully protect American interests, both at home and abroad. And not only can the Congress, the direct representative of the people, be trusted to do justice to ourselves, but also to the Filipinos.

"An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the establishment in one time of such civil government as Congress may provide.

"When Congress convenes all can be heard, and I have no doubt that wise and just results will be reached. In the meantime, so long as the war continues, there can be but two sides to it, and only one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people.

"When the end of the strife comes, if not sooner, it will be made manifest that our purposes are altogether beneficent. We do not want to oppress anybody or deprive anybody of self-government who is capable of it. On the contrary, to the fullest extent consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the discharge of our internal obligations, and as rapidly as possible, the Tagalos, the Vicolls, the Visayans, the Moros, the Negritos, and all the other peoples and tribes of that archipelago will be advanced in the enjoyment of freedom, liberty, independence, and self-government under the protection of the American flag."

MERIDEN COMPANY,
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208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. Henderson Purposes to Submit the New Measure to a Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A prominent Republican member of the next House of Representatives to-day informed a reporter of The Washington Post that it was the purpose of Gen. Henderson of Iowa, who will be the next Speaker, to submit the new Financial bill drafted by a special committee of Republicans to a Republican caucus soon after the House is organized, and have it considered in caucus before reference to any committee.

By this plan it is hoped to avoid any wrangle over the proper reference of the bill to committee and to secure speedy action on it in the House.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

It Is Believed Tanner Will Withdraw and Work for Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—There is no longer a doubt that Congressman Hopkins of Aurora, Ill., and Senator Cullom have had a disagreement and Hopkins has joined the Tanner faction. The breach was conceded by friends of Hopkins to-day, and Senator Cullom's advisers in politics here admitted it a week ago. It is an open secret here that if Gov. Tanner sees fit to withdraw from the Gubernatorial race Hopkins will be taken up by the Tanner crowd.

Hopkins finds himself in strange political company. Four years ago he was avowedly anti-machine. He was Tanner's opponent for Gubernatorial honors.

The coup by which he was brought into the Tanner fold is said to have been executed by Congressman Lorimer, between whom and Hopkins a strong political friendship has existed for two years.

The cause of the break between Cullom and Hopkins is said to have originated over Federal patronage, and to have been aggravated by some incidents of Hopkins's campaign for the Speakership.

It is believed Gov. Tanner will retire from the race and try to carry Hopkins through with a rush.

CASE OF MAJOR C. H. SMITH.

71st Regiment Officer Again Begins Proceedings for Reinstatement.

Major Clinton H. Smith has again begun proceedings in the civil courts looking to his reinstatement as senior Major of the Seventy-first Regiment. His attorney, Col. Alexander Bacon, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, directing Major Gen. Roe and Gov. Roosevelt to show cause why Major Smith's case should not be reviewed and the Major reinstated.

Major Smith was relieved of duty after a long inquiry into the conduct of the regiment in Cuba. He has since tried in various ways to be reinstated, but has failed. Major Smith claims that his suspension from command is a punishment similar to an arrest under the One Hundred and Sixth Article of War and that it must cease under eight days unless charges and specifications are served.

MICHAEL MINDEN ARRESTED.

Accused of Causing a Disturbance in the Victoria Theatre.

Michael Minden, proprietor of the Minden House, William's Bridge, and the Minden Hotel, on the Coney Island Cycle Path, was arrested last night for causing a disturbance in the Victoria Theatre. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and released on bail.

Minden, with some friends, attended the performance of the Rogers Brothers. During the second act the men became boisterous and were ordered by an usher to keep quiet. They refused to do so, and one of the men, who it is thought was Minden, threw a glass on the stage.

The men were then ordered out of the theatre but Minden, it is said, became so noisy that Policeman Hough of the City Hall Station, detailed at the theatre, arrested him. Patrick Woods, a liquor dealer of 682 Ninth Avenue, furnished bonds for Minden's release. Minden denies he threw the glass on the stage.

NEW RAILROAD FOR CUBA.

Plan of a Big Syndicate to Gridiron the Island with One.

Within a very short time the construction of a railroad will probably be begun which will make every point of importance in Cuba easy of access. "We have the right of way, we have the concessions, and best of all, we have the money," said Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who has just returned from Cuba, yesterday at the Hotel Imperial.

"It is our purpose to have a main line through the island, and to do this we must build a road from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of about 400 miles. Then we will build branches to the main line from every port on the north and south side of the island. This means the building of more than 850 miles of road at a cost of at least $25,000,000.

"London and Boston capitalists have financed the undertaking. The surveys have been made, and all that is necessary to permit of the commencement of the work of construction is the repeal of the Foraker resolution. This, we have every reason to believe, will be repealed in the early days of the coming session. We shall rush the work and give Cuba a railroad system that will prove of incalculable benefit in the development of her many resources.

"The Cuban bond question? That is a serious affair, and is very liable to involve Spain in another war. There are more than $500,000,000 worth of bonds, and they were issued by the Spanish Government. A few millions are held by wealthy Cubans, but the very large bulk of them are owned by Frenchmen and Germans. England has none of them.

"The United States is in no way responsible for them, and has disavowed all responsibility. So, too, have the Cubans. It is clearly an obligation that Spain must discharge. If she don't do it, France and Germany may seek to compel her to do so."

Mrs. Baxter's Suit for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Susan Immens Baxter, a resident of Keyport, has filed a petition for divorce from her husband, Richard Bradford Baxter, Jr. Baxter is supposed to be in England. The couple were married in Brooklyn Oct. 4, 1888. In 1895 they moved to Elizabeth. Baxter remained with his wife one year from that time. He then went to England. Mrs. Baxter says her husband spent her fortune of $100,000.

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NO FRANCHISE TAX PLAN

Reported Adoption of Net Income Valuation Pronounced False.

TO AFFECT THE STOCK MARKET

Commissioner Priest Gives His Opinion of the Origin of the Rumor—Chairman Odell's Denial.

State Tax Commissioner George M. Priest, who was in this city yesterday, pronounced the report that the board had decided to tax franchises upon a valuation computed by capitalizing the net incomes of the corporations a baseless fabrication. He expressed the opinion that the story was started to affect the stock market.

Mr. Priest was at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel when he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"There is not a word of truth," he said, in response to questions, "in the assertion that the Board of State Tax Commissioners has fixed on the plan to base the valuation of franchises under the new law on net earnings. If any such plan has been settled on I do not know it, and I am inclined to think I would be informed if such action had been taken."

Mr. Priest was informed that the newspaper which gave currency to the story had given Lemuel E. Quigg as its authority, and said that Mr. Quigg had admitted being the source of information.

"Well," remarked Mr. Priest, "Mr. Quigg is a better authority on the origin of that rumor than I am. If he knows that, he knows more than I do. Or perchance he is a prophet.

"The truth of the matter is that the board has not adopted any plan for valuing franchises under the new act. I am inclined to to think that this story about net earnings was put out for a purpose, that it was a trick to 'rig' the stock market. Similar reports have been started apparently for that purpose, and I dare say others will be started before we finally fix on a plan that will be just to the corporations and will at the same time carry out the intent of the law. I will say this much, that I believe this is a matter in which the public is entitled to the earliest possible information, and just as soon as we have decided the question, I am in favor of giving publicity to the plan. I believe the other Commissioners agree with me in that position."

Mr. Priest was asked if the scheme of basing franchise assessments on net earnings had even been discussed by the board.

"Not that I know of," he said. "In fact, the matter is not yet out of the hands of the Attorney General's office. Mr. Fiero, who represents the Attorney General, has been at work studying the tax laws of this and other States with a view to devising a scheme of franchise assessment. When he completes his report and submits it to us, we will then get down to the decision of the details of the scheme.

"The corporations have a month in which to make their returns after the law becomes operative, on Oct. 1, and, as these reports probably will supply much of the data on which we will base our final decision, you can see how unlikely it is that we should already have settled on a scheme of assessment. Further, the retirement of Mr. Heermance leaves a vacancy in the board, and until Mr. Stearns, who, we understand, is to fill it, takes his seat, nothing will be determined finally."

Commissioner Priest said that he did not know ex-Justice Cohen, who was alleged to have provided the net income plan of valuation for the board. The Judge, he said, had never appeared before the Tax Commissioners or been in consultation with them.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee also denied the net-income-valuation-of-franchises story. "To my knowledge, there is nothing in it," he said. "At the dinner Judge Cohen, the Governor, Senator Platt, and myself had at the Holland House recently, when this plan is said to have been submitted, the subject of franchise taxation was never mentioned."

Gov. Roosevelt also has added his denial of the story to those of the State Tax Commissioners and of Chairman Odell. This leaves Mr. Quigg, the President of the Republican County Committee, sole sponsor for the story.

Mr. Quigg said yesterday that he did not understand that the plan which he had given to the public as the Governor's own had actually been adopted. "But there has been a whole lot of talk," he said, "and that has been found to be the fairest and best plan of valuing franchises under the peculiar provision of the law which classes them and real estate." Mr. Quigg has never been friendly to the franchise tax law. He regarded its passage as a mistake, and would, the friends of the law believe, welcome its discrediting and repeal.

DATA FOR FRANCHISE TAX.

State Board Will Send Out a Complete Form of Questions at Its Next Meeting.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The State Tax Commissioners will meet on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, at which time the Attorney General and J. Newton Fiero, special counsel to the board, will confer with the Commissioners upon a plan for submission to the Governor for enforcing the law. They will also order the sending out of a blank form to all corporations in the State holding public franchises.

These blanks, which are issued in compliance with the requirements of Section 43 of the Franchise Tax law, must be returned to the State Board within thirty days after receipt thereof showing a full description of their franchise and other information as the board may require.

Section 43, in addition to the above requirements, reads:

"The State Board of Tax Commissioners may, from time to time, require a further or supplemental report from any such person, copartnership, association, or corporation, containing information and data upon such matters as it may specify.

"Every report required by this section shall have annexed thereto the affidavit of the President, Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer of the association or corporation, or one of the persons or one of the members of the copartnership making the same, to the effect that the statements contained therein are true. Such board may prepare blanks to be used in making the reports required by this section. Every person, copartnership, association, or corporation failing to make the report required by this section, or failing to make any special report required by the State Board of Tax Commissioners within a reasonable time specified by it, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $100 for every such failure, and the additional sum of $10 for each day that such failure continues, and shall not be entitled to review the assessment by certiorari, as provided by Section 43 of this chapter."

Negro Burglar Shot to Death.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 22.—Robert Johnson, colored, died in the Chester Hospital to-day from gunshot wounds received early this morning while attempting to rob the house of Andrew Lobb at Concordville. Mr. Lobb was awakened by a noise outside his window, and seizing a gun went out and found Johnson. The latter started to run, whereupon Lobb fired and the entire charge of shot took effect in the negroe's back.

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DEMOCRAT REFUSES TO RUN

W. L. Ramsdell, Nominee of Massachusetts Convention, Declines.

NOMINATION IS A DISGRACE

Says He Cannot Run on a Ticket Made Up by Men Who Robbed the People of a Voice in Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Walter L. Ramsdell of Lynn, whom the Democratic Convention yesterday nominated for Auditor, tried to decline during the convention, but was refused recognition by Chairman McNary. To-day he sent to the State Committee his formal declination, and in the course of his letter he makes some sharp remarks. Among them are these:

"While very grateful to those who selected my name for the convention and to the convention for selecting me, I am not sensible of any particular honor conferred thereby. On the contrary, as the nomination places me in more or less direct association with the authors of Thursday's wicked perversion of Democratic principles, I am compelled to regard it as a disgrace.

"The point to be gained this year in the State Committee's view was the election of a delegation to the next National Convention, which could be depended upon to support George Fred Williams in any plan that gentleman might formulate to secure to himself National recognition. It was no question as to the fidelity of the delegation to Bryan, the State Committee knowing that whoever were chosen by Democrats in this Commonwealth to go to Chicago would have to be Bryan men. It was for Williams and for Williams alone that a delegation was desired, and the State Committee determined to have such a delegation, by fair means or foul. The necessities of the same compelled the adoption of the latter, as the proceedings of the convention clearly show.

"I have sufficient admiration for well-executed strategy to appreciate the masterly manner in which this scheme to rob the people of a voice in public affairs was carried through, and I am lost in contemplation of the profound gulf which exists between the preaching of Democracy as embraced in the platform and its practice as exemplified by the State Committee and its cohorts in the convention."

Josiah Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, who is closely identified with the leading men of that section of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts who opposed the selection of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at the State Convention of the party here yesterday, gave out a statement to-day. Mayor Quincy said:

"The action of the convention in selecting a full list of delegates to the Democratic National Convention of next year in advance even of the issue by the National Committe of the call for such convention, I regard as a most irregular, improper, and un-Democratic proceeding. I am the only Democrat in Massachusetts opposed to this proceeding I would still desire to go on record against it; the convention, however, clearly demonstrated that the sentiment in opposition to the course which the State Committee has succeeded in forcing upon the party is widespread.

"The opposition to the idea of depriving the Democratic voters in the several Congressional districts of the time-honored right to select their own delegates, was, at any rate, great enough to change very radically the slate which had been prepared for delegates to the National Convention, and to compel the acceptance, in order to carry through the programme at all, of many delegates who are known not to be the creatures of the present State body or its leader.

"I am still confident that if the Democrats of the State could be polled they would vote by a large majority against this departure from the usual course of procedure and this usurpation of the political power. Unfortunately the leadership of the element which controlled yesterday's convention has reduced the Democratic Party of this State to a condition of political indifference which makes it difficult to obtain a representative expression of opinion.

"My opposition to the un-Democratic action of the convention in respect to the choice of delegates will not affect my support of the State ticket, and I do not propose to be driven out of the Democratic Party by any one. With many of the declarations of the platform I am heartily in favor, and I would vote for any ticket that could be nominated to express my abhorrence of the miserable mess which the present Administration has made of the whole Philippine question."

MORE DYNAMITE IN CLEVELAND.

Another Big Consolidated Car Wrecked—No One Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Another Big Consolidated street car was dynamited to-night. The explosion occurred on the Wade Park Line in a lonesome place near the city limits. The car was running rapidly toward the city, when a loud report was heard.

The explosion smashed the front wheel on one side. The car jumped the track, ran across the other track, and was stopped in the gutter of the street. There were only two passengers, and they both escaped injury. Nobody was seen about the place where the explosion occurred, and there is no clue to the perpetrators.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; variable winds.

In the last twenty-four hours there have been showers from the Lower Missouri Valley eastward into Northern Ohio, and also in the upper lake region and Eastern Florida; elsewhere the weather has been fair. Temperatures have fallen over the rain area, also the lower lake region and Northern Rocky Mountain region. They have changed but little over the remaining districts. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair weather has continued, with but slight changes in temperatures.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except showers to-day from Eastern Illinois eastward through the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and also in Eastern Florida. It will be cooler to-day in the Upper Ohio Valley, and warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. On the Atlantic Coast fresh south to west winds will prevail in the northern portion, and north to east winds in the southern portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	54	55	57
6 A. M.	55	52	56
9 A. M.	59	57	55
12 M.	65	65	68
4 P. M.	65	70	71
6 P. M.	64	68	68
9 P. M.	64	65	66
12 P. M.	65	62	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1898	59
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 71 degrees at 2:40 P. M. and the minimum 52 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The extensive coffee and spice mills of H. R. Droste & Co., on East Second Street, were damaged to the extent of over $60,000 to-night by fire.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 22.—Carleton Building here and its contents were damaged by fire to-day. W. C. Hawker & Co., druggists, and S. L. Preble, photographer, suffered the greatest losses. The total loss is $20,000; partly covered by insurance.

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 22.—The mill and warehouse of the Salem Flouring Mill Company was burned to-day. The estimated loss is $150,000. The insurance on the mill is estimated to be $65,000. The warehouse contained 135,000 bushels of wheat, only a small portion of which was injured. The fire was caused by an explosion in the dust room.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3 A. M.—Ninety-fourth Street and First Avenue; Hencke & Willenbrock and others; damage, $100,000.

6:30 P. M.—486 Southern Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—2,164 Second Avenue; Peter Pinvela; damage, $5.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; W. M. Scott, England.

ASTOR—Melville Church, Washington; L. de Noel, France; H. H. Bliss, Washington; Stuart

NO FEAST AT CLAREMONT

Dewey Committee Takes Formal Action to Start Parade Early.

REBUKE FOR GOV. ROOSEVELT

Gen. Roe's Stand in the G. A. R. Matter Approved — Municipal Assembly Will Have a Stand of Its Own.

At yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee the project of giving a breakfast at Claremont before the land parade starts was abandoned. In lieu of the discarded breakfast, a luncheon will be served on the boat which will carry Admiral Dewey and the city's guests from down town to the neighborhood of Grant's Tomb. Besides disposing of the breakfast, the committee administered a rebuke to Gov. Roosevelt by approving of the action of Major Gen. Roe in declining to give the Grand Army of the Republic the right of the line.

Previous to the meeting Gen. Roe received a telegram from Gov. Roosevelt instructing him to place the Grand Army at the head of the column, or to give them any place they might desire. Only a few minutes before the telegram reached him Gen. Roe had expressed his disbelief in the published reports of a statement made by Gov. Roosevelt at the Otsego County fair, in which the Governor said he had ordered Gen. Roe to give the Grand Army the place of honor in the column.

When the telegram arrived, Gen. Roe was chagrined, and he at once called on Mayor Van Wyck and showed him the Governor's message. Neither the General nor the Mayor would discuss the telegram, but when Gen. Roe left the City Hall he was apparently contented. President Guggenheimer, the Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, who also saw the message, denounced the Governor's action as an impudent and unwarranted piece of interference with an affair which is entirely municipal in character.

When the Plan and Scope Committee met, the first business taken up was that of the settlement of the question of whether or not the breakfast would take place at the sacrifice of the pleasure of multitudes of spectators, and the discomfort of the marching column. In the discussion, the breakfast was apparently a friendless outcast, for no one defended it or spoke in favor of continuing it in the programme.

DEATH OF THE BREAKFAST.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, as spokesman for the special committee of the Committees on Land Parade and Reception, urged that the convenience of the spectators deserved as much consideration as did the desires of the committee to extend the courtesies of the city to the Admiral by a breakfast. Physically, he said, it was impossible to move 30,000 men over the route proposed and get the parade over before night sets in. Another serious difficulty, he said, was getting the spectators to their homes. A million people, he declared, would be trying to move homeward at one time, and if the parade was belated, great confusion and discomfort would result. It was obvious, Gen. Sickles said, that the column would have to pause to rest the troops, and this in itself would cause considerable delay. He suggested the breakfast be either eliminated altogether or that it be postponed until Monday.

After some desultory discussion, Col. John W. Vrooman moved to abandon the breakfast, but this plan found no great favor, and Mr. Maurice F. Metcalfe offered as an amendment a resolution that the Admiral, the visiting Governors, and other members of the official party be entertained at a luncheon on board the boat during the trip up the river, the boat to leave Warren Street at 10 o'clock sharp. This was unanimous agreed to.

When Gen. Roe arose to make the report for the Committee on Land Parade, he began by reading a letter of acceptance from the Colonel of the Highlanders Regiment of Toronto, which had been invited to take part in the parade. The acceptance of the invitation, he said, would insure a novel display, as this regiment is the only one in the New World which is uniformed and equipped like the Highlander regiments in the British Army. Requests for places in the line had come from fifteen States, which combined would send 11,100 men. Of these States, one, New Jersey, will furnish 3,000 troops, for which the committee will be under no expense whatever.

The care of over 8,000 men would devolve on the committee, entailing an expense for two days of over $16,000. Inasmuch as the committee has only $12,500 at its disposal, Gen. Roe said there would be a deficiency. Besides this charge, the committee would have a deficit in its account for decorations, and the hiring of quarters for visiting troops would aggregate about $7,400, which he asked the Committee on Plan and Scope to provide for.

THE G. A. R. TROUBLE.

Having disposed of the routine business of his committee, Gen. Roe spoke of the declination of the Grand Army of the Republic to take part in the parade, and made a formal statement in writing, in which he said that in an interview between Department Commander Kay and himself he understood that his selection of Gen. O. O. Howard to command the unarmed organizations was satisfactory, and he told Mr. Kay that the Grand Army of the Republic would have the lead of its division.

There was no dissatisfaction expressed with this plan, and it was not until Commander in Chief Shaw called on him that he learned that there was any sentiment in favor of having the Grand Army lead the parade. When this proposition was formally made, Gen. Roe said he declined emphatically, and subsequently, when a suggestion was advanced that a picked body of 300 Grand Army men should lead the column, he also refused to consider it. After that the letter of declination came.

In concluding his statement Gen. Roe said:

"I have taken the position from the beginning that the day was emphatically a navy day. That Admiral Dewey and the sailors of the Olympia should be in the lead, with nothing whatever to detract. I was and am still in favor of not having a Marshal, but that is impracticable, as it is absolutely essential to have someone in command to control a column.

"I have taken this stand relative to the Grand Army, as I am thoroughly convinced I am right. I assume all responsibility. I do not ask the committee to approve my actions, but abide by what I have done. I have the honor to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic—George Washington Post."

The telegram which had come from Gov. Roosevelt was not alluded to, but it was apparent that Gen. Roe had prepared his statement after the receipt of the telegram. Hardly had Gen. Roe resumed his seat when John P. Kane, at the suggestion of Mr. Guggenheimer, moved that the committee approve of all that Gen. Roe had done. This motion was carried unanimously.

DISCUSSION OVER DEFICIENCIES.

A long discussion over the question of stands and the disposition of the additional appropriation of $25,000 made by the Municipal Assembly was caused by the report of the Committee on Erection of Stands, of which John P. Kane is Chairman. Mr. Kane asked for and obtained the approval of the Plan and Scope Committee for the contracts he has already made. These contracts cover the expense of building nine stands, with a total capacity of 28,288 seats, at a cost of $40,710, although the allotment originally made for the purpose was only $30,000. The cost of decorations, architects' fees, and usher service is not included. Horgan & Slattery, the designers of the stands, will receive $2,750 for their work. All told, the Committee on Stands is $17,500 in debt, and its Chairman made a desperate effort yesterday to wipe out the debt and fulfill its obligations to the Municipal Assembly by taking the entire $25,000 appropriated last week.

The Municipal Assembly's resolution was for the purpose of giving more money for the entertainment of visiting troops, building a stand for the Assembly, and caring for deficiencies. Mr. Kane, however, thought the money could be used to make up his committee's deficiency and to build a stand for the Assembly. J. J. Little, the President of the Board of Education, asked for a big stand for school children, and Col. Vrooman wanted a stand for veterans, and Gen. Roe asked for $7,500 to cover his deficiency. After a long pow-wow the committee adopted a resolution giving $17,500 to the Committee on Stands to clear it of debt and $7,500 to the Committee on Land Parade for a similar purpose. To the Municipal Assembly the consolation offered was the exclusive use of one of the stands already contracted for.

There was one man in the room who did not approve of the matter. That was Alderman John T. McCall, and, while he worked quietly, he worked to good effect, and within a few minutes he had Mayor Van Wyck thoroughly aroused. By that time the Committee on Plan and Scope had adjourned, but the Mayor sent messages by telephone to a number of them calling them together in an extra session.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY STAND.

When this meeting convened it was intimated to the members that they had not kept their word with the Municipal Assembly, which wanted a stand with 10,000 seats in it. It was further intimated that the letter of the resolution appropriating the $25,000 must be obeyed, and in consequence the plan adopted at the first meeting was rescinded, and the committee passed as a substitute a resolution giving $7,500 to the Committee on Land Parade and ordering the Stand Committee to build out of the balance a stand for the Municipal Assembly.

That left the Stand Committee with a deficiency of $17,500 still, and on motion of Mr. Holahan a resolution was adopted requesting the Assembly to make a further appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of meeting deficiencies and erecting a stand for school children. It was said that assurances had been given that the extra amount would be granted.

The Committee on Stands met late in the afternoon and adopted a similar resolution. It also decided to spend in advance a part of the money to be appropriated for the purpose of enlarging the school stand at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West and building another stand for school children. A resolution was adopted fixing the size of the Municipal Assembly stand at not less than 10,000 seats. This will give each Alderman and Councilman 100 tickets and will leave 1,100 for distribution among the attaches of those two bodies.

C. H. Koster received the contract for decorating all stands with bunting at a cost of $2,050. The offer of the Health Department to provide an emergency and ambulance service was accepted, subject to approval by the Police Department, which will have fifty-one ambulances distributed along the route of the parade. Bids from detective agencies to supply ushers and ticket takers were opened, but no contract was awarded.

The Committee on Distribution of Tickets announced that owing to the enormous demand for tickets on the boats and public stands, it would receive no more applications. All the boat tickets have been issued, and there are 1,000 applications on file for each seat in the stands.

The Victory float to be used in the naval parade is rapidly nearing completion in the Harlem River, at one end of the Madison Avenue Bridge.

ROOSEVELT CHANGES FRONT.

Says the G. A. R. Dispute Is One for the City Authorities to Settle—Statement from Gen. Shaw.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Regarding the dispute as to the position offered to the Grand Army of the Republic in the Dewey Day parade at New York, Gov. Roosevelt said this evening:

"I have telegraphed Gen Roe, that if the matter is one purely for the city authorities, and in which I have no power, then, of course, I withdraw my former telegram.

"I had understood that Gen. Roe was acting as Major General of the National Guard in the management of the parade, and in that event I, of course, had the power to direct that the right of the line be given to the veterans, and accordingly did it.

"If, however, as appears to be the case, it is a matter purely for the city officials, I, of course, have nothing to say, and no advice to give."

Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday issued a statement in which he says: "I made the request that the veterans be allowed to have the right of the line in the parade following the precedents of two States. First, in Chicago, at the Jubilee parade the veterans were accorded the right of line, and marched ahead of all armed troops; second, 'on the return of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from the Philippine Islands, the Grand Army of the Republic had the right of line in Philadelphia, followed by the President and Governor and their staffs, the National Guard and the Tenth Regiment. After passing over half the route the Grand Army halted, formed line, dressed back to the curb, and the whole line marched by.' This statement of facts was handed me by Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania.

"In the light of these comparatively recent parades I could not but feel the Grand Army comrades of New York, representatives of the greatest State in the Union, which sent more men than any other State to preserve the Nation from ruin, were as richly entitled to head the line in the Dewey parade as were the comrades of Pennsylvania to lead a similar civic pageant in honor of our Spanish-American war heroes.

"The criticism made by my beloved comrade, Col. H. H. Adams, in reference to what he did and what he advised is not germane to this controversy, in view of the fact that he holds no office in our Grand Army of the Republic, and had no delegated authority to speak in its behalf. It follows that the irresponsible chatter of comrades holding no official position in our order, and who cannot even remember the solemn obligation they have taken to obey their superior officers, is not to be taken as an expression worthy of consideration.

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to extend to Gov. Roosevelt, as the Commander in Chief of 350,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, my warm congratulations on the just and patriotic stand he has taken in behalf of the aging veterans of the Nation in using his influence to have their just request granted that they lead the parade in the City of New York in honor of the great Admiral Dewey."

CLAREMONT PROPRIETOR'S LOSS.

Mr. Gushee Had Made Great Plans for the Dewey Breakfast.

The decision of the Dewey Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday to cut out the breakfast at Claremont, means a loss to Ralph A. Gushee, the proprietor of the resort. Mr. Gushee said last night that contracts for china, silver, food, decorations, materials for the stand on which the breakfast was to be served, and help had been signed, and work on them had progressed so far that it was too late to retract. He figures his loss at $5,000.

A $3,000 breakfast service of white china, decorated in gilt and silver, was ordered for the occasion, and the makers told Mr. Gushee yesterday that it would be delivered to-day. On each piece is emblazoned the coat of arms of the City of New York, and above are the four stars of an Admiral. Mr. Gushee said that while this service could, of course, be used, it was the association in which it would have been held had Admiral Dewey tasted food therefrom which prompted him to make the outlay.

On the lawn at Claremont is already dumped the lumber with which the pavilion was to have been made. The lumber alone, Mr. Gushee said, cost $1,000. A grand stand for the naval parade, however, will be made with it. A small army of help has been engaged, and will be on hand regardless of the failure of the breakfast. For this Mr. Gushee must pay.

The menu was to have been an elaborate affair of nine pages, the cover of heavy paper bearing a picture of Admiral Dewey surrounded by emblems and caught up with streamers of red, white, and blue ribbon. The favors were to have been miniature projectiles, the bottom of bronze and the shell in gun metal. Special table linen had also been ordered, and the floral and other decorations were to have been on a lavish scale.

Mr. Gushee said he harbored only the kindliest feelings toward the committee, appreciating that the abandoning of the breakfast was the result of public opinion. He has received the contract for supplying the buffet luncheon on the boat which Admiral Dewey will take after the ceremonies at the City Hall.

A SCHLEY-SAMPSON PROBLEM.

Committeemen Not Equal to Task of Placing Them in the Parade—Mr. Croker Caretaker to Dewey.

A question of etiquette, involving the precedence of two Rear Admirals in the United States Navy, gave a sub-committee of the Reception Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee, a very bad half-hour yesterday. Although the members of this sub-committee are men who might be presumed to be well informed in social usages, they finally acknowledged that the question was too weighty for them, so they referred the matter to a third Rear Admiral for settlement.

This sub-committee is the only one connected with the Dewey celebration that does not transact its business in public. Its particular purpose is to select men to meet and look out for distinguished guests of the city, and every time the members get together they seal themselves up in one of the rooms in the City Hall and debate on their fingers or in whispers.

This committee met yesterday afternoon in the east wing of the Governor's room, and proceeded to apportion the city's guests among the members of the Reception Committee. First of all, the question was raised, "What shall we do with Dewey?" Now, some people might think that that was a poser, but it was not. Simultaneously the three members of the committee exclaimed, "Let us put Richard Croker at the head of the six men to look after the Admiral," and Mr. Croker was immediately written down as caretaker extraordinary to the hero of Manila. Then some one suggested ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo as a colleague of Mr. Croker, and he, too, was inscribed as one of the elect, and then St. Clair McKelway was added to the list. This information came through a "leak" in the committee, but before the rest of the list was disclosed, the leak was calked up. All this took a short quarter of an hour.

Then came the incident of the Rear Admirals. Of course these were Schley and Sampson, and the question was whether Schley should ride ahead of Sampson or the reverse, or whether it would be good form to have them in the same carriage or in two carriages drawn side by side. The members of the committee, as has been said, debated long and deeply over this matter. One was afraid that the two officers would not care to ride in the same carriage, owing to the dispute as to who won the battle of Santiago. Another feared that if Sampson's carriage preceded Schley's the former would get more cheers than the latter.

The third member of the committee, who knew that Schley is the senior and said so, thought that he was entitled to lead, but feared that the cheers for Schley would hurt Sampson's pride. All of them agreed that if the two Rear Admirals rode in separate carriages driven side by side, neither would know whether the greetings of the spectators were meant for him or for the other man, so it was finally decided to write a letter to Rear Admiral Philip, asking him to aid the committee by his knowledge of naval etiquette.

DEVERY WANTS NO "CONFETTI."

Police Chief Will Instruct His Men to Arrest Anyone Throwing the Stuff in the Street.

Schall & Co. of this city have placed a Dewey novelty on the market which they call red, white, and blue "confetti." It comes in bags and is designed to sell for five cents a bag. It consists of circular chopped red, white, and blue paper. In brief, it might be termed "patriotic snow." The idea is to shower the city during the Dewey land parade with "confetti."

It is a copyrighted novelty and the firm owning it has spent considerable money in chopping up enough, not only to shower New York and the adjoining towns on the day of the Dewey parade, but the stuff is being sold all over the country, and Mr. Schall said yesterday they have enough on hand to supply an unlimited call. Mr. Schall thinks he has placed a decided hit upon the market.

Chief of Police Devery is of a different opinion. A bag of "confetti" was shown to him yesterday and its intended mission in the coming Dewey celebration was explained. He took down the name of the manufacturer and then sent for his expert clerk on obscure ordinances. "Do you know," the Chief asked his Clerk, "of any ordinance by which we can get at these patriotic rainmakers?"

The clerk said that it would be impossible to get at them unless they peddled the stuff on the streets. If it is sold from stores, he said, the police can only interfere with those who throw it into the air. There is an ordinance which prevents the giving away of hand bills and the throwing of paper about the streets, but there is no way to stop the sale in stores of stuff intended to be thrown around.

"Well then," said the Chief, "all I can do is to instruct my men to arrest anybody seen throwing the stuff around. I am afraid, though, that with handling the crowds on the day of the Dewey parade they will not be able to prevent this patriotic rain much if it gets a good hold on the sand. Any boy one is always looking for something on such occasions with which to annoy the police and the public."

CITY PUTTING ON HER GALA DRESS.

Preparations Being Made Everywhere to Decorate in Honor of Dewey.

A visitor to New York who—were such a thing possible—had not heard of the approaching return of and welcome to Admiral Dewey, could not fail, in whatever part of New York he chanced to be, to discover that preparations were being made for a public celebration of great importance. While comparatively few buildings have as yet been decorated, there is hardly a street in which there is not some display of flags and bunting, and everywhere store windows are filled with the materials for decorations, together with portraits of the Admiral.

It seems rather curious that the thoroughfare which at present shows more of a holiday aspect than any other is the Bowery. This is, however, to be accounted for by the fact that on Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and other main streets the displays will be of the most elaborate character, by no means confined to the various arrangements of the Stars and Stripes, which are about all that the Bowery shows at present.

Householders and storekeepers have not forgotten their melancholy experience at the time of the Columbian celebration in 1892, whene a severe rainstorm ruined all decorations of which the colors were not "warranted not to run"—and some that were. Material on which designs in the National colors are printed can now be obtained which will not be ruined by the first shower, but more gorgeous schemes of decoration are still at the mercy of the weather, and will not be put up until Tuesday or Wednesday.

The members of the Society of Mural Painters have been using all their powers of persuasion in order to induce householders and shopkeepers on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, to confine their decorations to the plan submitted by the society. As far as is known at present this plan will not be departed from in any case, and on the blocks mentioned the decorations will consist of Oriental rugs or draperies hung from lower story windows, and festooned Stars and Stripes designs arranged at the height of the third floors.

In all the rest of the city the decorations can be as gorgeous as is desired, and individuality will not be discouraged. Though little is to be seen of them, it is known that most elaborate plans of ornamentation are general, and that Father Knickerbocker will wear a festal costume more brilliant than he has donned at any time before.

Down town and up town one can see preparations for what will be a magnificent display of illuminations going on. Many buildings will be completely outlined by electric incandescent lights, while "Welcome to Dewey" and other appropriate mottoes will shine everywhere.

Nearly all the big department stores have one or more windows filled with flags, bunting, draperies, Japanese lanterns, fairy lamps, and portraits of the returning hero in every conceivable material, and of all degrees of faithfulness to the original. It is noticeable that most of these portraits must have been prepared before the new and correct counterfeit presentment of the Admiral as he is now reached these shores.

VERMONT'S WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Plans Are Made for State Reception at Montpelier Oct. 12.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 22.—Extensive preparations are being made by the people of Vermont to welcome Admiral Dewey upon his return to the State. It is now expected that the parade in his honor will occur here Oct. 12.

It is planned to make the affair strictly a Vermont welcome, and, in consequence, many offers of foreign organizations to parade on that day, necessarily have been refused. The National Guard of the State has recently been reorganized, and will be called into camp at Montpelier at the time of the reception and parade.

The Marshal of the parade, Col. George W. Hooker of Brattleborough, has chosen his staff from the prominent men of the State.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Committee Asks for More Funds to Make a Total of $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A final meeting of the Dewey National Home Fund Committee was held at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. An account of stock was taken and plans perfected for closing the subscriptions before the arrival in New York of Admiral Dewey. The committee, composed of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Assistant Postmaster General Heath Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Actjt. Gen. Corbin, and United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, were all present. At the conclusion of the meeting the committee requested that the following be published:

"The Dewey National Home Fund Committee has received contributions from about 30,000 citizens, representing every State and Territory in the Union. These aggregate $27,065, exclusive of the contributions received this morning. The fund should be increased to at least $50,000 to enable the committee to purchase a home at the capital of the Nation which will be a credit to the givers and a pride to the hero of Manila Bay.

"Admiral Dewey has indicated to the committee a desire to make Washington his permanent home. Here, as the ranking officer of the United States Navy, he will spend the remainder of his life. The Admiral has indicated his grateful appreciation of the intention of the American people to present him a home, and he will accept it in the spirit in which it will be given.

"The committee must close the subscriptions before the end of next week, before the arrival of Admiral Dewey, and will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any contributions by the issuance of a souvenir receipt. A home will be purchased with whatever funds the committee may have at the end of next week. The time is now so short that the committee suggests that those who desire to make an immediate subscription of this work by making liberal contributions, indicate their wishes by telegraph to Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, Washington, D. C., who is Treasurer of the fund, and to remit by first mail."

LIFE-SIZE OIL PAINTING OF DEWEY.

Will Be Given to the Admiral by the New York Navigation Company.

A life size portrait in oil of Admiral George Dewey, painted by Col. Harry Carey, was on private exhibition yesterday in the offices of the New York Navigation Company, at 10 Wall Street. The portrait is of singular merit and fidelity and represents the hero of Manila Bay in a blue fatigue uniform and about to level a pair of marine glasses at an object on which his attention is fixed.

Col. Carey received a commission to go to the Philippines to paint the portrait, which is destined for the National Home to be established at Washington, D. C., from the New York Navigation Company, eight months ago, and the cost of the portrait is about $8,000. The Navigation Company appointed the following committee to present it to Admiral Dewey: Thomas Foley, Chairman; Major P. B. Strong, Capt. C. Arthur Coan, Thomas F. Grady, Asa Bird Gardiner, Timothy D. Sullivan, and Thomas P. Bradley.

The presentation may be made on the Olympia or at the City Hall. The committee, however, is desirous that the general public shall see the portrait, and is considering a plan to exhibit it at a hotel or public hall, or perhaps at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WASHINGTON AWAITS DEWEY.

Has Perfected All Arrangements for Two Parades and the Presentation of the Nation's Sword.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Admiral Dewey is expected to arrive in Washington at 6:50 o'clock on the evening of Monday, Oct 2. An Admiral's salute will be fired at the station, and a troop of cavalry from Fort Myer will act as a body guard during the entire celebration.

From the station Admiral Dewey will be driven to the White House, where President McKinley and the Cabinet will be waiting. The party will then proceed to the reviewing stand at the Treasury Department, to witness the procession of civic organizations.

The next morning Admiral Dewey will be taken to the White House, again by the citizens' escort, and shortly afterward will start for the Capitol, as the leading figure of the military and naval parade. Here the celebration will culminate by the presentation, by Secretary Long, of the Nation's sword at the east front of the Capitol.

Tuesday night President McKinley will give a dinner at the White House. Covers for fifty persons will be laid.

While in Washington Admiral Dewey will stop at the home of Mrs. Washington McLean, at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street. Mrs. McLean, who is the mother of John R. McLean, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, is a friend whom Admiral Dewey has known for many years. She is preparing a carriage which will be used to take Admiral Dewey up Pennsylvania Avenue the night of his arrival and during his trips about the city next day. It will be drawn by four horses.

The decision to divide the great parade in honor of Admiral Dewey into a civic procession Monday night and a military and naval procession Tuesday morning has made it necessary to select an additional Marshal. Gen Miles has signified his preference to be at the head of the military and naval parade, with Major J. A. Johnston as his chief of staff. The procession Monday night will be headed by Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District National Guards. Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman will be his chief aide.

The gunboats Machias and Marietta have both been ordered to Washington for the celebration and their crews will participate in the military and naval parade Tuesday.

Tiffany & Co. of New York have shipped to the Navy Department the 1,600 medals which were authorized by Congress for the officers and crews of the various vessels taking part in the fight at Manila. These were provided for at the same time that Admiral Dewey's sword was authorized, an appropriation of $10,000 being set aside for the work. The medals were designed by Daniel C. French, the sculptor. The one made for Admiral Dewey bears his name and the inscription "U. S. S. Olympia." It is probable that this medal will be pinned on the breast of Admiral Dewey when he receives his sword.

BIG ARCH NEARING COMPLETION

John Gellert's Bas-Relief in Position—Victory to Greet Dewey by Turning Her Back on Him.

At intervals the dark curtains which protect the modelers engaged on the Dewey triumphal arch are pulled aside, and the crowds which surround the structure are enabled to see how far the work has progressed. Late yesterday afternoon one of these brief glimpses was obtained of the group which fronts the northwest pier, and at another time Karl Bitter's group fronting the southeast pier was exposed.

Those who saw the groups were astonished to discover that while two or three days ago they had only been begun, they were yesterday almost completed. All the large figures had been finished, and there only remained portions of the backgrounds to be filled in. The plasterers yesterday began affixing the plain white surface to the wood above the large groups, and little space beneath the attic of the arch now remains uncovered by the staff.

There are, of course, no curtains to hide the modelers who are working on the top of the arch on J. Q. A. Ward's Victory and quadriga. The distance from the ground is too great for the crowds to understand much of what is being done, but the process of giving to Victory her wings was watched yesterday with great interest. The supporting figures of tritons and horses are now about half completed.

The figure of Victory faces south, and a few critics are saying that the sculptors must have obtained a wrong impression when the arch was designed, of the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey. He will, of courses, approach the city from the south, and the Victory, viewed in that light, faces the right way. But unfortunately the Admiral is not going to ride up Fifth Avenue, but down, and the spectacle will be presented of Victory greeting the victor by turning her back on him.

One of the bas-reliefs for the sides of the arch was yesterday placed in position. It was John Gellert's "Progress of Civilization," on the west side. It is the most finished piece of work which will be used on the arch, the sculptor having modeled it with as much care as though he were producing a permanent bas-relief for reproduction in marble.

Some of the other sculptors said when they saw the amount of finish that was being placed on the work that Mr. Gellert was making a mistake, and that the result would suffer by comparison with the roughly blocked-out figures and decorations which would be near it. This result is not, however, apparent, probably because there are few decorations on the sides of the structure.

Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street, was closed to traffic yesterday, and the side streets from the avenue to Broadway were closed not only to behicles but to pedestrians. The result was an indescribable crush of vehicles all day long at Twenty-third Street, and a number of narrow escapes from accidents.

A great many persons collected outside the barrier at Twenty-sixth Street, and watched the placing in position on the platforms at the bases of the columns of the colonnade the groups of staff. These groups consist of three figures each, the central ones being raised above the others, the effect being similar to Michael Angelo's tombs of the Medici.

The poles for the decorations on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, designed by the Society of Mural Painters, were nearly all painted white yesterday. The work of placing the shields and figures on them will be begun on Monday.

List of Hotels and Boarding Houses.

The Merchants' Association has printed and is distributing a pamphlet containing a list of all the hotels and boarding houses in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. This list was made up by the Police Department, and was revised before it was turned over to the Merchants' Association. One hundred thousand copies of the book have been printed and are being mailed throughout the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

Dewey Accepts a Dinner Invitation.

Admiral Dewey has accepted an invitation from the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States to a banquet to be given him in this city some time during the Fall or Winter. The invitation was sent through the Navy Department and forwarded to the Admiral in Europe. He replied from his flagship on Sept. 8 accepting the invitation, but failing to fix the date on account of the uncertainty of his movements after his arrival here.

No Release of Prisoners on Holidays.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—In response to a query from Warden Johnston of Sing Sing Prison as to the release of prisoners on Sept. 29 and 30, legal holidays, the Attorney General has written an opinion which holds that prisoners must not be discharged on legal holidays. He also holds that days of thanksgiving appointed by the Governor are legal holidays.

Dewey's Old Teacher to Fire a Salute.

One of the men who will assist in firing Jersey City's salute as Admiral Dewey comes up the river the day of the naval parade will be the old Vermont schoolmaster who thrashed the hero of Manila when an impudent Vermont boy in a Montpelier schoolhouse. He is Major Z. K. Pangborn, who is a resident of Jersey City.

Capt. Coghlan Ordered to New York.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 22.—Capt. Coghlan, commandant of the Port Orchard Dry Dock, was to-day ordered East to attend the Dewey reception. He was in command of the Raleigh during the battle of Manila.

Stand for Brooklyn Firm's Employes.

J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn are erecting a stand at Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, with a capacity of 600 persons, for the accommodation of their employes and the members of their families during the naval and military parades.

Closing of the Custom House.

Secretary Gage has, Collector Bidwell announced yesterday, sanctioned the closing of the New York Custom House next Friday and Saturday except as to the entry and clearance of vessels, for which the usual offices will be open one hour each day.

California to Fire a Dewey Salute.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 22.—Gov. Gage to-day issued orders to the Adjutant General to fire a salute of seventeen guns upon the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York.

SOUTHERNERS TO PARTICIPATE.

Troops from Various Places Prepare to Aid in the Dewey Welcome.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: "The indications are that a full regiment will go from South Carolina to New York for the Dewey celebration. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Frost will be in command. Companies from the lower counties will be under the command of Major Henry Schachte of Charleston, and Col. J. C. Boyd will command the up-country battalion."

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22.—Company K, First North Carolina State Guards, of Raleigh, decided to-night to go to New York for the Dewey parade. The company will go with Gov. Russell and staff on the morning of Sept. 26.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—Adjt. Gen. William Henry, Col. E. N. Scudder, Judge Advocate General, and Lieuts. Jones and Bushman, members of the Governor's Staff, and the Walthall Guards of Meridian leave Sunday morning to represent the State of Mississippi at the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. The Walthall Guards will be under command of Capt. Martin with forty men in line.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 22.—The Floyd Rifles and Hussars of Macon are drilling each night preparatory to going to New York to attend the Dewey reception. Each company expects to take seventy-five men, including officers.

VICTORY SHOULD FACE NORTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Dewey arch promises to be a credit to the Sculpture Society and the city, but it seems to me a serious mistake has been made in erecting it with its crowning group facing south. All I have ever read or thought on the subject of crowning returning heroes has led me to believe the laurel wreath should be extended toward the coming hero, as if to place it on his head as soon as within reach. Dewey will come down Fifth Avenue, and will be in the position of chasing Victory, with the thought of capturing her wreath, while she will appear to be either trying to get away from him or offering the wreath to some other fellow, on the other side of the arch, before Dewey gets there.

It may be said that the group faces south because Dewey is to sit on the reviewing stand southeast of the arch, but even this cannot be truly artistic, as the figure is offering the wreath to some one over in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. If the group were to face north, it would appear to be giving Dewey a welcome on his approach, and if the reviewing stand were to be erected northeast of the arch, the figure would be in the act of holding the wreath almost directly over Dewey's head during all the ceremony of reviewing the parade, and would be a very striking picture for the paraders to see when approaching the reviewing stand to give their salutes.

It seems to me that an opportunity to make a wonderfully impressive scene has been lost, and when Dewey first sees the arch on his approach at the head of the parade, it must strike him as a very indefinite compliment.

The group on the southeast corner of the arch, at the base, also loses much of its force by looking at the backs of the paraders, instead of appearing to announce the coming of the head of the procession over the horizon. If any of your readers can explain the apparently incongruous arrangement of the arch and reviewing stand, I shall be pleased to see an explanation printed. LINCOLN KING.

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

Take Dewey Below 23d Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another—It seems to me—very important item has failed to attract the attention of the committee on Dewey's parade. It is said Admiral Dewey will not pass below Twenty-third Street. If so, how will the thousands that will throng Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to Washington Square, over one-half mile, ever get a peep at our greatest of heroes? Why not let the paraders halt a few minutes when they have reached the reviewing stand? By that time most of them will not object to a little rest, while the Admiral is driven to Washington Square, escorted by his guard of honor. He can then return by Broadway and University Place and reach the reviewing stand in a short space of time, thus giving the whole line of march equal pleasures and rights.

5TH AVE. BELOW 23D ST.

New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOLDIER ACCUSED OF CRIME.

C. B. Britton Wanted in Chicago for Homicide and Arson in Connection with a Flathouse Fire.

Clarence B. Britton, twenty-eight years old, a United States soldier, is locked up in Police Headquarters here charged with homicide and arson. Britton is wanted by the Chicago authorities.

The Melrose apartment house was destroyed by fire in Chicago on Dec. 28, and one woman lost her life. Dr. Rosenkranz, the owner of the house, was suspected of having started the fire and was subsequently indicted and arrested for homicide and arson.

At the time of the fire Britton was employed in the house. He remained in Chicago until Aug. 19 last, when he enlisted in the United States Army. On Aug. 25 he was sent to Governors Island, and expected to be sent to the Philippine Islands soon.

The police of this city learned yesterday that Britton was on Governors Island and, knowing that he was wanted by the Chicago police, Detectives Manion and Farley of the Central Office were detailed to get the man. The prisoner was taken to Headquarters handcuffed to the detectives.

Britton denies that he committed the crime, and says that he made no effort to run away, but remained in Chicago until last August. He will be held to await extradition papers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—When the Melrose flats burned last December, Britton, who had been assistant engineer, but was discharged two weeks previously, was arrested on the charge of stealing from the tenants during the fire. There were suspicious circumstances connected with the fire, and when, only last month, the body of Annie Hansen was found in the débris, indictments were found against him and Dr. E. C. Rosenkranz, the owner, for criminal knowledge of the tragedy. Britton, who had been released, disappeared, and Rosenkranz was held for the Grand Jury in $25,000 bonds.

By the testimony of several witnesses it was proved that Rosenkranz had tampered with the gas pipes in his flats, and that the structure burst into flames in several places at the same time. There were quantities of paper and excelsior found stowed away in the walls.

Annie Hansen, who was a servant, was found dead, one hand clasping a Bible and the other a roll of bills, her life savings.

SEARCH FOR YOUNG KAUFMAN.

Letter from Chicago Gives the Family a New Clue to Work On.

The family and friends of Emanuel Kaufman of Atlanta, Ga., who disappeared from the Hotel Marlborough, in this city, on Sept. 11, are working energetically on another clue, which may lead to the discovery of the young man. This latest development in the strange case is the receipt of a letter addressed to Morton Stein, a lawyer of this city, and an intimate friend of the missing man.

The letter was received from Chicago, and is thought to have been written by young Kaufman or some one who knows of his recent movements. The letter was dated Monday from the Hotel McCoy, and the writer says he has been suffering from mental aberration, and does not remember beyond one day last week when he awoke in a hotel at Niagara Falls. His bill at the hotel was made out to the "Earl Carew," and he has been using that name ever since, although he has an idea that it does not belong to him.

He found at Niagara Falls that he had a railroad ticket to Chicago for "Earl Carew." He read in the papers of Kaufman's disappearance, and, seeing Morton Stein's name mentioned as a friend, he decided to write to Stein asking if he is the missing man. He sent a detailed description of himself, which tallies closely with that of Kaufman. He said he still had $14 left, but was unable to obtain sufficient funds to get to New York.

The police and private detectives of Chicago were at once asked by telegraph to find the writer of the letter and hold him. F. M. Kaufman, an elder brother, who has been directing the search from the Hotel Marlborough, left yesterday afternoon for Chicago. David Kaufman, the father, remained at the Hotel Marlborough.

Mr. Stein when seen last night said that while the letter addressed to him from Chicago gave a pretty accurate description of young Kaufman, other letters have been received which conflict with the dates mentioned by the writer in Chicago. A letter has been received from an Atlanta man who was positive he saw young Kaufman standing in the Broad Street Railway Station in Philadelphia on the day when "Earl Carew" says in his letter he awoke in a hotel in Niagara Falls. However, the Carew letter has given the family renewed hope. Albert Kaufman of Atlanta, an elder brother of the missing man, has broken down under the continued nervous strain imposed by the search for his brother, and is now on his way to this city for treatment.

SUICIDE OF ROBERT ADAMS.

Quarreled with the Husband of Thomas Nast's Daughter.

POINT PLEASANT N. J., Sept. 22.—The body of Robert Adams was taken from this place to-day to New York. Adams killed himself yesterday afternoon, and efforts were made to keep the circumstances a secret. Adams is said to have been a

The Wanamaker Store.

For the Interest of the Casual Visitor:

$104,416.83 worth of diamonds, sapphires and rubies. The Flag of Gems, on view in Rotunda.
The new Music Rooms, Fifth Floor.
The new Picture Gallery, Fifth Floor.
The Pin Machine in operation producing souvenir papers of pins;—Notion Store, first floor, and
The Art of the whole world's looms; the masterpieces of the whole world's costume and millinery designers; the best of the whole world's best in merchandise.

Continental Bicycles---$18

THE Continental is a bicycle with a history, and it is a history without a blot.

Seven years ago we attacked the bicycle business with this wheel. Normal prices then were from $125 to $150. We applied some Wanamaker principles to the business, and produced the Continental at a price forty to fifty per cent. under the regular market, for a thoroughly good, thoroughly handsome, stanch, swift and reliable wheel.

The whole force of this lay, not in the price, but in the goodness at the price. It was a crucial thing that the wheel should admit of no criticism;—that the purchaser who saved fifty or more dollars in the price, should lose nothing in quality. If he did, our whole plan would go awry.

Every one knows what followed. The Continental sold as never a wheel sold before. The high prices for bicycles were broken for good. They have been falling ever since, but with the Continental always leading the way. Nearly twenty thousand riders of the Continental to-day can testify that at none of its stages did it lose anything in goodness.

We offer now our entire remaining stock of Continentals,—the very latest models turned out under that name,—at

Eighteen Dollars Each

They are wheels built to sell at $50, to compete with the $65 grades.

It is the last page of the Continental's history, and one of which it has least reason to be proud. But it's good reading for you.

Men's models in 22, 24 and 26-inch frames. Women's in 20 and 22-inch frames. Black or maroon enamel.

Saturday Shoe Reading

Everything that you can expect it to be, as usual. Read first these items for *Fifth Floor* selling—abnormal shoe values, each of them:

Men's $2 Shoes for $1
Black satin oil leather and tan kidskin; solid, heavy soles; full wide and opera toes; 457 pairs. Some Congress shoes; all lengths; broad widths only.

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.35
Patent leather; laced, with welted soles; full round English toes, and all the earmarks of good, shoemaking. 268 pairs.

Women's $3 Shoes for $1.65
Black kidskin; lace and button; stout welted and medium flexible sewed soles; pretty shapes; none less than $2.50 value; mostly staple lines with a size out here and there.

Boys' $2 Shoes for $1.25
Tan and black calfskin; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½; with heels sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.50. Strong and good looking.

And these, on the Main Floor:

Women's Shoes, $3 a Pair
Twenty years of experience result in this assortment. Thirty styles in unlimited range of sizes. Every style new. Every value far ahead of price.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $3.90
Latest fashions; welted soles

Men's Enamelled Kid Shoes, $5
Look as well as patent leather; feel as well as softest kidskin.

Men's Insured Shoes, $3.50
Tan or black boarded calfskin; uppers guaranteed to last a year.

For Good Dressers: Men and Boys

Hints of Wanamaker clothing that you would disregard almost as much to your own loss as to ours. But they are not disregarded. These overcoat and suit items are not of the sort to be easily forgotten.

OVERCOATS
At $12—Of all-wool covert or black rough-faced cheviot; lined throughout with pure dye silk. $15 is a fair price according to the valuation of clothiers generally.
At $15—Of soft Oxford mixed Vicuna, serge lined; satin sleeve linings. Or an unfinished black worsted; silk lined and faced to edge; worth at least a half more.
At $20—Oxford mixed Vicunas, cheviots and covert cloths, silk lined throughout.
Some very stylish top coats at $22.50, $25, $30, $35.

SUITS
At $15—Double-breasted sack suits; silk faced to button-holes; of an Oxford mixed cheviot; stylish and serviceable.
At $15—Striped worsted sack suits; neat and most approved stripes and colorings; would be fairly priced at $18.
At $12 and $13.50—A line of fancy cheviot sack suits; single-breasted coats with double-breasted vests; desirable patterns all of them.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Equally important facts for the boys' mothers to consider:—

At $5—Of blue serge; neatly trimmed in silk soutache; silk designs on shields and sleeves, 3 to 12 years.
At $3.50—Blue cheviot sailor suits; nicely trimmed; 3 to 12 years.
At $3.85—Double-breasted jacket suits; all-wool navy blue cheviots; with extra trousers; 8 to 16 years; a good $5 value.
At $5—Of fancy all-wool cheviots; with extra trousers; silk sewed and extra well made; 8 to 16 years. At $5 complete.
At $8.50 to $15—Long-trouser suits with the popular single-breasted coats and double-breasted vests, are shown in unequaled variety of patterns.
Men of small stature can be fitted in this stock. Top-coats of all-wool covert cloth; small sizes, $3; large sizes, $3.50. Most clothing stores will ask you $5 for same quality.
At 65c.—Boys' odd knee trousers; of all-wool cheviots; sewed with silk; a regular $1 quality.
At $1—Blue all-wool cheviot knee trousers; excellent wear.

Gloves for Men, Women and Children The new Fall gloves,—new shades, new shapes, new stitching, in most varied assortment. Some for children of Mocha, in tans and grays, $1 a pair. Same for women, at $1 and $1.50. And a new Mocha glove for men, gray only, at $1. Also for men, fine pique walking gloves, in the new tan shades, at $1.
Tenth street.

Golf Capes More kinds than we can tell about. Always the highest comfort point and the highest point of Fashion. Soft, brilliant colorings in new, tasteful combinations; heavy Scotch rugs, or German "Montagnac" cloths, in novel, dashing styles. But this especially—care in the little things that go to make good tailoring.
Domestic, $5.50 to $15. Imported, $17 to $35.

Children's Trimmed Millinery. Paris in miniature. Copies from exclusive French models, in soft old-world colors. For old fashions are rejuvenated this season. Apple greens, soft rose, shell pink, Marechal Niel yellow, for instance; poques and picture hats. Of velvet prominently, trimmed with broad ribbons and *chic* short-turned plumes. Summary in one word—exquisite.
Second floor.

Flags and Patriotic Toys Flags. From the tiniest button-hole ornament to mammoth banners for street decoration. The Admiral's Flag, Dewey Flag, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes. Best bunting and best silk at the lowest prices for their merits.

And these for Young America:

Dolls.—Admiral Dewey in full insignia, Soldiers, Sailors, The Band, Men Behind the Guns, 25c. each. Rough Riders, 20c.
Toy Soldiers.—Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, and Rough Riders, 25c. to $4 a box.
Bronze Medals, 10c. and 25c.
Basement.

All-'round Price Reductions on Pure Candies During the next ten days there will be sold at two-thirds their actual values, these popular candies:

Chocolate-covered Marshmallows,
Chocolate-covered Nougats,
Chocolate-covered Caramels,
Chocolate-covered Almonds,
And Assorted Chocolates.

Fairly priced at 30c., by our valuation, though elsewhere they sell for even higher prices, they are now offered at only 20c. a pound.

All 30c, 50c. and 60c. candies will, on request, be packed in a pretty souvenir box bearing engravings of the Admiral and his flagship; together with a souvenir candy spoon—a silver-washed trifle, but neat and well-executed,—without extra expense.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamer Mariposa brings the following news from Apia, Samoa, dated Sept. 8:

The natives are at their homes and copra making has been in full swing, consequently business is brisk and copra is in plenty.

Major Mair, after investigating claims by Britishers for losses during the recent disturbances, amounting in all to about $85,000, left by the Moana. Ex-Vice King Tamasese has been married to a reputed daughter of Azi, one of Malietoa's right-hand men. The bride is really a daughter of Laulu, Azi's brother.

The news that Consul Maxse had been decorated and made a C. M. G. was received with satisfaction by Britishers here and by almost all the Americans.

It was quite natural that Germany would recognize Consul Rose's services, and the Germans are delighted that he should have also been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The United States collier Abarenda came in yesterday from Pago Pago Harbor with her coal on fire. The damage was only slight and will soon be overcome.

A British man-of-war arrived here on Aug. 31. The German Kormosan is also in the harbor with the Torch.

W. Cooper, who has just returned from a visit to Mataafa, reports that he has almost recovered from his recent illness.

A local firm has received from a London house notes for 20s. and other denominations for collection here. The notes are drawn on the Bank of Samoa, and are elaborately engraved with Samoan scenes.

There is no such concern as the Bank of Samoa, and the notes are fictitious. The ones received here are numbered as high as 1,600, and it is surmised that at least this number has been put into circulation. The notes are signed by a person who was here over a year ago, endeavoring to interest capital in a visionary coral scheme.

Diploma for Confederate Stamps.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The Southern Philatelic Association to-day awarded a diploma for the best collection of Confederate stamps in the world to H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J.

PHILIPPINE ARMY PLANS

War Department Makes the Islands an Army Division.

TO CREATE FOUR DEPARTMENTS

Three Will Be Under Major Generals—There Will Be Enough Troops to Protect Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A plan is under consideration at the War Department to create an army division of the Philippines and divide it into departments on a basis similar to that in Cuba.

The idea is to create four departments in the Philippines, at least three of them to be commanded by Major Generals. The Philippines heretofore have been known as the Department of the Pacific. It is expected that one department of the proposed new division will consist of Gen. MacArthur's command north of Manila, another will be Gen. Lawton's command, south of Manila, and a third will be a new command to operate from Lingayen or Dagupen. The fourth department will probably consist of the troops in the islands south of Manila, which include the commands now at Iloilo, Cebu, and other points.

The scheme has not yet taken such definite form as to determine the commands of the division and departments. There is little doubt, however, that Lawton and MacArthur will remain where they now are, and probably the command in the islands south will be under a Brigadier General. Another officer will have to be selected for the department in the far northern part of the island at the terminus of the Dagupen Railroad.

The plan is to give each department commander all the troops that can be successfully operated and also insure sufficient garrisons for all points taken.

Protection to the peaceable tribes is one of the chief objects sought, as representations made to the War Department indicate that many of the inhabitants do not want to fight and if unmolested and relieved from fear of attack will assist in supporting the authority of the United States and make it impossible for the followers of Aguinaldo to subsist.

OTIS'S MEN OCCUPY CHURCHES.

Soldiers Are Now in Sixteen—Washington Officials Regard the Act as a Part of Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 18, sixteen churches in different localities are occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property respected and protected by our troops."

The telegram was read and discussed in the Cabinet to-day. No orders will be sent to Gen. Otis on this topic, as it is regarded as a part of warfare to occupy churches.

DECLARES OTIS IS UNFIT.

A Correspondent Writes of the Occupation of Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gen. Otis cables to the War Department this amazing news: "Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 18, sixteen churches, different localities, occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied, and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property protected and respected by our troops."

So here we have some of the truth so persistently denied at last laid bare. Though the insurgent army can be bad, Otis by his own admission can be worse. As to the pillaging, what a logician to know that two particulars, negative and positive, do not disturb each other! He cannot deny the pillaging, so he tries to amuse our attention.

How conveniently Delphic is the cablegraphic style, as to general and particular, past and present time. Then as to the church occupations, Otis hides himself, as best he can, behind Aguinaldo. The convents and ten of the sixteen churches were "formerly occupied by insurgents." "I broke into the other six," we are justified in supplying.

I do not speak for Aguinaldo in this matter. I speak for the Catholics of our own America. Does Otis know the provisions of our treaty with Spain regarding property rights in the Philippines? Whether he does or not, his hand is raised to wound us deeply, and his continuance in the charge of the war is a wrong that we may petition against, asking the support of all our fellow-countrymen.

"Oh! but you are attacking the army!" That was the cry the army raised in France.

Our President: Your Otis is unfit; make the wires to Manila warm or you will bring a hot blush to Honor's brow.

LAYMAN E.

New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

INSURGENTS DITCH A TRAIN.

Fire on the Derailed Cars and Kill Two Americans—Six Men Put the Enemy to Flight.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles this morning and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others.

Lieut. Lowe and five orf his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defense and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterward found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

Gen. Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calulet to the relief of the train, but his services were not needed.

AMERICAN PRISONERS STARVE.

Lieut. Commander Gillmore and Men of the Yorktown Suffer at the Hands of Filipinos.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A naval officer on one of the ships at Cavite says in a private letter written to relatives here under date of Aug. 19, via Suez:

"I to-day made a trip to Manila purposely to see and interview a Spaniard who claims to have seen Lieut. Gillmore and his men. The Spaniard arrived in Manila on the 12th, coming through the outposts at San Fernando de la Pampanga. His name is Felipa Galza, and he is a planter by occupation. On the 1st of February last he was on his pltation when he was surrounded by a deputation of natives who made him a prisoner. He was forced to follow the movements made by the so-called Filipino republic, and tramp through mud and water and over mountains, in their wanderings.

"Two weeks before the arrival at Manila he saw at Bigan Lieut. Commander Gillmore and his fourteen fellow-prisoners. From his report it is judged that they have fared badly at the hands of their captors, and, although their courage was undaunted, they were in bad shape physically, in reality being half starved.

"Gillmore himself he said, was in better health than some of the others, being a man of strong physique and strong determination. The whole party was entirely destitute of clothes and all the necessities of life. The failure of the United States to ransom them as expected had so enraged the insurgents that their treatment which for some time had been most kind had since become the reverse.

"The members of the party, however, were not discouraged, and fully expected to return to their friends. Galza thought that with proper measures employed by the United States Government there would be no trouble in effecting the speedy release of Gillmore and the Yorktown's men."

CHINESE ASK ADMISSION.

Minister Requests that a Party Be Allowed to Enter the Philippines—Otis Asked to Explain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Chinese Minister called at the State Department to-day and held a long conference with Acting Secretary Hill respecting the admission into the Philippines of some Chinese. The case is an exceptional one, and it is said that the general question of the validity and propriety of Gen. Otis's extension of the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines was not an issue in the conference.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, happened to call at the time and was a participant in the discussion, giving the department the benefit of his views of the attitude that would be assumed by his committee and perhaps by Congress respecting such questions as might arise. There are some indications that the adoption of a more elastic policy in the matter of Chinese exclusion will be suggested to Gen. Otis, but nothing has yet been done in that direction.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines was discussed at some length. It was decided to ask Gen. Otis for definite information as to what had been done, especially in respect to a particular complaint from the Chinese Minister to the effect that one shipload of Chinese had been stopped. Gen. Otis will be asked to give reasons for taking this action.

NO CHAPLAINS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Secretary Root Says Congress Made No Provision for Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Root's attention having been drawn to the fact that no Chaplains are being commissioned with the volunteer regiments, he has written a letter to the editor of a religious publication, who was disposed to complain, showing that Congress made no provision for them. Therefore the volunteer regiments are being sent out to the Philippines without Chaplains.

As to the regular regiments, the only authorized Chaplains are in the case of the colored regiments. There are a number of Chaplains not attached to specific regiments, and many of these have been sent to the Philippines.

OBJECTS TO NEGRO OFFICERS.

A Southerner Says Troops Will Not Obey Men of Their Own Color—Urges Enlistment of Filipinos.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOWING ROCK, N. C., Sept. 22.—Ogden E. Edwards, a resident of this place, has written to Secretary of War Root, attempting to point out the error of the Government in appointing negro company officers to command the two negro regiments now being raised. Mr. Edwards says:

"It is announced in the public press that two new negro regiments are to be raised and that the Captains and Lieutenants of these regiments are to be negroes.

"A greater political, social, and military mistake could hardly be committed by our Government than to send these regiments to the Philippines. They would be as much out of place there as they would be in New Orleans or in Charleston.

"We have already been sufficiently disgraced by the misconduct of a few of our troops serving in the Philippines. It is well known that negro troops do not respect and will not cheerfully obey officers of their own race. The good behavior of the negro regiments of regulars commanded by West Point officers is no criterion for the conduct of volunteer regiments whose company officers would be negroes selected by political influence.

"The Philippine Malay respects a white man; he does not respect and greatly dislikes a negro. By sending negro regiments to the Philippines we increase the dislike felt for Americans and render still more difficult our task of governing the Filipinos. And what do we gain to offset this loss? Is it more men that we need? We can get plenty of Filipinos to fight for us if we will pay them and feed them.

"By enlisting Filipinos in our service we gain their sympathy and that of their families. By giving company commands to educated Filipinos we should at once undermine Aguinaldo's influence and secure the assistance of the relatives of the officers thus employed. We have made a beginning by enlisting the Manila police from natives. Why not enlist a couple of native regiments? These men know the country, speak the language of the people, and could be invaluable did we once engage their pride and their pockets on our side.

"Eventually the cost of governing the Philippines must be paid from revenue raised in the country. It is wise therefore to begin to form our army for Philippine service from the Filipinos, paying them the lower wages current there, and not the high pay given to our troops. We can enlist all the men we want at $5 gold or $10 silver per month. A corresponding saving can be made in the rations by giving the Filipinos the cheap ration of rice they are accustomed to eat and not our expensive United States ration."

CAPT. CUMMISKEY'S POST.

Appointed on the Recommendation of Gov. Roosevelt.

On the recommendation of Gov. Roosevelt, Archibald F. Cummiskey of Sixth Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, has been appointed a Captain in the Forty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, now recruiting at Farmington, Mass.

Capt. Cummiskey is an engineer and a graduate of Yale. He was one of the original members of Troop C of Brooklyn, and served with that organization in Puerto Rico.

Returned Volunteer Is a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Lieut. George G. Jennings has been reappointed Postmaster at Clark, S. D. He was originally appointed under the Cleveland Administration, and last year volunteered and went to the Philippines, making provision for the office during his absence. He now returns and, a new appointment being made necessary by the office becoming Presidential, he has been reappointed as a recognition of his army service.

Colored Regiments Are Growing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The enlistments yesterday were 547, making a total of 8,813. The colored regiments are growing, the Forty-eighth having 305 men and the Forty-ninth 127.

Marines Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram from Admiral Watson announcing the arrival at Manila of the marines under Major Elliott. They will proceed at once to police Cavite and vicinity.

BUSINESS CONCERNS UNITE.

John W. Ealy Company and Bankers' Commercial League Are Merged.

The John W. Ealy Company and the Bankers' Commercial League of America have been merged into one concern, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on Thursday, with the title of the National Mercantile Agency, with a capital of $500,000. The Ealy Company has for thirty years been established as a mercantile agency for the hardware and metal trades, and has connections extending all over the country. The Bankers' Commercial League of America is a recent institution, having been founded about two years ago. Its clientele comprises many banks and large corporations.

The incorporators of the National Mercantile Agency are John W. Ealy of this city and James B. Gordon of Boston, President and Vice President, respectively, of the old John W. Ealy Company; Willis T. Gridley of Syracuse, President of the Bankers' Commercial League of America, and John B. Green, counsel for the company. It is understood that several wealthy financiers are interested in the new concern. Who will be at the head of it and who the other officers will be could not be ascertained.

The National Mercantile Agency's main offices will be in this city, but branches will be opened in all the other large cities of the United States and Canada, where one or the other of the old concerns is not already represented, and also in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The agency, it is said, proposes to issue the largest business reference book yet attempted.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

Bids for a Large Amount of Medical Supplies—Money from Baltimore.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee has received and is tabulating bids for a large amount of medical supplies which were asked for by Major Hoff of the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico. There are over 200 items in the requisition.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the committee, has received the following letter from William T. Malster, Mayor of Baltimore:

After loading the transport Wright with a cargo of provisions of a variety that, in the opinion of the committee was best suited to the wants of the sufferers, and paying all expenses connected therewith, we have a surplus of $1,008.25. I take pleasure in remitting the Treasurer's check to you for that amount, the same to be used as the commitee may direct.

The shipment of 350,000 pounds of beans and 350,000 pounds of rice, which was scheduled to go on the transport Buford, was by request of the War Department transferred to the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, which will sail for San Juan to-day. The shipment is carried freight free.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the relief fund, reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $48,340.41; T. R. Bliss, Providence, R. I., $20; C. L. Hubbard, Dayton, Ohio, $1; Soldiers' Aid Society, Conway, Mass., $21; Fidelity Bank, Altoona, Penn., $5; Lewisohn Brothers, through Merchants' Association, New York, $10; Mrs. Millie B. Comstock, Marion, Ind., $2; through the Merchants' Association, J. B. Porter, Waynetown, Ind., $1; Ohlwine, Schrieber & Co., Red Bud, Ill., $3. Total, $48,403.41.

HAVANA CARTMEN'S STRIKE OFF.

But the City Is Now Threatened with Another Great Labor Disturbance.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The cartmen have agreed to return to work. The Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, has given them satisfactory guarantees respecting their future treatment at the hands of the police.

Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, is trying to effect a settlement of the strike of the masons. One contractor announces that, unless the strike is soon declared off, he will import Italian masons from the United States.

The General Committee of the workingmen's clubs has issued a manifesto calling for a general strike. The manifesto says that the Cubans conquered in the war for liberty and that the tyranny of capital over labor ought to cease, as an eight-hour day is a workingman's right.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

If Duty Is Placed on Sugar She May Be Forced to Ask It.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—El Diario de la Marina says:

"Hawaii and the Philippines will soon be able to supply the American market with sugar. Cuba, as an independent Government, would not be able to compete with the sugar of those islands on account of the preferential duty.

"If the Louisiana and California beet growers succeed in having a duty placed on all imported sugar which duty would naturally be higher on the Cuban than the American sugar islands, Cuba would be forced to ask annexation in order to be placed on an equal footing with these States. This will be one way to compel Cuba to ask for annexation."

EXPORT TRADE OF HAVANA.

In August It Amounted to Over $2,000,000 — United States Got More Than Half.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The War Department made public to-day a statement showing that the exports from the port of Havana for the month of August, 1899, usually considered the poorest month of the year, reached the sum of $2,170,294.

The United States alone took $1,342,360 worth of mercantile products, and, in addition, received $520,000 in gold coin. On this basis the export trade of Havana for the year would reach $26,045,528.

CUBAN RIOTERS RELEASED.

Men Who Attacked Spanish Bakers at Regla Set Free by Ludlow.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The persons arrested under the orders of Gen. Ludlow for alleged participation in the recent attack on a party of Spanish bakers who were giving a dinner at Regla, a suburb of Havana, were released to-day. This resulted in a demonstration.

Some 6,000 people collected and listened to speeches of congratulation, the speakers laying stress upon the fact that "the American officials recognize the danger of establishing a precedent in this respect, pointing out the difficulty of convicting persons charged with committing outrages against Spaniards.

The Lucha, referring editorially to the incident, says:

"Cubans show the same characteristics as all other Latin races. In spite of the fact that the powerful American Nation has troops in the island, outrages are continually occurring. These would occur if the troops were not in the island. Disappointed agitators may upon the excitability of the people, fomenting the spirit of rebellion and encouraging bloodshed because of political differences. Such a system is removed but one step from the Reign of Terror."

Clubbed for Cheering for Spain.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—A Spaniard who went to-day to the docks to see his family off took a fan of the Spanish colors from his pocket, waved it, and gave a cheer for Spain. A policeman clubbed the man so severely that he had to be taken to a hospital, where it was said recovery was doubtful.

Puerto Rican Postage Rates Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Cabinet to day decided to reduce the rate of postage in Puerto Rico from 5 cents to 2 cents, allowing the same regulations to prevail as in Cuba.

MONONGAHELA UNSEAWORTHY.

Training Ship Will Be Taken to Brooklyn for Repairs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—The United States training ship Monongahela, which arrived from the Naval Academy last Sunday, was found by the training station officers to be unseaworthy after an examination of her rudder post and bowsprit. The vessel was intended for use at the station here for the naval apprentices and a large draft of apprentices was to have been sent on board for a cruise in the West Indies.

The ship will be towed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the United States tug Standish and there put out of commission and repaired and sent back to the training station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Princeton has arrived at Amoy.

The Michigan has arrived at Harbor Springs.

The Leyden has sailed from New York for Gloucester to participate in the trial of the Kearsarge.

The Uncas has sailed from Delaware Breakwater for Port Royal.

CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—To-day's wheat market showed the effect of yesterday's failure of a leading bear firm. Relief from the heavy selling pressure from that source was a big factor in the advance of 1⅛c which marked the close in December. September closed 2c higher. Higher cables and a big export demand were influential in the advance.

One of the largest export houses in New York reported that general acceptances of offers of wheat to foreign points were greater than at any time since the Leiter deal. That many offers were still somewhat under the market was shown by export engagements of but 32 loads. Most of the statistical news was bearish, but it had little effect on the market.

Chicago Failure Caught Scalper Zorge

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Robert J. Zorge, a scalper in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade, ordered his trades closed this morning.

Through the failure of Barrett, Farnum & Co. Zorge was caught for about $4,500, the amount being sufficient to embarrass him. The result will be a failure for a comparatively small sum, and the chances are that a few days will find matters settled and Mr. Zorge again trading.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Moss Makes a Final Attempt to Get at Ramapo Stockholders.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS GOING UP

August Hoebermann Declares Half of Them Are in Violation of Laws —New Code Denounced.

The Mazet committee made a final attempt yesterday to get a glimpse of the stock book and options of the Ramapo Water Company and failed. Engineer Nostrand and President Dutcher were put on the stand, but both were impenetrable. Mr. Moss questioned them in vain, and then turned, baffled, to another field of inquiry.

The only interest manifested was in the exhibition of some pictures taken by the builder, August Hoebermann, who explained them on the stand. Mr. Hoebermann said some of the buildings now being constructed are "Buddensiek buildings," exceedingly dangerous to the tenants, and that many others are improperly constructed. He pointed out many defects in buildings now being erected, and said these defects had not been remedied even after the attention of the Building Department had been called to them.

The investigation was opened with P. Elbert Nostrand, engineer of the Ramapo Company, on the stand. He had been served with a subpoena which ordered him to bring before the committee the maps, surveys, specifications, and other documents that President Dutcher had testified were in possession of the engineer. Mr. Nostrand, however, had none of these with him, and frankly told Mr. Moss that he did not bring them because he did not think it consistent with his conception of his duty to the company.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Company, was then called, and said he approved of the stand taken by his engineer. He said he had advised Mr. Nostrand to submit to any competent engineer whom the committee might send to his office the maps and plans of the company.

"I will not bring here or attempt to have brought here," he said, "documents in the possession of another person whom you could have subpoenaed as well as me."

"Who was that?" Mr. Moss asked.

"The Secretary. He was in the office for a week after you subpoenaed me, and you might have got him."

"Where is he now?"

"I don't know."

"The public believes," said Mr. Moss, "that stock has been given to some politicians and city officials, and if we do not succeed in getting that stock book here these gentlemen will have written their own record and will have put themselves under a cloud that will overshadow them all their lives.

"It has been said here, quietly to be sure, that I was an assassin of honesty. If that meant the old-fashioned honesty, such as I hope we were all possessed of, I should feel hurt; but if it means Ramapo honesty, I think I can stand it. It is plain now that if we had accepted that list under the conditions of secrecy we would be now under the same cloud as others."

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, was called to finish his testimony begun on Thursday concerning the new building code in so far as it relates to tenement houses. He declared the new code a greater menace to the city than the Ramapo contract.

Mr. Veiller said that the composition of the Board of Fire Examiners explained why such extraordinary powers have been given to it by the new code. He said that William J. Fryer, one of the members, is the reputed draughtsman of the code, and that he represents the Architectural and Iron Manufacturers' Association. Cornelius O'Reilly, another member, he said, represents the Real Estate Owners' Association.

"If you send anybody to the office of the Architectural and Iron Manufacturers' Association," said Mr. Veiller, "you can get a circular, and in it you will find the name of T. J. Brady of the Building Code Commission, with the added information that he is a member of the commission and that all of these gentlemen have peculiar facilities for knowing the requirements, &c., of the law.

"Whenever an attempt has been made to get better building laws, Cornelius O'Reilly, William J. Fryer, and Samuel McMillan have appeared in active opposition to the effort."

Committeeman Hoffman asked if the Board of Examiners had not existed under the Strong administration. Mr. Veiller said it had, but that that administration had tried in vain to legislate it out of existence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoebermann testified that 50 per cent. of the buildings now in course of construction are in open violation of the building laws. He showed a photograph of the wreck of a building in Madison Street, in which he said some persons had been killed, and explained that the supporting beams had been inadequate. The same defect, as well as numerous others, he showed by photographs, occur in many buildings all over the city.

In some of them only wooden, instead of iron, beams were used. He said that the wooden beams were temporary, but that certain builders "with a pull" could keep them in longer than others, and that iron beams could not be substituted without losing some of their strength. They should be put in at the start.

"A Buddensiek building" is what Mr. Hoebermann called the building that is being constructed at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue. He said it is founded on crumbling rock and earth, just as the Buddensiek buildings were.

Solomon Rosenthal, a lawyer, was the last witness. He testified that he had bought some Ramapo stock five years ago. He refused to say how much stock he bought, or from whom he bought it. The only person he had talked to about it was "a friend of Gen. Tracy," whose name he could not recall.

Committeeman Hoffman asked him if any member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt owned any Ramapo stock, and the witness said he did not know. He also said he did not know whether or not Senator Platt owned any of the stock.

The committee then adjourned until Monday. Chairman Mazet said that it will adjourn on Tuesday, on account of the Dewey celebration, until the following week. Next week it is the intention of the committee to take up the matter of judicial assessments.

ENGAGED TO A BRAHMIN.

A Chicago Girl to Marry a Wealthy Indian Merchant—First Recorded Instance of the Kind.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Anand A. Advani, a millionaire indigo merchant of India, who has been in Chicago for a week, to Miss Virginia Tyler Hudson, well known, especially in Louisville, as a newspaper writer. The marriage is to take place in either Germany or London next June. The engagement is the culmination of a three days' courtship in this city, and is the first known instance of a Brahamin seeking an American wife in this country.

Mr. Advani has been touring America and Canada for pleasure and came to Chicago a week ago. Miss Hudson will leave for Europe in a short time to complete her musical studies, according to the betrothal agreement.

The prospective groom is the oldest son of Ajeetsing Advani, a millionaire banker of Bombay and a liberal member of the Council of that city. His family has lived in the Hyderabad Presidency of Bombay for 600 years. He is a graduate of the Bombay University and speaks Sanskrit, Persian, Latin, English, and five native tongues.

He had business offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Bremen, and London, living in the latter city. His mother is in the social circle of which Lady Curzon is the centre.

Miss Hudson is the daughter of the Rev. D. T. Hudson of Kentucky. She is a direct descendant of President Tyler.

London will be their future home.

Australian Actors in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Among the arrivals on the steamer Mariposa to-day were the members of the Maggie Moore-Roberts Theatrical Company, which is to make a tour of the world.

The company, headed by Miss Moore and Mr. Roberts, is the first Australian theatrical organization to arrive in this country. Miss Moore is well known in America.

Family Autocrats.

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"I don't know; there's a spoiled cook."—Chicago Record.

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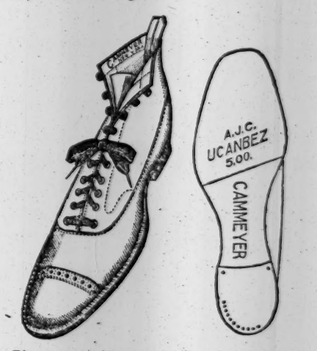

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The most extensive line of Imported and Domestic **Fall Suitings** ever offered, are now being shown.

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To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer tomorrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

BUILDING CODE ATTACKED

Exciting Public Hearing Before a Municipal Council Committee.

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF LYING

Code Declared to be Ineffectual Against Tenement Evils — Power Granted to Building Commissioner Condemned.

The Committee on Borough Affairs of the Municipal Council gave a public hearing yesterday in the Council Chamber on the proposed Building Code, which has already passed the Board of Aldermen and is about to come up for consideration in the other body of the Municipal Assembly. There were many arguments for and against the proposed code, the principal ones against it emanating from the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, which was represented by the Secretary, Lawrence Veiller, and the principal objections to the law likewise were directed against the clauses dealing with the construction of tenement houses. There were, however, other objections made—one by Simon Sterne, representing the City Club, in which he protested against the wide discretion given to the Commissioner of Buildings. The Social Reform Club was represented by Julius H. Cohen, and Philip Weinstein represented the plumbers.

Simon Sterne was the first speaker. He called the attention of the committee to twenty-five or thirty provisions of the code which he said were all practically nullified by the discretion given to the Building Commissioner to change them under certain conditions. The principal danger, he said, lay in the placing of this discretionary power with one man, no matter whether he used the power so given to him honestly or not. In answer to a question by one of the members of the committee, Mr. Sterne said that it was not necessary to infer that harm could only come through a dishonest Commissioner. With the wide discretion given to him, he said, there was no safeguard, and a Commissioner could not be held for violation of his duty, whereas if no such discretion were granted, and the provisions of the law so plainly stated that departure from them was made impossible, a Commissioner deviating from the law as laid down could be held for misdemeanor.

"If this discretion is to be allowed," said Mr. Sterne, "why have such a voluminous code or why have any? The whole matter could be put in five lines allowing buildings of all kinds to be constructed under the direction of the Building Commissioners, for that is what the law amounts to in its present form. The law is not properly framed, and nothing should be left to the discretion of the Commissioner except in such form as provided in Section 650 of the charter."

Mr. Sterne pointed out to the committee that under Section 647 of the charter the existing laws were wiped out and the Municipal Assembly was creating an entirely new set of laws governing the construction of buildings. "If this committee were considering only the passage of an ordinance," said Mr. Sterne, "and there was a question of the ordinance not being in conformity with the law, the matter could be easily taken care of, and I would not think it worth while to appear here. It would then be true, as has been contended, that anything not in conformity with the charter or the existing laws would fail of effect, but in this instance when the code is passed it is in force, for what you do now you do as the Legislature. It is a question of Constitutional law whether the Legislature of the State can so deputize its powers, but that does not concern us at this time. I should suggest, however, that in the exercise of such powers you make haste slowly."

Mr. Sterne pointed out that no attempt had been made in the law to limit the height of buildings, except in the cases of apartment or tenement houses, and that the turning of the streets down town into canyons would still go on.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, livened matters up when he gave the lie to the Commissioners for a statement incorporated in their report, and when it came the turn of the friends of the code to speak, Commissioner William J. Fryer and Mr. Veiller had an interesting quarter of an hour, in which Mr. Fryer accused Mr. Veiller of making false statements. Mr. Veiller said that his committee had prepared a pamphlet embodying suggestions concerning the building of tenement houses, and that these suggestions had been indorsed by many prominent architects, builders, and also by Fire Chief Croker.

Mr. Veiller then read the following paragraph from the report of the commission:

"A committee representing the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, including Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, and Mr. Edward T. Devine, appeared before the commission on June 29 last, requesting that certain changes be incorporated in the new Building Code concerning tenement-house construction. The commission carefully corsidered the suggestions which had been printed by the Tenement House Committee, and were gratified to find that most of the suggested amendments were already embodied in the tentative code—in fact, that in some instances the commission had gone even further than the committee in their desire to improve tenement houses and render them more safe and sanitary.

"That statement," said Mr. Veiller, vehemently, "is an absolute lie. It is an official statement, or I should not characterize it so strongly. The truth is that not one of the eleven amendments suggested by us have been incorporated in the code. The preparation of that set of proposed amendments was not the work of sentimentalists. It was not the work of wealthy men trying to legislate for the poor, of whose wants they had no conception, but it was the work of trained men, men who have lived in the tenement house districts and know their needs, and their work was indorsed by the members of the Tenement House Commissions appointed by the Governor of this State in 1884 and 1894."

Mr. Veiller then read the propositions put forward by his committee, which called for shafts 6 feet wide, instead of 2 feet 8 inches, as under the proposed law. He pointed out how there would be no loss to the builder by such a law, and said that the present tenement house shaft was a culture tube in which disease was nurtured, and was one of the causes that forced the city to expend annually $25,000,000 in charities and filled the hospitals and dispensaries. He spoke also on the proposal to make the halls lighter by putting ground glass panels in doors leading to the halls, and protested against the clause allowing tenements to be built to the height of eight stories, provided the first two floors were made fireproof.

Commissioner Fryer, in answering Mr. Veiller, took the latter to task for making the statement that Fire Chief Croker had indorsed the committee's proposals. He said that the Chief had denied giving any indorsement. Mr. Veiller answered this by saying that the committee had a letter from the Secretary of the Fire Department in which he said the Chief had indorsed the proposals. He said he would send a copy of that letter to each of the committeemen. Chairman McGarry shut off further argument along this line by refusing to permit personalities to be made part of the arguments.

Philip Weinstein, Charles F. Wingate, Augustus Smith, and ex-Mayor Cooper also spoke against certain provisions of the code, and Robert Watson Gilder, the Rev. Thomas R. Sleicher, Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, and Miss Lillian Wald of the Nursery Settlement backed up the position taken by Mr. Veiller on the tenement-house question.

Commissioner Rollin M. Morgan, John F. O'Rourke, F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, and the representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters; John P. Lee, President of the Builders' League, and Charles Buek, President of the Joint Committee of Building Societies on the Code, spoke in favor of the proposed law. They all agreed that the law was neither perfect nor ideal, but thought it was the best one possible. They agreed that it would be best to pass the law first as it stood, and amend it afterward.

LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

Organized with Mr. Tripler as President and $10,000,000 Capital.

Wagner & Wagner, solicitors, 15 Wall Street, have just completed the organization of the Tripler Liquid Air Company, with a capitalization of $10,000,000. The company is organized for the purpose of acquiring all patents, patent rights, and processes for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air for any and all purposes as developed by Charles E. Tripler.

The officers of the company are: President—Charles E. Tripler; Vice President—Frank J. Cannon; Secretary—Philip K. Reynolds; Treasurer—H. A. Kirkham. The offices of the company are in the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

BR'ER FOX'S MANY MOODS.

Valued as an Uncommon Pet and the Envy of Jealous Neighbors, Prosperity Spoils His Disposition.

When a week ago Albert Wayne received as a present from a relative up the State a fine young fox with a magnificent brush there was great rejoicing in the family, especially among the younger members thereof. A fox is an uncommon pet in New York private residences, even when these residences are as commodious as that of Mr. Wayne, which is situated in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Br'er fox's presence was calculated to make the neighbors jealous, and it did—for a time. Now the said neighbors for several blocks around grin and chuckle audibly whenever they encounter any member of the Wayne family.

When he arrived from the country the fox apparently possessed every virtuous qualification desirable if not essential in the pet of a refined and well-regulated household. The family was delighted. The servants smiled indulgently. The newcomer ignored the cat, but he resented the air of aggressiveness and suspicion of the fox terrier who attempted to investigate him, and showed fight with such fierceness that the dog concluded for the nonce to pursue his investigations no further. A family council was held, and it was unanimously voted to christen the fox Dewey. It was also decided to lodge him in the cellar, which is large and dry. The box in which he had traveled was accordingly taken down stairs and the animal was let loose.

He was as docile as could be. He made no attempt to run away, and even allowed the children to fondle him. He was thirsty, hungry, and tired. Water and meat were given to him. He bolted a pound of chuck steak and looked wistful. More was fetched and bolted. He still looked wistful. The children insisted that his advent should be properly fêted, and that too much honor could not be paid to Dewey's namesake. They invested all their pocket money in chops and steaks and kidneys. The fox dispatched them in short order. When he had eaten enough for half a dozen healthy Great Danes and found that no more was in sight he curled himself up and took forty winks.

When he awoke he was a changed animal. He assaulted and nearly killed the cat. He refused to allow himself to be stroked or even approached. He turned up his nose at chops and steaks. Kidneys he would not even look at. A chicken was fetched. Dewey dispatched it in a twinkling. Thereafter he would eat nothing but chicken. When he failed to get it he set up such a howling that the family were glad to stuff him with chicken to keep him quiet. He proved a more expensive luxury than a team of horses, but the family bore with him on account of the neighbors.

On Wednesday night, however, the climax came. In some way the fox got out of the cellar and started to explore the house. It was in the dead of night, when the household was asleep. In two minutes he fell foul of the watchful terrier, and the shindy that ensued nearly frightened the family and servants into fits. Br'er fox retreated to the kitchen, and from the kitchen he refused to budge. All day Thursday he held the fort, and refused to be placated by chicken. He flew at everybody who tried to enter.

Mr. Wayne sought the authorities of the Central Park menagerie, and magnanimously offered them the fox for nothing if they would send for him. Keeper Peter Shannon, therefore, presented himself at the house yesterday morning. He wrapped towels around his hands and captured the recalcitrant fox. The fox is now making the lives of the other foxes in the menagerie a burden to them.

CITY CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

State Health Board Will Recommend Municipal Institutions.

The State Board of Health yesterday put itself formally on record as favoring the establishment by municipalities of institutions for the care of tuberculosis patients, and the board will recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law putting into effect its scheme, which provides for institutions under municipal control and at municipal expense. The question of quarantine against tuberculosis was not considered.

Several members of the board met at the Hotel Imperial yesterday morning, but Dr. Doty, who is one of the members, had been detained at Quarantine by a case of yellow fever and was unable to be present. There was no quorum in his absence, and the other members decided to go to Quarantine. They were Daniel Lewis of New York, President; Dr. F. W. Smith of Syracuse, S. Case Jones of Rochester, State Engineer Bond, and Dr. B. T. Smelzer, Secretary. The meeting was held at Quarantine. Reports were received in reference to vaccination and the successful prosecution of the work by Boards of Health in schools and at homes, and then the board discussed the matter of the care of tuberculosis patients. The members were agreed on the proposition of municipal care, and Dr. Doty subsequently announced that resolutions were formulated looking to securing legislative action.

PRIVATE OSWALD DEAD.

Yellow Fever Patient Expires at Swinburne Island.

Private Oswald, who was taken from the transport Buford on her arrival from Cuba Monday to Swinburne Island suffering from what appeared to be yellow fever, died of that disease at the Quarantine Hospital at 9 o'clock last night. Dr. Doty had announced earlier in the day that his case was hopeless.

The Buford, whose sailing had been delayed, was thoroughly disinfected. The vessel was permitted to sail yesterday for San Juan and Santiago.

The three yellow fever convalescents who arrived from Key West some time ago on the Lampasas, will be released to-day or Monday, having fully recovered. Two other patients, one from the Buford and one from the Kilpatrick, are suffering from typhoid fever. They are improving. Of the three Lampasas passengers, S. Argolozoga was successfully treated with the serum. In the case of the others, Miss Anna and Miss Minnie Zimerbaum, whose cases were less serious, the serum was not used.

No New Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—No new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. This is thought to be due to the fact that the weather has turned very cool. The fact that two deaths occurred to-day is attributed to the change in the weather.

LIEUT. PEARY SENDS RECORDS.

Boxes Containing Data of the Greely Expedition Arrive.

The Red Cross Line steamship Silvia, which arrived yesterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, brought several pieces of cargo from Lieut. Peary, including one case containing the Greely expedition records, removed from Fort Conger last Spring by Lieut. Peary. There were four boxes, four barrels, and two casks in the lot, which arrived yesterday, and they had been forwarded from St. John's by Capt. Bartlett of Peary's steamer Windward.

They were addressed to the President of the Peary Arctic Club, care of the Chase National Bank. The President of the club is Morris K. Jesup, and its headquarters are the American Museum of Natural History.

The records are mostly of a scientific character, containing data relating to meteorological observation, temperatures, etc., as Gen. Greely brought back with him duplicate copes of all this data, which have been published. The interest attaching to the documents now brought back is in the fact that they are the originals. The boxes contain also private letters and papers of members of the Greely expedition, and these are to be returned to the survivors, or to the families of those to whom they belonged.

The box containing the records was sewed up in canvas and strapped with tin plate, and was inscribed: "Records United States International Polar Expedition. Lady Franklin Bay, 1881-83. From R. E. Peary, U. S. N."

The other barrels and casks contained skins of polar animals.

Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club said yesterday that the boxes would probably not be opened for a week or so.

Hope Aroused.

Friend—I hear you've written a book?

Author—Good! If you've heard I've written one, some one must have talked about it.—Syracuse Herald.

MINISTERS DISCUSS WAR

Dr. Lyman Abbott at Boston Says Strife Must Continue.

SPEAKS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Tells Congregationalists He Believes America Will Redeem the Islands by Establishing Laws.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's session of the International Congregational Congress was devoted largely to papers and discussions on the war, and the new relations and responsibilities arising out of it. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered an address on "International Relations and Responsibilities; or, the War Question." Among other things he said:

"In the international relations of the future, the kingdoms of the world will be one kingdom of God and of His Christ, rules by law and interpreted only by reason, enforced only by conscience, a kingdom of human liberty because of voluntary obedience to divine law. The Christian nations are responsible to hasten the coming of that day not only by promoting material development, commercial freedom, and international law, as interpreted by an international tribunal, but also by establishing by individual or united action, in barbaric and lawless communities, that law which is the foundation of civilization and the very basis of liberty and life."

He asked consideration of the two-fold question: "What will be the relations of the nations to each other in the kingdom of God, and what can we of the Anglo-Saxon race and the Christian faith do to hasten the establishment and perfection of those relations?" Continuing, he said:

"A first duty of a Christian people is to push forward this work of mere material improvement, which brings all nations into one another's vicinage. It is for us in America to advance such enterprises as the interoceanic canal, the transcontinental railway down the Pacific Coast from Oregon to Chile, rapid intercontinental communication between our Pacific Coast and the Far East, equaling in speed and convenience that already established between our Atlantic Coast and Europe. It is for England to advance the railway from Cairo to the Cape, with its branches to the west and east coasts of Africa, to open up with additional railways the still unpenetrated regions of India.

"It is for Russia, or Germany, or England, or America, or all combined, to penetrate China with new highways, making, by their swift communication, the terrible food famines and the still more terrible mind famines of that unexplored and inorganic empire impossible in the future. Let us have done with the idea that material progress is inimical to human welfare, that the opening of China and of Africa is to be looked on with suspicion because Russian, English, German, and American capitalists are taking advantage of it to build great railroads and steamship lines as profitable investment. These are the very beginning of international unity, because these annihilate distance and make every community neighbor to every other community.

"As we grow in civilization we grow in mutual interdependence. What is true of the individual is true of the community. The policy which would make each nation independent of all other nations tends to separation, isolation, self-sevice, national selfishness.

"The policy which makes each nation dependent on other nations, discourages war, promotes peace, develops brotherhood, binds nations together by that bond which, next to blood, is the strongest and most enduring of bonds—self-interest. For myself, I believe that America has long since passed beyond the need of artificial protection for its industries or any of them; that it is abundantly able to compete with any nation in the world's market without fear and without favor; that international competition would increase its energy, lessen the dangers from monopoly, if it did not counteract them altogether, and diversify its industry by promoting its commerce, and would enlarge and diffuse its wealth.

"The free interchange of the natural products tends to promote that international unity which the railroad, the steamboat, and the telegraph have made possible. And that England and America ought to stand together in insisting with firmness on what is called the open door—that is, on the principle that, while any nation may close its own ports to the rest of the world if it chooses to do so, it may not insist on the closure of the ports of any other people.

"All monopolies are bad. Commercial monopoly enforced upon one people by the cannon of another people ought to be deemed intolerable. Civilization must find some other trial of right than war for the deciding of its controversies, some other method of contest under the sanction of international law than war to enforce justice between nations, before the kingdoms of this world will have become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

"The conference at The Hague has proposed that every nation shall be ready to offer its services in conciliation for the settlement of international controversies, and may do so without impertinence, and that a permanent tribunal be created to which all nations may submit their controversies for final adjustment with only the conscience of Christendom interpreted by an enlightened public opinion to enforce the decision of that court.

"When all the kingdoms of the world recognize law as a substitute for war, and yield allegiance to conscience and reason as interpreted by an impartial tribunal and enforced by international public opinion, war will cease. Until that time war will be a necessary means for hastening the advent of that unity of all kingdoms in one kingdom, founded on law, enforced by reason and conscience, which will be the kingdom of God.

"Civilization is founded on law. Without law and persons and property there can be no civilization, and there can be no form of law without some form of force behind to compel obedience to it. This force may be moral, not physical. But where conscience and reason are wanting, and either despotism rules by the reddened sword or anarchy with the knife, the Christian must meet sword with sword and awaken conscience and reason through the wholesome fear of a stronger arm.

"The strong owe a duty to the weak, the rich to the poor, the wise to the ignorant. Armenia ought not to have been left to cry in vain to Europe for help. Americans have a right to be glad that Cuba cried not in vain to America.

"Whatever baser motives may mingle with nobler ones, whatever commercial greed, pride of conquest, political ambition, may corrupt human aspirations, the divine significance, the real meaning, interpreted by its relations to the Kingdom of God, of the forward movement in Africa is the redemption of the Dark Continent and its preparation for Christian civilization by the establishment of law, enforced by the strong arm of a strong nation. This is also the meaning of the redemption of India and the so-called dismemberment of China, and I should be untrue to myself if I did not add my belief that this is the meaning of the American occupancy of the Philippines."

Dr. Abbott's address was discussed by A. J. Shepherd of London, the Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., of Springfield, and Dr. Nijgawa, the Japanese delegate, whose remarks were interpreted by the Rev. Otis Carey, a missionary of the American board in Japan. The Rev. Alexander Mackennal of Bowdoin, England, then delivered an address on "The Christian Attitude Toward War, in the Light of Recent History."

He said, in part:

"One of the severest condemnations of war, as a method, emerges when we have frankly acknowledged the generous motives out of which it sometimes comes. War squanders and degrades the noble impulse which gave it being. If the impulse could go at once to its object—as when a father boxes a troublesome boy's ears, or a passerby knocks down a scoundrel who is insulting a woman—there might be some justification for militarism in a civilized community. But this is just what never happens. months and years intervene between the honest indignation and the declaration of war, and a still longer period drags on until the end of the fighting.

"There will be no end to the liability of war until nations are Christian in the sense that many men and women are so; and in this sense there is not, and never has been, a Christian nation. But there are nations in which many are troubled about what they tolerate, and asking how war can be stayed. The Hague conference has brought us light—more than a gleam of light; it is like the dawning of the day. The original proposal has been rejected, humane suggestions were made only to be voted down; but the congress has ended more successfully than most of us could have dreamed. The hope of peace through arbitration is this: Civilized men and nations may believe they have made a mistake if impartial authorities tell them so. There have been some international arbitrations; in few of them has either side been satisfied with the award; in none have both sides been satisfied. Nevertheless, the awards have been accepted; wars have been prevented."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Contest Likely at Next Week's Episcopal Church Convention.

RIVAL TICKETS IN THE FIELD

Dissatisfied Element Favors a Change in the Standing Committee, but Denies Personal Feeling.

A careful canvass of the Protestant Episcopal Church situation leads to the conviction that at least a part of the ticket to be put forward by a dissatisfied element in the diocese for Standing Committee will win. The Rev. Dr. Christian of St. Mary's, the Rev. Dr. Townsend of All Angels', the Rev. Dr. Grant of the Ascension, the Rev. Mr. Harrower of West Brighton, and others deprecate the attempts to make out that a new ticket means a fight. The rector of St. Mary's said yesterday that nothing more is intended than a stand for principle and consistency, and the Rev. Dr. Townsend declared that there is no personal feeling in anything that may be done.

Bishop Potter is said to be much worried over the prospect. An unusual thing about the approaching convention is the fact that no preacher has been selected. To select one is the prerogative of the Bishop. None having been selected, it is supposed that Bishop Potter intends to preach the sermon himself. This would be quite within his province, but unusual. The sermon comes at the very beginning of the convention, next Wednesday morning, but, as it is followed immediately by a celebration of the holy communion, it is not expected that the Bishop will take this occasion to deliver the usual convention address, in which he may or may not refer to recent troubles.

The reasons which threaten a change are declared to be: First, the importance, as a spiritual and in a sense a governing body, which Bishop Potter attached to the committee in a communication which he wrote just after the Briggs ordination last Summer. It is said that if the Standing Committee is such a power its character has need to be carefully determined. Second, the men whom opposition leaders are bringing forward. At the head of the new names stands that of Capt. A. T. Mahan. Another strong man is the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's. A meeting is to be held next Tuesday at the house of the Rev. E. H. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Church to put into shape the ticket which will be offered to the present committee.

The convention opens at 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. On Wednesday evening there is to be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, a public meeting, at which end of the century topics will be treated. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary, the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of St. Mary's, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church.

The present Standing Committee of the diocese is the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, and Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Herman C. Von Post, George Macculloch Miller, and George Zabriskie. At this time the feeling is that not all of the new men suggested by the High Church Committee should be put up. Those favored are said to be the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Crary. The last named will be the candidate for the country, but may be replaced by a renomination of the Rev. Dr. Applegate. The Rev. Dr. Harris is practically certain to be left off the new ticket, and so is the Rev. Dr. Shipman, but the fourth city clerical member is undetermined. Prof. Richey of the General Seminary is under consideration, but a rector is much preferred to a college professor. There is talk of the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor. A well-informed man who is a delegate to the convention said yesterday:

"Episcopal conditions in this diocese are not much disturbed, and the putting up of an opposition ticket for Standing Committee is nothing unusual. There is no personal feeling against Bishop Potter. He is considered to have done his duty as he saw it. The attacks upon him in certain quarters, notably the new monthly, have little weight. He has run counter to the general sentiment, and suffers. But a man cannot always see ahead, even if he tries to do so. The religious tendency is toward orthodoxy and against the higher critics. This is true outside and inside of our communion."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Oct. 1.

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SUBJECT—Joy in God's House, Psalms, cxxii., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord.—Psalms, cxxii., 1.

During the last three months our attention was fixed upon God's dealings with His people to bring them out of bondage—the bondage because of sin. Hence those lessons presented to us a significant unfolding of the way by which the sinner is saved, and of the purpose for which he is saved. During the next three months, however, our attention will be fixed mainly upon God's dealings with those who have thus been delivered out of bondage. Our studies, therefore, will bring before us the experiences of the saved children of God, and the obligations resting upon them. They are the people in whom He dwells, as in His holy temple. He deals with them very much as He deals with those who are still in bondage, because they are not free from sin, but it is on a far higher plane.

In one word the great subject of our recent studies, was God's plan and purpose in the justification of the sinner—and of this, His plan and method of accomplishing the sanctification of the sinner. In its general features, this sanctification is set forth by the building of the Temple, but in the process of the spiritual building there are many experiences and obligations, which are now to be brought before us. I cannot more briefly, or more clearly, emphasize the relation of these two great subjects—Justification and Sanctification—than by repeating the parallelism between them to which I have before called attention:

JUSTIFICATION	SANCTIFICATION
is a finished work, being God's work for us.	is a progressive work, being God's work in us.
BY JUSTIFICATION	BY SANCTIFICATION
God glorifies us in heaven, because Christ died for us.	we glorify God on earth, because Christ lives in us.

"Christ is all in all."
"Ye are complete in Him."

The opening lesson of this course, therefore, has nothing to do with the offers of God's grace to the unbelieving. It rises above that, and speaks of a joy and gladness of heart, of which they are as ignorant as the blind man is of the color of the rainbow or the glory of the starry heavens. To see spiritual things, the spiritual eye must be opened, just as truly as the natural eye must be opened to appreciate the beautiful things of nature.

A friend of my youth entered West Point as a student. He thought that he was as physically perfect as most young men of his age, and had no difficulty in moving about in the ordinary duties of the place. But one day he saw a pair of spectacles lying on a table, and without any special purpose he put them on. They exactly suited his eyes, and then he learned that all his life he had been walking in a very narrow world. He had never seen the clouds floating over his head, and changing wonderfully in form and hue as they moved—nor the distant mountains with their haze of blue and purple. Then, when the sun went down and the western sky was full of glory, it was something of which he had never had the slightest conception. But when the stars came out and the heavens above him were resplendent with their light, his joy knew no bounds, and he wandered on, and on, far into the night, forgetful alike of home and food and sleep. He had often heard of what he then saw, but he had never had any real comprehension of anything that had been told him. Nothing could give him that but that hour of experience.

So it is with the sinner, and the things "which God hath prepared for those that love Him." To be appreciated, they must be "spiritually discerned." (First Corinthians, ii., 9-14.) But if those who "cannot see afar off," (Second Peter, i., 9,) are never told of the things revealed to those who have a clearer vision they will always be perfectly satisfied—as was my friend before he saw—with their darkness and limitations.

THE LORD'S DAY SERVICES.

The author of this psalm—whether he was David upon his throne, or some humble, unknown Levite returned from Babylon—evidently had had his spiritual eyes opened, for it is clear that he is not speaking here simply of attendance upon the services of God in His house. The importance of this he fully recognized, but he is not now calling attention to it. There is urgent need, however, that an earnest word on this subject be said in passing, for without doubt the habitual attendance upon the services of the Lord's house, on the Lord's Day, and on such other occasions as are usually appointed, is not only a great privilege, but a bounden duty—and that, not merely for the professing Christian, but for the unbelieving as well. For experience and observation both testify that no one—whether he be rich or poor, learned or unlearned—can willfully neglect this privilege, or refuse to perform this service, without endangering both his eternal interests and his moral character.

The Lord's day and the Lord's service go hand in hand. They cannot be separated. They are independently of all faith in Christ and fellowship in the Gospel, the divinely appointed conservators of public morals and general intelligence—the teachers of reverence, honesty, and charity. There is nothing known among men which will take their place in these respects alone. If they are—to any degree—in any community neglected in just that degree that community always sinks in character and in progress. And if one man may neglect God's house and turn away his foot from the Sabbath, doing his own pleasure on the Lord's day, (Isaiah lviii., 13-14,) then all men may. And if all, or even in large proportion, should, it requires no prophet to see that our boasted Christian society would soon become nothing more than a "civilized heathenism." Patriotism and an intelligent judgment, as well as religion, therefore demand from every man a reverent recognition and observance of the Lord's service on the Lord's day.

Our psalmist, however, rises to a higher plane of thought than this, and his psalm was not written to call attention to either a duty or a privilege. It is rather the exuberant outburst of feeling on the part of one who has actually seen "the King in His beauty." (Isaiah xxxiii., 17.) He "was glad" with an unusual gladness, "when they said, Let us go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem." (vv. 1-2.) Going "into the house of the Lord" was not simply the entering into a material structure, but it was a blessed fellowship. For "the house of God," or the temple, was not a structure built as a place where the people should come together, as in our modern churches, for prayer and praise and instruction in the word of God. It was built simply and only for the purpose of holding "the Ark."

This was of wood, overlaid inside and out with gold. It was less than 4 feet long, and not much over 2 feet high and wide. (Exodus, xxv., 10.) In the "Most Holy Place" of the Tabernacle it was the only article of furniture. A pot of the manna on which the people fed through all their wilderness wanderings (Exodus, xvi., 34,) and the rod of Aaron which budded stood "before" or in front of it, (Numbers, xvii., 10,) and a copy of "the Book of the Law," prepared by Moses, was "put in the side," or alongside of it. (Deuteronomy, xxxi., 26.) But "there was nothing in the Ark, save the two tables of stone" (First Kings, viii., 9,) on which were written by the hand of God the Law which He gave to Moses on Mount Sinai. These tables of stone were called the "two tables of testimony," (Exodus, xxxi., 18,) and hence the Ark itself was called "the Ark of the Testimony," (Exodus, xxvi., 33,) or simply—as by the Psalmist—"the Testimony." (v., 4; Exodus, xvi., 34.)

THE "MERCY SEAT."

When the "Law of God" was placed within this Ark, it was there kept with all of its demands, hidden from the view of man and God by a cover "of pure gold" called "the Mercy Seat." (Exodus, xxxv., 17-22.) On this "Mercy Seat" were two cherubims, and between the cherubims the Shekinah, or glory of God, was always manifested. It was His peculiar and special dwelling place. There alone could He ever be approached. And even there, He could be approached only once a year, and by but one man in all the camp—the High Priest—when he went in with the blood of the Atonement in his hand, to receive forgiveness for all the people.

God's abhorrence of sin was thus made very emphatic. It made His grace toward the sinner equally emphatic, for it declared that there was a way provided by which he could find acceptance and forgiveness. "the Ark," or "the Testimony," was thus the distinguishing feature of the Tabernacle. Everything else pointed to it, and was imperfect and unsatisfactory without it. It was thus the special and culminating type of the finished work of Jesus Christ, in meeting all the demands of God's righteous law and opening the way by which the penitent sinner can find pardon and peace.

So when the Temple was built by Solomon, "the Ark," or "the Testimony," as in the Tabernacle, was the most glorious feature. For the Ark was not built for the Temple, but the Temple for the Ark. The Temple, with all of its magnificence, was simply the casket which held the far more precious jewel. When the Ark was brought into the Most Holy Place, the staves, by which it was carried for years, had always been carried on the shoulders of the priests from place to place, were drawn out of their sockets. It had now found a resting place, and was no more to be removed. As soon as this was done, as soon as the Temple received the Ark, "the cloud filled the house of the Lord, so that the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud, for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord." (First Kings, viii., 10, 11.)

Going "into the house of the Lord," as our Psalmist expresses it, (v. 1,) therefore, was no formal act of worship. It was an experience, not a performance. It was an entering into the same communion with God which unfallen Adam had enjoyed. More than that, it was a coming into the presence of God at His Mercy Seat, conscious that sin had been forgiven through the atoning sacrifice, and that righteousness had been obtained through One who had kept the Law perfectly and was "without sin." He stood there "accepted in the Beloved." (Eph., i., 6.) With such an experience, it is not strange that our Psalmist "was glad when they said, Let us go into the house of the Lord," it was to the place of forgiveness and strength and joy in the Holy Ghost. It belongs to every true child of God.

A CITY OF FELLOWSHIP.

But as "the Ark" was the distinguishing feature of the Temple, so "the Temple" was the distinguishing feature of Jerusalem. It was the "the Holy City," (Isaiah lii., 1)—the type of the New Jerusalem of the redeemed, (Revelations, xxi., 2)—because in it God had His dwelling place. So, in the language of the Psalmist, "our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem," is but a repetition in another form of "let us go into the house of the Lord." The city was built upon a cluster of hills, whose heads rose up like a group of men holding converse with one another. In "the Temple and Its Services," by Dr. Edersheim, therefore, this song of gladness, which bursts forth from those holding fellowship with God is translated:

Still stand our feet
Within thy gates, Jerusalem!
Jerusalem, ah! thou are built
As a city joined companion like together.

It was a city of fellowship with brethren as well as with God—"a city that is compact together," whither the tribes go up—"the tribes of the Lord." They are all animated with the same glad desire to draw near to God, for they go up "unto the Testimony of Israel"—to the Ark of the Testimony containing the Law covered by the Mercy Seat—"to give thanks unto the name of the Lord." (v. 4.) How is it that any sinner can "give thanks," when standing in the very presence of God?

It is because "there are set thrones of judgment," and "the Lord, the righteous Judge," (Second Timothy, iv., 8,) is seated upon them. All the demands of His Law have been met by His own Son, and when any sinner comes before Him confessing his sins, he has "an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous," (First John, ii., 1,) and for his sake God Himself is not only "faithful," but "just, to forgive us our sins." (First John, i., 9.)

With such an experience, growing out of such news and blessed relationships, every believer is filled, as the Psalmist was, with an earnest desire that all may enter into the same experiences and relationships. It is a condition of great "peace," not only "peace with God," (Romans v., 1,) but "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," (Philippians iv., 7,) a peace which the world cannot give and cannot take away. It is a condition to be prayed for. As the prophet, when he set before the captives in Babylon all that God had promised, added, "Thus saith the Lord, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." (Ezekiel xxxvi., 37.) So the Psalmist says:

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem.
They shall prosper that love thee.
Peace be within thy walls
And prosperity within thy palaces,
For my brethren and companions' sakes
I will now say, Peace be within thee;
For the sake of the house of the Lord our God
I will seek thy good. (v. v. 6-9. R. V.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How are the lessons of the next three months related to those of the last three?

In one word, what is the subject of each course, respectively, and how are justification and sanctification contrasted?

Of what does this opening lesson speak, and how is it illustrated and applied?

What is said of the author of this psalm and the purpose for which it was written?

What is said of the importance of the Lord's service on the Lord's day?

For what purpose was the Temple built, and what feeling does this psalm express?

What was "the Ark" in the Tabernacle, and why was it called "the Testimony"?

How was "the Ark" covered, and what is said of it?

What two things did "the Ark" thus make very emphatic, and of what was it the type?

What relation had "the Ark" to the Temple, and how was it shown?

What, therefore, is the meaning of going "into the house of the Lord," and why was it a place of gladness?

What was the distinguishing feature of Jerusalem, and what is said of its location?

How does the psalmist express that it was a city of fellowship with brethren, as well as with God?

Why can the sinner give thanks in the presence of God, and how does the psalmist declare it?

Why does the psalmist say, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem"?

Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Many members of Presbyterian and Reformed churches of this city will attend the seventh Pan-Presbyterian Council, which will meet in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, next Wednesday and remain in session until Oct. 6. About 100 delegates are here from abroad, chiefly from Scotland. The President of the alliance, the Rev. Dr. John Marshall Lang, pastor of Barony Church, Glasgow, has been in this city for several days. The opening sermon of the Council will be preached by Prof. John De Witt of Princeton Theological Seminary, and on Wednesday evening a reception will be tendered the delegates by President McKinley at the White House. One of the addresses on mission work during the century will be given by the Rev. Dr. James Stewart, who was a friend of David Livingstone. Next Monday evening the Presbyterian Union of Philadelphia will tender the delegates a reception, and on Oct. 9 a reception to the foreign delegates will be tendered by the Presbyterian Union of this city.

Cornerstone Laying at Glen Cove.

The cornerstone of the new fifty-thousand-dollar St. Patrick's Church, at Glen Cove, L. I., will be laid to-morrow. The ceremony will begin at 3:30 P. M., Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn laying the stone. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Edward McCarthy of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, pastor of the church, expects to have it ready for service in March, 1900. It will be of stone in the Gothic style of architecture, and will have a seating capacity of 700.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols's First Sermon.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols, the new rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has arrived in the city, and will immediately take charge of the work of the parish. He will preach his first sermon to-morrow morning.

Church News and Notes.

The annual retreat of the priests of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island will be held at Brentwood, beginning Monday next.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, West Eighty-first Street, will speak to-morrow morning on "Dewey's Place in American History."

Dr. M. H. Harris will speak in the Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow at 10 A. M., on "Mark Twain on the Jews."

The Rev. Dr. S. D. F. Salmond, Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-morrow in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is here to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Washington.

The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, minister in charge of the West End Aven

The New York Times.

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FOURTEEN PAGES
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WHERE WILL MR. BRYAN BRING UP?

When Mr. BRYAN started in political life it was as an uncompromising advocate of the doctrine of tariff for revenue only. That was natural, for at that time the one distinct principle of his party. He took it up, however, not as a proposition in economics or as a means of securing the needed revenue at the least cost to the taxpayer, but as an abstract dogma involving the equal rights of citizens, and he pushed it to great lengths. This was characteristic of the man, who is the most complete representative in our country and our time of the type of idealist with the politician blended which made the French Revolution. Had he not been ambitious he would probably have been the idealist pure and simple. The pulpit lost a great theologian when he went into politics.

Free trade did not prove popular. The time was not ripe for it. Nor was it of a nature to admit of the treatment for which Mr. BRYAN was best adapted. Its ground principle was enticing to him, but it did not lend itself to that fervid eloquence and impressive though vague emphasis which were nature's gifts to the young orator. He next turned to the question of the currency. Here he had a field finely suited to his talent. Money is something every one can feel strongly about and have very definite ideas on without clear thinking. It comes home to the business and the bosoms of men of every class, and most directly and powerfully appeals to those who have the least of it and have also the least knowledge of its real character and functions. We have always done Mr. BRYAN the justice of belief in his sincerity, so far as entire sincerity is consistent with his restless ambition. We have no doubt that he took himself in perfect seriousness as the champion of the common people against the money power in his crusade for cheap money. And he made a splendid fight. There is no disputing that. No one could have done better in such a cause. He was very earnest, untiring, generally dignified, and quite above the level of the men with whom he worked and whom he easily dominated. He failed because the real interests of the people were utterly against him and because American common sense is bound to have its way in a long canvass where the issues are thoroughly thrashed out.

Sincere as Mr. BRYAN was in his championship of cheap money, he is plainly getting ready to drop it as he dropped free trade when it no longer served his end, when it no longer appeared the means for that salvation of the people from themselves which it is his mission to bring about. He has now taken up the "trusts." This also is logical, for the ideas of oppression that underlay his advocacy of free trade and of cheap money can be used in this case too. But here again he shows that devotion to abstract theory and that unbending application of it without reference to conditions that have won for him the admiration and the rooted distrust of the people. The common sense of the average citizen rebels against such violent excitement over a matter that Mr. BRYAN admits can be dealt with by law whenever the majority get ready to take it up. He, however, is not content with the ordinary processes of legislation. They are too slow. He wishes, as a sort of modern Nero, that the trusts had but one head that he might destroy them at a blow. He wants to bring them at once under the sway of the central Government. He is ready to change the Constitution to get at them. In his haste he throws to the winds the most cherished and the most valued principles of his party, which has always been sternly opposed to increasing the powers of the central Government and has been steadfastly jealous of rash changes in the fundamental law.

Now if the trusts were really as bad as Mr. BRYAN thinks that they are—and that is not at all proved yet—it would be folly at this time to plunge into the radical and sweeping changes of the Constitution that he is ready to enter on. The Constitution has stood some tremendous tests. It is a better instrument for the government of a great and growing and changing Nation than any other that has ever been devised of its kind. It does not need tinkering, and will not readily admit of it. Surely a fundamental law that has carried us through the civil war with no changes except those that embodied the results attained will enable us to deal with any problem that the developing organization of our business may present. Mr. BRYAN'S mode of settling the questions arising from the trusts is, in point of prudence and common sense, on a par with the traditional Chinese mode of roasting a pig in the ashes of the owner's house.

THE AFRIKANDERS.

Nobody need be surprised, nobody will be surprised, by the announcement that the Orange Free State has in effect cast in its lot with the South African Republic. No man of Dutch descent in South Africa, no Afrikander, has any reason to love the British. Every such man thinks he has good reason to hate them. But the avowed purpose of the chief organs of British opinion is to assert and make good "the supremacy of the Imperial Government in South Africa." The threat concerns the Dutch of the Orange Free State as well as the Dutch of the Transvaal. If the question is not so acute with them it is because it has been in the Transvaal and not in the Orange Free State that gold has been discovered, and it is to the Transvaal and not to the Orange Free State that has thereby been attracted that influx of the just, scrupulous, and considerate "Outlanders," carefully respectful of the rights of others, whom any discovery of gold attracts to the scene. But the purpose of establishing the suzerainty of Great Britain, whatever that may mean, or the even vaguer "paramounting," of Great Britain, extends to the one State as well as to the other. The map of South Africa will not be red as long as an Orange spot remains upon it.

And the spirit that is displayed by the chief organs of British opinion would stimulate to armed resistance any man in the world that was worthy of the name. For "suzerainty" and "paramounting" British journals have begun to substitute "sovereignty" and "supremacy." There is no warrant of law or treaty for this substitution, any more than there is any law or treaty, under a "suzerainty" expressly limited to a veto power over the foreign relations of the South African Republic, for an interference in the internal affairs of that republic.

How curiously the incandescent "arguments" of The London Times recall the arguments by which the courtiers of GEORGE III. vindicated the right to tax the American colonies. And what a sorry showing BURKE made of those arguments. FREDERIC HARRISON and JOHN MORLEY are playing now the part that BURKE and CHATHAM played a century and a quarter ago. History has amply vindicated BURKE and CHATHAM. We may be sure that it will equally vindicate HARRISON and MORLEY, and that the "pushful" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will hereafter be put in the same category with Lord NORTH, the only one of the advocates of "coercion" in 1775 whose name is now extensively remembered. And there is something in this oppression of the Transvaal, of which The London Times has avowed itself to be the organ, and against which not even Lord SALISBURY seems to be able to struggle, meaner and more sordid than the oppression of the American colonies. The motive of that was a simple brute lust of power and desire to assert "sovereignty," which BURKE rebuked in lasting words. Superadded to this there is in the present instance a nasty flavor of stock jobbery and money making. The pretense that it is necessary for thirty millions of Britons to whip a hundred thousand Boers becomes at once ludicrous and shameful in view of the fact that the high-handed and unscrupulous behavior of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, which his chief has done nothing to restrain, has done more injury to British prestige than a completely victorious campaign against the Boers could repair. And about the complete victory it is evident that well-informed Britons, and especially well-informed British soldiers, are beginning to entertain grave doubts, and more than ever now that the Orange Free State has in effect joined the Transvaal.

As President KRUEGER said in his speech to the Volksraad, the trouble is that the Outlanders wish to become citizens of the Transvaal without ceasing to be British subjects and British emissaries. They have repeatedly refused to become citizens upon the terms upon which the native Boers hold that citizenship, including the rendering of military service.

It is very sad and very shameful. But we can officially and publicly do nothing about it. The correspondent who suggested that the President should offer our mediation forgot that the British contention is that Great Britain is a "suzerain" and the Transvaal a vassal, and that any offer to mediate or arbitrate would be an insult to Great Britain. All that we can do is to point out to England in an unofficial way that she is exposing herself, by her unreasonable and ever-enlarging demands, to the disrespect of mankind, that she is justifying the accusation of President KRUEGER that the Outlanders "refused the franchise and only wanted to have the country."

"THE MOST FAVORED NATION."

Further consideration of the report from Washington, to which we made allusion yesterday, of the determination of Switzerland to demand all the tariff concessions extended to France under the pending treaty between the United States and France, and of the purpose of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and some other nations to demand equal or the same concessions, convinces us of the improbability of the report.

The "most favored nation" clause has found its way into most if not all of our treaties, but it is evident that our statesmen have not regarded it as justifying any such interpretation as that which Switzerland and the other nations are now reported as giving to it. Doubtless there is a popular misconception of it that assumes that what we give to Hawaii, or Canada, or France we must accord to every nation with which we have exchanged treaties, including the "favored nation" clause.

All through our diplomatic law and correspondence touching this matter runs the idea expressed by HENRY CLAY, that the rule is scarcely ever equal between two contracting parties, and that in trying to extend to a third party the favors enjoyed by one or two nations agreeing to the "most favored nation" clause, "it is not easy to distinguish between what was a voluntary grant and that which was a concession by one party for an equivalent granted by another." Peculiar considerations are to be weighed, of broad and general application, and Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of the most careful Secretaries of State, stated the contention of the United States, as it has been maintained in many controversies, when he said: "A covenant to give privileges granted to 'the most favored nation' only refers to gratuitous privileges and does not cover privileges granted on the condition of a reciprocal advantage."

Other nations may desire to follow the example of France and seek to enter into reciprocal treaties with the United States. But they will not proceed, we imagine, by "demand." Certainly not to demand that the schedules reciprocally exchanged by the United States and France shall be yielded to all nations with which we have exchanged "the most favored nation" clause. We so answered Mexico when that nation asked to be permitted under that clause to enjoy the benefits of the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity. Only where favors granted are gratuitous may they be claimed by a third nation.

We doubt whether Switzerland's contention, that it will be entitled to enjoy the reciprocity rates of duty made in the French treaty, will be held, or that, if it should be held, it will produce any other result than the denunciation of that treaty. Other nations may follow the example of France and negotiate reciprocity treaties with us. We hope they will. As believers in the proposition that "ultimate free trade" is as desirable now as when it was favored by so eminent a protectionist as GARFIELD, we derive some comfort from the admission that we are overtaxed in the tariff and in observing the piecemeal nullification of excessive tariff legislation through the State Department.

When Mr. THOMAS B. REED, regarding with scorn as a masked humbug the efforts of his party to extend our chain of reciprocal engagements, was asked his opinion of the wisdom and desirability of the "arrangements," as they were called, he replied without a smile: "What is reciprocity?" He did not answer. But it did not take a very expert mind reader to determine that Mr. REED'S answer would have been "the first firm step toward free trade."

IGNORANCE OR WHAT?

Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, in his speech opening the Nebraska campaign, is reported by a friendly newspaper as having provoked a sympathetic audience to laughter and applause by declaring that after MCKINLEY'S election, "Things got so bad that many people thought I was elected." Stimulated, possibly, by that acclaim of the multitude that for him has so great a power to fascinate, he went on to declare that during the six months succeeding the election of MCKINLEY more banks and business houses failed than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Why did Col. BRYAN say this? Did he make this assertion about the number of failures during the first six months of 1897 because he believed it to be true, and that it was an important truth to be communicated to the 10,000 at O'Neill? What are the facts? The number of failures during the first six months following MCKINLEY'S election was 6,821. The number of failures in the corresponding period of 1896 was 8,062. This appears to make the number of failures in the six months referred to by Col. BRYAN 1,241 less than in the six months referred to by him as being so much better. We might as well add that the liabilities of those failing in the first six months of 1896 were $97,869,682, while the liabilities of the failures in the corresponding period in 1897 were $91,692,787.

A mere glance by Col. BRYAN at easily procured and trustworthy statistics would have made it impossible for him, if a truthful man, to make such a misrepresentation, and we do not believe that the 10,000 who heard him make this unfortunate speech at the beginning of the Nebraska campaign will think better of him for it. We are inclined to think that Col. BRYAN made his comparison ignorantly. Even an inspired leader cannot know everything.

The Nebraska opponents of Col. BRYAN have been supplied by him with a cudgel that should be used with energy and persistency. Col. BRYAN has been regarded as a man who intends to be fair. In order to be fair about statistics one must be acquainted with them. And when it is shown that the average liabilities in failures decreased from $14,992 in 1896 to $11,559 in 1897, and that it was $10,722 in 1898, it will be incumbent upon Col. BRYAN to admit that he did not know what he was talking about, or that, knowing, he stated what he knew to be not the truth.

The injunction suit against the County Clerk to prevent him filling the places of two Sheehan men who claim that they were discharged for political reasons may bring out facts on which criminal proceedings can be based. If the claim of the plaintiffs can be established, Mr. SOHMER has been guilty of bribery or attempt at bribery under the civil service law. It is not often possible to get evidence of the offense of using official patronage to influence political action, but the offense is very clearly defined by the law, and it is now as much opposed to law as it is to public morals. Perhaps in the quarrel between Mr. SHEEHAN and Mr. CROKER honest men may come by their due.

We are not specially proud of our powers of prediction, but now that Mr. Moss has announced that he has come to the end of his rope in the investigation of the Ramapo matter we take the liberty of reminding him that that is what we warned our readers would happen long before he should bring out the complete truth. It would be highly interesting now to know who cut the rope.

The late JAMES B. EUSTIS, formerly Ambassador to France, was a convinced expansionist. When Gen. WOODFORD was about to go to Spain as Minister, he sought him out, as he had already sought out President MCKINLEY and President CLEVELAND, to tell them why he believed that Cuba should not only be taken from Spain, but made a part of the United States. "I told them," he said, "not only that Cuba should be annexed, but that the President under whose Administration this desirable result was accomplished would enjoy a fame not second to that of JEFFERSON, and would deserve it."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An interesting possibility is suggested by The Baltimore American, the paper which, with or without authority, has constituted itself the special champion of Admiral SCHLEY. It points out that among the places where the South Atlantic Squadron may soon have occasion to represent the power of the United States is Cape Town, and that on the way there it would not be at all inconvenient to call at a Spanish port. This has been done by none of our naval vessels since the recent war, and an interchange of courtesies between the two now friendly nations would be eminently in order. Admiral DEWEY sailed direct from Genoa to Gibraltar, so the rather delicate task is still to be performed, and The American is of the opinion that Admiral SCHLEY, who speaks Spanish fluently and has tact and address, is just the man to carry it through in the best possible manner. It insists, too, that to make our first official call on Spain really what it should be, the flagship of the commanding officer should be—the Brooklyn! That is, of course, the nub of The American's article, and equally of course the purpose of the writer is to support the Admiral's request for the addition of his former flagship, the one in which he fought so well at Santiago, to the squadron to which he has just been assigned. Admiral SCHLEY, sailing into a Spanish harbor on the Brooklyn, would indeed be a picturesque and significant spectacle, but we are not quite so sure as The American seems to be that its details would be altogether charming to Spanish eyes, or that it would hasten the welding together again of the theoretical bonds which not long ago united the United States and Spain.

—In the course of a recent trip across the Atlantic, made on the Holland-America steamer Werkendam, a member of The Engineering News staff noted, with an interest partly professional and partly personal, that though the vessel carried 636 passengers, her life-saving appliances consisted of only eight boats, three life rafts, and 318 cork "life preservers." This was a state of affairs so familiar to every observant ocean traveler that most of them ceased long ago to give it any thought, but it moved this particular traveler to disquieting reflections on what would happen in case collision with an iceberg, a derelict, or another vessel forced the Werkendam's passengers and crew to take to the boats, and while under the influence of the mental picture thus conjured up he took the trouble to compare the steamer's passenger list with the limitations imposed by her United States certificate of inspection. That document authorized her to carry 112 persons in the cabin and 128 in the steerage, 240 in all. When, subsequently, the attention of Supervising Inspector General DUMONT was called to the matter, he replied that he could do nothing concerning it. "The United States certificate," he wrote, "only covers the voyage from the United States to a foreign port, the United States inspection laws having no force on steamers bringing passengers to the United States." Engineering News is of the opinion that for our Government to safeguard the lives of its citizens while they are traveling eastward, and to take no precautions whatever when they are moving in the other direction, is hardly a full performance of its plain duty. The measure suggested, as justified by a proper regard for human life, is the passage of a law imposing a heavy fine on vessels which arrive at our ports crowded with passengers far beyond the limit imposed on the same vessels when outward bound.

—Five years ago some people who were discontented with the ordinary methods of running human affairs flocked off by themselves in the hills back of Tennessee City and undertook to prove that there is a better law of life than competition. They called their little town Ruskin. The colonists included representatives of many nations and most of the creeds, and even the vagaries like Spiritualism and "Christian Science" had followers there to make things the more variegated and interesting. Despite these diversities of opinion on religious and pseudo-religious matters, a common approval of communistic doctrines served as a sufficient bond of union, and the experimenters seem not only to have lived together peaceably enough, but they won the respect of their neighbors by their kindliness and industry. They built mills of various sorts, in addition to their agricultural work, and printed books and newspapers. Some of the members were men of repute as economists and sociologists, one of them being from the University of Chicago, and another, a landscape painter, securing a Government appointment as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Everything, to be brief, went well with Ruskin—everything, that is, except the inevitable contest between income and expenses. The tide of that battle, after a long period of more or less hopeful uncertainty, turned against the Ruskinites with obvious finality, and now the whole two hundred of them have abandoned their oasis and moved back into the competitive desert. Most of them have settled at Duke, Ga., where they are to try the value of their theories in a less uncompromising manner. Of course, the fate of Ruskin hasn't exactly demonstrated anything, and there isn't the slightest reason to suppose that it will prevent other folks of like minds from making the same experiment over and over again till the end of time. The failure only adds one more item to a long list of similar disasters.

—What has all the outward semblance of a real grievance is voiced with somewhat indignant sorrow by The Savannah News. "We have so far failed to see," it says, "any comments in the Northern papers upon the fact that the State of Georgia put herself to thousands of dollars of expense, ordered out the militia, and convened two special terms of court, in order to secure safety and justice to a negro charged with assault upon a white woman, and that in the end a jury of white men found the negro not guilty of the crime alleged and restored to him his liberty." All this was done in behalf of one HENRY DELEGAL, and it is a fact that though his arrest and the probability that he would receive an extremely short shrift were well exploited all over the country, little—so far as we have observed, nothing—has been said north of a once famous line about the man's acquittal. That, plainly enough, is not quite fair to Georgia or the South, but surely The News is not serious in its intimation that the silence has been the result of a conspiracy, tacit or other, entered into because of sectional prejudices. "Had HENRY DELEGAL been lynched," it asserts, "there would have gone up a howl from the Northern press and Georgia would have been excoriated for her 'lack of civilization'; but when several hundred white men drop their work and give their services and the State spends thousands of dollars for the purpose of securing justice for the negro, no comment whatever is made upon it." Which is measurably true and measurably sad, but the injustice, so far as it was not the result of mere carelessness, chiefly on the part of Southern correspondents and Southern newspapers, was due to the unalterable nature of journalism itself. The routine performance of duty, no matter how high or holy, never has received, and never will receive, anything like the attention from the press that is bestowed upon events either above or below the line of normal propriety. Complaint of this is made as often in the North as in the South, but there is absolutely no help for it while men are constructed on the present plan.

—Some too enterprising individual has made the reception of Admiral DEWEY the excuse for an effort to introduce here a foreign custom which, while not quite so bad as that other recent importation, the tipping habit, is still bad enough and should be nipped instantly in whatever may be serving it as bud. The usage we are now asked to adopt is that of throwing "confetti," so called, on festal occasions like the present, and little packages of tiny paper disks are already offered for sale on the New York streets. If they are bought and used in any quantities, the result will be the littering of the pavements with rubbish of a peculiarly troublesome and unsightly character. While the bits of paper were in the air they might win an admiring glance from the childish and thoughtless, but on the ground they would be nothing except an unmitigated nuisance. We have ordinances designed to protect such cleanliness of the streets as dear, good Tammany sees fit to give us. They should be enforced against this miserable scheme of fake "confetti" with promptness and severity.

"IT WILL WORK BOTH WAYS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the editorial page of my SUNDAY TIMES from the bottom up, as is my custom, attention was claimed by the sentence: "Take off the ban from ship buying, compel the builders to do their work better and cheaper than any one else, and they will win." The editorial was under the above-quoted heading.

Although there are many of THE TIMES'S editorials that agree with me perfectly, those on protection and free ships do not, and I would like to suggest that you mistake both the causes of our wonderful advances in the sale to foreigners of manufactured products, and of our present virtual withdrawal from the foreign, oversea, carrying trade. Is it not possible that our large sales of iron and steel products to foreigners are due more to the long-continued protection that such articles have received than to taking off the ban during Cleveland's Administration? For many years our manufacturers have been encouraged by a sure market, until now they stand pre-eminent.

It is well within the memory of many that until 1850 and for a short time thereafter we were pre-eminent as shipbuilders and ship sailers. The Cunarders could not equal the time of the Collins Line and American sailing vessels generally commanded higher freights, as American sailors commanded higher wages than those of any other nation. Ricardo saying in the House of Commons on May 15, 1848, "it was a singular circumstance that, although American vessels were the dearest built and dearest manned ships in the world, they had two-thirds of the whole trade between this country and the United States." This was undoubtedly due to the restrictive clauses in our navigation laws, which prohibited the importation of goods not the product of the nation owning the ship in which they were imported.

While the restrictive clauses were abrogated in 1849 through a mutual understanding between this country and Great Britain, the coasting trade was not opened by either country, though Great Britain has since opened hers. As a result we have the finest and largest coasting vessels of any country, although they compete with the lowest railroad freights in the world. Of the immense traffic through the "Soo," more than twice that through the Suez Canal, over 95 per cent. is carried by "vessels built in the United States and owned by a citizen or citizens thereof."

As J. S. Jeans said in his report to the British Iron Trade Association for 1884: "In that country [the United States] the shipping trade is divided into two branches—the vessels registered for oversea or foreign trade and those enrolled for home trade, including lake and river steamers. In the latter branch of the trade there has been a steady increase for a number of years; in the former there has been a steady decline. The one is protected; the other is free."

A conviction, which has been for some time growing, that to have excellence and cheapness in production the producer must be assured of a large and permanent demand draws us apart on the points above mentioned, and it does not seem to me that we will sell ship to foreigners, as we now sell locomotives and bridges, until we first sell them to ourselves in large quantities.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

TO AID THE BAKER FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last July, at the solicitation of colored friends interested in the family of Frazier B. Baker, the murdered Postmaster of Lake City, S. C., I consented to act as Treasurer of a fund to be raised for the assistance of the disabled widow and the education of her children. They were then living in Charleston, and it was proposed that the money contributed should be intrusted to a leading banker of reputation and judgment in that city for disbursement.

Hardly had the appeal been made when the scheme to bring the Baker family to Boston developed and was promptly executed under the lead of Miss Jewett. Believing such action injudicious and sensational, I was forced to protest and to refuse co-operation.

The net result of the various meetings and other methods of collection is $210, now on deposit in this city for Mrs. Baker's benefit. I hold, in addition, $88, the sum or donations sent to me. The disagreement of the parties assuming responsibility for bringing the family North, the consequent public distrust, and the final abandonment of the original purpose, have been made known through the columns of the daily press.

At present the condition of the Baker family is pitiable. Bewildered and unable to discriminate between the different counsels urged upon them, it was natural for them to remain passive in the hands of the overzealous friends who went to South Carolina for them. At this stage of the proceedings I am again asked to continue the suspended task, and have consented.

For excellent reasons, it does not seem advisable for the family to return to Charleston. It is also their preference to remain here, not as stipendiaries, but as workers. They desire to escape further publicity and to find immediate employment.

As the result of a consultation with Mrs. Baker and friends, it is proposed to raise a total sum of $1,200 to purchase a small house in the vicinity of Boston and secure a home. With that they are confident of earning their own living, sending the younger children to school and finding their proper place in the community.

In soliciting contributions for this object I feel humiliated, because what should be the bounden duty of the Government, whose official servant, in the discharge of his duty, was barbarously murdered, is left to private benevolence. If the assassins are beyond the reach of law, the protection and relief of the maimed and bereaved wife and children should at least be the Nation's responsibility.

In default of that, I earnestly appeal for aid to the extent named, pledging myself, in conjunction with other friends, to a careful use of the money contributed, with due publicity of receipts and expenditures. Remittances to the subjoined address will be promptly acknowledged.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston, Sept. 21, 1899.

NEW YORK STREET-CAR SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "Property Owner" on "the Seventh Avenue car line" in to-day's issue is a truthful statement of a large grievance. In the first place, the charter of the Seventh Avenue line is very valuable, and if the present custodians do not take good care of it and give the people proper service, it is the duty of the city authorities to compel them to give such service. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are crowded with traffic constantly increasing, and it would be first-class business judgment on the part of the Metropolitan Railroad Company to at once transform the Seventh Avenue line, which would then carry a very large local traffic, relieving the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads. Any one can see at a glance the wretched condition of Seventh Avenue, both railroad and pavement, and what a very bad effect it must be having on property thereabout.

But the true remedy really lies in municipal ownership. Any one familiar with the large car lines of New York City understands that the present so-called "system" is really no system at all, but a hodge-podge of makeshifts adopted in the course of years, and each patched upon the other until we have streets blocked by useless and obsolete routes which ought to be abandoned, and other very desirable routes, chiefly across town, not yet in operation. If the city owned the railroads, would we have four tracks on the Bowery, on Fourth Avenue, or on Amsterdam Avenue? Would the Broadway line, the most important in the city, have to leave its proper route northward, turn sharply to the west at Fifty-third Street, and again turn at Ninth Avenue by right angle to the north, and, in fact, never get back on Broadway at all, simply because a rival company blocks it out.

The more one knows of this subject, the more impatient one becomes of the present intolerable situation. The remedy is a persistent and insistent demand on the part of the people that the city shall own the street railroads, and then rearrange the whole scheme, abandoning obsolete routes like the Church Street and the Bleecker Street Roads, which simply obstruct traffic and mar pavements, and complete or create crosstown routes from river to river, with transfers at all intersections. I know something of the history of our railroads, the granting of charters, &c., and I do not hesitate to say that a large proportion of the mileage in New York City was never legally or honestly acquired by the present owners or lessees, and should be confiscated by the city as the courts would confiscate any other stolen property.

"Property Owner" is quite right when he says "this matter should be of interest to the Aldermen of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, particularly if they are looking for re-election," and I hope that the Citizens' Union, the labor, and other independent organizations in all these districts will see to it that some very pertinent questions are put to all candidates for Aldermen in these districts, and, further, to see to it that the underground electric conduits, which the street railroads have laid illegally in excess of their needs shall not be legalized and that the present Council is upheld in its objections to the sweeping ordinance Commissioner Kearny has had introduced giving him power under which he can complete the work of delivering our thoroughfares over to the street railroad companies.

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Secretary of the Citizens' Union.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

Plea for Dress Harmony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with keen enjoyment your recent editorial on the subject of the fashion in vogue with certain young men of wearing the cuffs of their gloves turned up over the hand, it occurred to me that a suggestion in the line of consistency might be made to them through your columns which they would doubtless seize with avidity.

It is that these young men, who probably without exception wear their pantaloons turned up at the bottom, should wear the upper part of their socks turned down over the tops of their shoes, thus giving to their ankles the same négligé, not to say slovenly, appearance which their wrists enjoy. As there are probably fixed rules in these important matters, it might be well to suggest one, not necessarily mandatory, but permissive, that the extremities of the undergarments should be pulled down and turned back in a way to correspond with the rest of the outfit. Specimens of humanity thus arrayed would present a symphony in refined apparel in which there would be no discordant note and would contribute still more than they now do to the "hilarity of nations." A LOVER OF HARMONY.

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

KRUEGER ON CHAMBERLAIN.

The Boer President's Speech to the Volksraad Sept. 6.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—His Honor did not desire to say much: "Everybody," he said, "would contend that right is might. Let us, therefore," he continued, "look well into our affairs in order to see whether we are right. For that reason I have wished to look into matters, and refer to certain points, knowing that the Lord giveth where there is justice. There is no doubt about that, and even if the whole world were to war it is a fact that God will decide as to justice. For that reason I wish to enter into the whole matter. Probably," continued the President, "mistakes had been made by us here and there." To find that out he would quote facts. The Volksraad knew that in the dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain a passage appeared to the effect that he (the President) promised to the Royal Commission that foreigners would be treated equally with the burghers, and although between this record and what was actually said by him a slight difference existed which could be proved he would not do so now. His Honor, as well as the entire Executive Council, had treated foreigners equally with burghers, and he would refer to the whole matter, so that everybody might be convinced of this. "What are our burghers?" said the President. "They are burden carriers and soldiers of the country."

"At the time the Royal Commission sat here and the Convention of 1881 was drawn up we stood under a suzerainty, and what did we do then? We had treated foreigners equally with our burghers, but what did the foreigners do? They would not stand on an equal footing with our burghers because they argued 'we should then have to do commando service.' They then got themselves registered at the office of Mr. Hudson, the British Commissioner at that time. Therefore we were willing, but they would not. Where, then, did the injustice committed by us come in?" When afterward the gold fields were discovered foreigners came into the country under the Convention of 1884, and the President thought that as they wanted the franchise they wished to be treated equally with the burghers, and he had then called upon them for commando service. But they refused—they did not want to go on commando. He then caused these persons to be arrested because the Convention gave him an opening to do so, and had them brought before the court. But no, they remained obdurate. Then Lord Loch requested that British subjects should be placed on the same footing as subjects of the most favored nation, and referred to Portugal, whose subjects could not be commandeered. The matter was laid before the Volksraad, and that body had said, "Let those people be, now that they do not want the franchise, and will not be on an equal footing with the burghers, and so the stipulation was made in the Convention that subjects of her Majesty will not have political rights, but that they could trade equally with the burghers."

The President wished to challenge any man to show that they were hindered in doing so, or that they have not been able to get the same rights as the burghers, but when they were commandeered they refused. On a letter of Lord Loch, the then High Commissioner, the Volksraad adopted a resolution to the effect that those subjects should not be commandered. The franchise, however, was not wanted in order to be equal with the burghers. However, he had thought that not all would be like that, and, animated with a desire to treat them all in equal manner, he caused a notice to be published as to who were willing to do commando service; and a proposal was laid by him before the Volksraad, and approved of by that body, to the effect that those who went on commando, of whatever nationality, should obtain the franchise at once. This was done in the case of those who went on the Mapoch commando and in the case of those who went to Swaziland and had not even fought there, and of those who had been on the Blaauwuberg commando, the Houtbosberg commando, and at Majato and Massaua—in short, every one who had been on commando had obtained the franchise or been in the position to obtain the same. The subjects of her Majesty had then refused to register their names, and people of different nationalities had gone on commando, but there were only a few Englishmen among those who had obtained franchise. Mr. Chamberlain contended that his object was to get the franchise for her Majesty's subjects, but his Honor was of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain had never viewed the matter in the proper light, because the franchise was resolutely refused, and the cause of this was then thrown on the republic's shoulders.

Mr. Chamberlain would, the President was sure, never be able to make a point regarding the franchise on which this State had been at fault. The latest correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain, in which reference was made to the conference to be held at Cape Town, was now before the Raad. The President could not imagine any sensible being contending that the republic, so far as the franchise was concerned, had made a mistake. The subjects of her Majesty refused the franchise and only wanted to have the country. There was some discussion about suzerainty, but his Honor, so far as he was concerned, was of opinion that were Mr. Chamberlain this day to stand in face of God his conscience would tell him that no suzerainty over the republic existed. The President expressed the hope that the Volksraad would wait till Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the last dispatch from the republic had been received before taking any steps. In order to convince everybody, the President was prepared to send a commission to Cape Town. "Do not," he said, "allow this plan to be frustrated." Mr. Chamberlain had further spoken about schools. Schools were erected for the English children in which up to the fourth and fifth standards English was the medium of instruction, and the Government contributed the greatest part of the expenses. What more did they want? The President could not understand that more was or could be wanted of them.

The only thing to which the republic stuck was its independence. By way of comparison, his Honor said that his cloak had been asked and given, and also his coat, but now they wanted to touch his life, and it was impossible to concede that. His Honor hoped that Mr. Chamberlain would view the matter in the proper light; that the English subjects would not have the franchise, and that they would not be on an equal footing with the burghers of the republic. If the matter could be settled in such a manner that they could vote, and would not, for instance, be required to go on commando, they would probably be willing to take the franchise. This Government had offered the franchise after five years' residence, but they would not have it. They only wanted the country. His Honor expressed the hope that the Volksraad would await the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the republic's last reply, and that if the invitation to a conference at Cape Town was accepted Mr. Chamberlain would be convinced and accede to their desires, as otherwise his Honor was at a loss to know what Mr. Chamberlain wanted. The President said that he also obtained his secret reports, and could not but deduce from them that in England probably a majority was in favor of justice.

Some of them there had spoken in favor of speculators, and about Majuba and Colley to be avenged, but if he, the President, viewed the matter in the proper light he was bound to say that England's action in that respect was a noble deed done to us. The annexation was an impious action, but when England saw that she had been misled no more troops were called out by Mr. Gladstone, but the country was returned to them.

"This will be a noble action," continued Mr. Krüger, "recorded in England's book of judgment. It was a righteous and honest action. The Lord will govern His own, and when we ponder on the history of our country and see in what manner the Lord has led us we shall also see that only the Lord will be our final arbitrator, for he has the hearts of Kings in His hands." Mr. Chamberlain stood on yonder side, his Honor on this side; they could not agree, but God would be the final arbitrator—He would in justice decide.

"We need have no doubt," continued the President, "that our sins and our misdoings are indeed many, and that we are being punished for them, but where God in the Bible punished the Israelites, we never read that He gave His people over to their enemies. Let us therefore not doubt."

The President again expressed the hope that the Volksraad would wait until a reply had been received from Mr. Chamberlain to the republic's last dispatch. A conference might then take place, as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain himself in his last dispatch in order to devise plans to remove the present tension. "We need not forget," he added, "that the Lord has the hearts of the people as also the heart of Mr. Chamberlain in His hands. The Lord could change things and let right carry the day without bloodshed. We must leave matters in the hands of the Lord, but the Lord is also the voice of the people. When Israel was under Pharaoh it was oppressed so long as the people's voice had not gone out to the Lord. When afterward in their anguish they called upon Him, the Lord said, 'The voice of the people has come to Me.' This was sufficient proof that the Lord reigned, and for that reason he must say, "Brethren, fly unto the Lord, and the Lord will decide for us. He carries all hearts in His hands—those of the people of England and of all nations on the earth. Perhaps the people of England will rise to resist where Chamberlain acts wrongfully." The President hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's heart would turn, and that he would see justice.—Reuter.

NUGGETS.

A Pastor's Idea.

When asked, "What's a layman?" a pastor replied: "One who lays things upon his pastor which he himself ought to do."—Richmond Religious Herald.

Wrong Sort of Game.

"I don't like the sort of game our club played to-day," said the observant boarder.

"What sort of game did it play?"

"A winless game."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Appearance Didn't Belie Him.

"You wouldn't think from the looks of that old fellow that he is one of the ripest scholars in this town."

"It doesn't surprise me. He's the seediest looking man I've seen to-day."—Chicago Tribune.

The Voice of Inexperience.

"Why don't you think the automobile will supplant the bicycle?"

"Because you can't go out with an automobile when you ought to be at work and square it with your conscience by calling it exercise."—Chicago Post.

The Heated Term.

Mrs. A.—I declare it's scandalous the way these Englishmen drop their h's.

Mrs. Z.—Think so?

Mrs. A.—Yes. The other day George was taken ill from overheating. Well, what should that cockney coachman do but meet every caller at the door and tell them "The master is ill from over-eating"!—Chicago News.

CIDER-MAKING TIME.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

They are gathering the apples in the orchard on the hill,
They are carrying the baskets to the humming cider mill;
The breeze is blowing sweetly and the Autumn days are fair,
The happy farmer whistles as he works away, out there,
And the smoke is curling upward as it used to, long ago,
When the winds that made our noses rather moist began to blow.

Down the crumpled leaves are dancing from the branches overhead,
And the doves are softly cooing on the weather-beaten shed;
The ground is strewn with pumpkins where the corn is cut away,
And the slopes beyond the valley lie in something soft and gray,
While a sort of dreamy music issues from the humming mill
And the wind is blowing softly through the orchard on the hill.

They are gathering the apples that the winds have shaken down,
And the child is full of wonder who is visiting from town!
Oh, an amber stream of something fit for gods is flowing out,
While a daring yellow-jacket sips serenely from the spout!
Ah, the mill is humming gayly as the golden apples fall,
And the frugal farmer's busy grinding up the worms and all.

THE DOMINICAN ELECTION

To be Held in October, Although Against the Constitution.

GEN. JIMENES HAS NO RIVAL

Financial Condition of the Republic Daily Growing Worse—Foreign Intervention May Follow.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 22.—A warship from Puerto Rico, with forty political exiles on board, arrived here to-day and aroused much enthusiasm among the populace.

The decree of the Government fixing Oct. 6 to Oct. 8 for the primary elections and providing for the meeting of the Electoral College during the last week of October, although a revolutionary action, and against the Constitution, has been well received. The Government's action was ratified by a popular demonstration, the crowds crying, "Down with the Constitution!" There was, apparently, no opposition to the decree. Officers will be elected for the full term, four years.

Jimenes is the only candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 22.—Mail advices from Santo Domingo, dated Monday, represent the situation as daily growing more grave from both the domestic and foreign standpoints. This is due to the universal disappointment over the Government's handling of the financial crisis, which threatens to make matters worse, while the natives are becoming much excited.

Foreigners perceive further complications arising and continue to call upon their Consular representatives to invoke united international intervention as the only means left of averting a crisis that would dangerously involve and probably sacrifice foreign commercial and industrial interests.

It is now obvious that the Dominicans themselves are unable to handle the situation satisfactorily. The crisis began a week ago with the Government's demonetization of the paper currency, the effect being a practical pauperization of the people, who are now unable to purchase food.

KILLARNEY LAKES TO BE SOLD.

The Muckross Estate Will Be Offered at Auction Nov. 20.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—It is announced that the Muckross estate, embracing the Lakes of Killarney, will be sold at auction Nov. 20.

NO CHEERS FOR THE KAISER.

Commander of Military Academy Removed for Preventing Them.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Col. von Langenmantel, Commander of the Munich Military Academy, has been removed from his post on the charge of having forbidden the cadets to cheer for Emperor William.

ST. KITTS WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Its Council Asks England for Convention with United States.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 22.—The Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts, one of the five Presidencies of the Leeward Islands, yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to enter into reciprocity convention with the United States on behalf of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, constituting the St. Kitts-Nevis Presidency.

THE ARGENTINE CURRENCY.

To be Converted at Ratio of 44 Gold Centavos to a Paper Dollar.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22.—The Argentine Senate agreed to-day to the financial proposals of the Government, involving a conversion of the currency at the ratio of 44 gold centavos to a paper dollar and the formation of a reserve by means of various measures, including a 1 per cent. reduction in the salaries of all officials.

HAWAII TO SEND AN AGENT.

Judge Hartwell Chosen as Representative at Washington.

HONOLULU, Sept. 15, via San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Judge Alfred S. Hartwell has been chosen by the Government to represent the Territory of Hawaii unofficially in Washington during the coming Congress. The appointee will leave for his post in time for the opening of Congress in December.

President Dole stated that the action of the Hawaiian Government in sending a representative to Washington was not only with the knowledge, but with the hearty approval of President McKinley.

TELLS OF HAWAIIAN SLAVERY.

State Department Is Informed of Alleged Coolie Labor Abuses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—George D. Gear, an attorney of Honolulu, called at the State Department to-day to present a statement relative to the ill-treatment of coolie laborers in the Hawaiian Islands.

He asserts that the Supreme Court of Hawaii by its rulings is sustaining a system of slavery of the worst kind in the Islands, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and he asks that the Attorney General be required to declare whether or not the Constitution does cover the islands.

GEN. BRAULT DEAD.

Became Chief of the General Staff of the French Army Last Year.

PARIS, Sept 22.—Gen. Brault, who succeeded Gen. Renouard as Chief of the General Staff Nov. 4, 1898, is dead.

Gen. Brault, when stationed as Colonel in 1895 at Prytanée de la Flèche, first met M. de Freycinet. The latter became greatly attached to Brault and soon caused him to be made General of Brigade, and later confided to him the direction of his military cabinet, when he succeeded Gen. Ferron in 1888 as Minister of War.

Gen. Brault was sixty-three years of age and had a brilliant record. In the Mexican campaign he commanded a company of Algerian sharpshooters. He was decorated at the battle of Médellin, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor at Froeschwiller. He was made Chef de Bataillon in 1873. He remained for some time in Algeria and took part in the campaign of Tunis. Later he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and then chief in command at La Goulette. In 1883 he became Colonel. After the fall of the Cabicet of which M. de Freycinet was a member, Gen. Brault was made a General of Division and placed in command at Nancy. M. de Freycinet owed to Gen. Brault his knowledge of military affairs, which has enabled him, as civilian, on at least two occasions to fill the office of Minister of War with complete satisfaction to army circles.

Transatlantic Passengers.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 22.—The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which is scheduled to sail from here to-day for New York, via Cherbourg, will have among her passengers Cyrus H. McCormick and Crosby S. Noyes, editor of The Washington Star. Among those passengers who will sail on the American liner New York, leaving this port to-morrow for New York, will be the London Agents General of the Australian Colonies, who are bound for the Philadelphia Commercial Congress.

Dutch Cotton Factory Burned.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 22.—The Terkuiles Cotton Manufactory, at Enschede, in Overyssel, has been almost destroyed by fire. Eight hundred men are thrown out of employment. The business of the concern was largely with the United States.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER —PRICE THREE CENTS.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer to-morrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

SAYS DREYFUS IS COMING.

J. H. S. Eteen, Just Returned from Rennes, Asserts Dreyfus Will Spend the Winter at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 22.—J. H. S. Eteen of Shreveport, La., has arrived here from Rennes, France, where he has been visiting his sister. He brings information that Capt. Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus, together with Mme. Bertha Morre, Lieut. Max Rance-Morre, late of the French Army, and the Misses Ida and Emily Morre will come to San Antonio, and that Capt. Dreyfus will spend the Winter in this city for his health.

Eteen's sister is at Rennes, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Dreyfus. Dr. G. Morre of this city, who is a son of Mme. Bertha Morre, confirms the story of his family's connection with Dreyfus.

Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Morre are first cousins. He says that his mother, brother, and two sisters are now packing up their effects, preparatory to coming to America. They will make their home in San Antonio. He received a letter from his mother to-day to this effect. He says that he is not at liberty to divulge the information regarding the Dreyfus family, but says that Dreyfus will no doubt come to this city.

ZOLA WRITES OF DREYFUS.

Says Friends Will Continue the Fight —Declares Fair Should Not Open Until Honor Is Restored.

The New York Journal printed yesterday the following letter, cabled from Paris, from Emile Zola to Mme. Dreyfus:

Dear Madame: Your husband and those who defended him have been exposed to the vilest insults and even to bodily injury. For my part, there are organs belonging to the "gutter press," and men so tainted with moral dirt, that I have struck them from my life, from my memory. For me they are no more. I have driven them completely from my thoughts as if I never had already swallowed them.

It is such forgetfulness of atrocious insults that I recommend to the innocent man who has suffered the wrongs. He is so much apart, so far above them all, that they should not be able to reach him. May he come to life again under your care, and under the clear sunshine of universal sympathy shown for him.

Peace be to the martyr who has such need of repose, and around him now, in retreat, may there be nothing but love and caresses. As for us, Madame, we shall continue the fight. We shall to-morrow go on with the struggle for justice just as sternly as we pursued it yesterday. We shall exact rehabilitation of the innocent man less for the sake of him, who has already so much glory, than for France, which would assuredly be killed by this excess of infamy.

Our task will be the regeneration of France in the eyes of the universe, which will take place when the infamous judgment has been quashed. A great country cannot live without justice, and ours will remain in mourning just as long as the stain of insult is leveled at the highest jurisdiction and the violation of the most primitive rights shall remain.

The social fabric crumbles when the guarantee of law no longer exists, and there is in this violation of right, such an element of insolence and bravado so impudent that we cannot ignore it. We cannot bury a body secretly without showing our shame to our neighbors. The whole world has seen and heard, and it is before the whole world that reparation should take place. To desire a France without honor is criminal.

Without doubt foreigners will come to our exhibition. They will overflow Paris, just as numbers are attracted to a fair by the sound of music and flare of lamps; but should that satisfy our pride? Should we not value esteem as highly as the money of the outside world? We shall exhibit our science, our art, and our industry.

Should we dare to exhibit our justice one can imagine Devil's Island reconstructed and exhibited. For me the shame of it is intolerable. I do not understand how the exhibition can be opened unless France takes her rank again among the nations. When honor has been restored formally to the condemned man, honor will be restored to France—not before.

Allow me to say in conclusion, Madame, that you may depend on those who have restored to your husband his freedom to restore to him his honor. Not one of us will give up the fight. We know well that we fight for justice and for our country. The splendid brother of the condemned man will again set the example of courage, wisdom, and justice.

We have not been able all at once to restore your husband to you, freed from lying accusations. We ask yet a little patience, trusting that your children will not be much older before their name shall be legally purged of all blemish.

Poor children! I see them again in the arms of their father. I know with what jealous care, by what miracle of delicacy, you have kept them in complete ignorance. They believed their father away on a long journey, and when they became inquisitive at long absence, what could you tell them when his innocence was as yet only believed in by one or two—your heart must have broken.

But in these last few weeks, when his innocence was palpable to all, I could have wished that you had taken your two children by the hand and conducted them to the prison in Rennes, that they might have had forever in their minds the picture of their father's heroism. You could have told them all that he had unjustly suffered, what moral grandeur was his, with what tenderness they should love him, in order to make him forget iniquitous men with their little souls.

They would have benefited by this demonstration of manly virtue. It is not now too late. Some evening, under the lamp, and in the peace of family, their father can take them upon his knees and tell them the tragic history. It is necessary that they should know, in order that they may respect and adore him as he deserves. When he has spoken they will know that there is not in the world a greater hero-martyr whose suffering has so profoundly touched men's hearts. They will be proud of him, and will bear his name with glory as the name of a very brave man, who has borne himself sublimely under the most frightful sufferings which fraud and cowardice could inflict.

The day will come when the son and daughter, not of the condemned man, but of his persecutors, will have cause to blush. Accept, Madame, my profoundest respect. EMILE ZOLA.

FRENCH CONSUL PROTECTS FLAG.

Official at Chicago Withdraws from the Fall Festival Parade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—On account of the feeling which has been aroused by the Dryfus verdict, Henri Merou, French Consul in Chicago, has withdrawn the appointment of a President for the French part of the "All Nations' parade," which is to be a feature of the Fall festival here next month.

M. Merou said he could not with proper respect for his country do anything which would give an opportunity for insult to be offered to the French flag, and for that reason the appointment was withdrawn.

Regis Leaves Algiers for Spain.

ALGIERS, Sept. 22.—Max Regis, the former Mayor of Algiers and a notorious Jew baiter, during the night left the villa just outside the town in which he and a party of adherents had been barricaded for some days, fearing arrest by the Government. He is said to have gone on board a boat bound for Spain. Eight of his companions were arrested.

Mme. Dreyfus Joins Her Husband.

CARPENTRAS, France, Sept. 22.—Mme. Dreyfus arrived here yesterday evening. A number of visitors called, but former Capt. Dreyfus refused to see any one until he meets his children, who are to arrive here to-morrow.

France Has German Army Plans.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is officially admitted that army mobilization plans stolen by Sergt. Schlosser, in Wuerzburg, Bavaria, have been sold to France. Schlosser is a fugitive from justice.

Twelve New Plague Cases at Magude.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 22.—Twelve new cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, a small place near here. Two of the cases resulted fatally.

The Kaiser Refuses a Protectorate.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Emperor William has refused to accept the protectorate of the Bismarck Museum at Stendal, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Emperor's Gift to Flood Sufferers.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Emperor and Empress have contributed 30,000 marks to the Red Cross Society for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Bavaria.

Dinner to Venezuelan Arbitrators.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeal of the British High Court of Judicature, and one of the members of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, gave a dinner this evening to his associates in the tribunal and to the counsel. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller were present.

Orders for 50 Freight Locomotives.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day ordered twenty more Vauclain compound consolidated freight locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works. An order for thirty was placed with the same convern earlier in the month. The fifty are to be delivered about the first of the year.

Chasing Negroes in Georgia.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22.—Two unknown negroes are in a swamp near the southern end of the county. A posse with Winchester rifles, shotguns, and blood hounds are in pursuit. The negroes are charged with attacking a daughter of William Wofford, a prominent citizen of the county. If caught they will be lynched.

GRANT WEDDING PRESENTS

Rich and Varied Gifts for Prince Cantacuzene and His Bride.

DUKE VLADIMIR GIVES AN ICON

Rooms Full of Valuable Jewels, Articles of Silver and Fine Glass, Pearl and Gold Ornaments, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—This afternoon the many handsome gifts for Prince Michel Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant were shown at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, where the gifts were arranged in two of the large rooms on the second floor, carefully guarded by Detective Richards of the local force and several other officials in plain clothes.

During the afternoon tea was served.

The gifts were very numerous and came not only from the cottagers, but from all parts of the country. They were carefully marked, with the names of the donors, and were as follows:

The gift of the Grand Duke Vladimir is an icon, a sacred painting, adorned with gold and mounted with pearls and jewels.

The gifts of the Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Speransky, mother of the groom, are an enameled clock, a beautiful tiger-eyed carved owl, and a corsage ornament with a diamond and enamel bow.

The bridegroom's gifts to his bride are a large corsage ornament, which is a masterpiece of Lalique, in diamonds and enamel; a rope of pearls, with pendants; ornaments of diamonds and enamel to match the corsage piece, also the work of Lalique, and an immense cabuchon sapphire mounted in diamonds.

The gift of Gen. Frederick Grant, the bride's father, is a superb crescent of solitaire diamonds. The gift of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederick Grant, consists of two dozen old Sèvres plates and a unique piece of old Vienna porcelain. The gift of Mrs. U. S. Grant, grandmother of the bride, is five large diamond sunbursts, also beautiful copies of the personal memoirs and the military history of Gen. U. S. Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene. From Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, the brother of the bride, a silver tete-a-tete tea set for his sister and a coffee set in silver for Prince Cantacuzene.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer gave their niece a superb tiara of diamonds, a point lace dress, fan, and handkerchief, with monogram and crown wrought in the lace; service for afternoon tea of silver, with richly wrought arms and monogram in relief; to Prince Cantacuzene, a set for a writing desk specially designed of rich dark green leather, with finely chased monograms and mounts of silver; an after dinner coffee pot of exquisite workmanship, a set of old porcelain plates and compotes and Empire Sevres compotes, and covered dishes.

A magnificent service of silver made from special designs was the combined present of the family of the bride's mother; the large silver centrepiece being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore, grandparents of the bride; a pair of richly chased compotes came from A. C. Honore, a second pair from N. K. Honore, and a set of silver dessert plates is much from Honore Palmer. There were finger bowls of silver from Potter Palmer, Jr. For Prince Cantacuzene, there was a case of tantalus liquour bottles from Honore Palmer, and a Winchester rifle from Potter Palmer, Jr.; for Miss Grant a traveling bag with silver fittings, from Lockwood Honore. Mrs. Sartoris sent a gold purse set in diamonds and turquois; the Misses Sartoris, a cameo jar, and Capt. Sartoris, a gold clock set on turquois.

Besides these were the gifts of friends, which were as follows:

From Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., large gold vase.
Alfred Vanderbilt, superb gold loving cup.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., a gold jar.
Mrs. Astor, an old French miniature set in a frame of enamel and jewels.
Marshall Field, a purse with an immense diamond solitaire and jeweled top.
Mrs. Leland Stanford, a gold toilet set complete.
Mrs. George W. Childs, silver-mounted portfolio.
Mrs. John R. McLean, gold coffee set.
Mrs. Ludlow, large Dresden china dish.
Col. and Mrs. Hein, silver bonbon dishes.
Robert L. Gerry, gold heart-shaped jewel case.
Miss Ethel Bronson, white marble and gold bronze clock.
Miss French, silver-mounted mirror.
Mrs. C. L. Robinson, silver heart-shaped box.
Mr. and Mrs. Lars Andersen, gold tea caddy.
The Rev. Mr. Burnell, silver letter scales.
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, cut glass and silver rose vase.
Miss Ogden Jones, cut glass silver jar.
Mrs. Mackay Smith, silver lamp.
Miss Porter of Morristown, small Empire fan.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, pair of candlesticks in silver.
Mrs. Kidd, sponge rack.
Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, fan.
Mrs. Arthur Tree, fan.
U. S. Smith, bronze seal.
Miss Stone, silver vase.
Mrs. L. Q. Jones, salad fork and spoon.
Elisha Dyer, gold jar.
Mrs. L. L. Kip, china jars.
Mrs. Leo Everett, books.
Mrs. Edward Parsons, box for paper on desk.
Mr. and Mrs. Swayne, tortoise shell and silver paper knife.
Rogers Winthrop, silver jar.
Miss Winthrop, gold spoon.
Mr. and Mrs. J. McCook, sliver blotter.
B. Victor Leon, silver bonbon spoon.
Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Forest, gold jar.
James Woodward, silver jar.
Alfred McClay, silver jar.
Loyal Farragut, amethyst pin.
Miss Leary, gold brooch stick.
Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, embroidered doilies.
Miss Mabel McKinley, embroidered centrepiece.
G. Mathews, gold bonbon spoon.
Mrs. Audenried, silver wash-stand set.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, gold jar.
Miss Charlotte Pell, sword paper cutter.
Miss May Wilson, silver photograph frame.
John Sloane, gold bonbon spoon.
James Paul, silver bread dish.
Gen. Foraker, silver candlesticks.
Schuyler Schieffelin, china and silver jar.
Miss Dorsey, crown pin.
Hat pin, without card.
Miss Furniss, gilt and turquois clock.
Mrs. J. Stickney, diamond belt pin.
R. McM. Gillespie, turquois hat pin.
Mrs. Brice, card case.
Miss Helen Brice, diamond watch.
Seymour Cromwell, fan.
Mrs. John H. Iselin, Jr., pair silver jars.
Mrs. Tillman, silver bonbon dish.
Mrs. Jacob John Hunker, gold frame.
Miss Madeline Knowlton, gold snuff box.
Mr. and Mrs. Hengelmuller, Tiffany glass and silver jar.
Mrs. Joseph Drexel, old lace.
Mrs. Thatcher Adams, silver tea caddy.
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, gold box and saucer.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, gold cracker jar.
Miss Revelyn Willing, silver cake plate.
Mrs. S. U. Benjamin, pair silver candlesticks.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, old lace fan.
Miss Susie Hall, gold spoon.
W. V. S. Thorne, silver plate.
Francis Newton, pair china jars.
Mrs. J. S. Hoyt, gold frame.
S. R. Thayer, Tiffany glass jar.
Miss May P. Field, frames.
James Brand, cut glass and silver pitcher.
Mr. and Mrs. James Pembroke Jones, silver jar.
Mr. and Mrs. Kortright, silver dish.
Mrs. Newcomb, silver frame.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Schieffelin, silver frame.
Mrs. William Groswenor, gold tea caddy.
Miss Stillman, coffee spoons.
Dr. De Costa, large silver bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, gold dish.
M. M. Shoemaker, Rookwood jar.
Miss Ethel Phelps, silver frame.
Mr. Pennington, enamel dish.
Lothrop Randolph, jeweled purse.
Harry Day, silver clock.
Mrs. Catlin, two bonbon spoons.
Mrs. Carlisle P. Patterson, sugar and cream set.
E. S. Hosmer, toilet box.
Mrs. Rhinelander, silver desk set.
Miss Edith Gray, silver blotter and photo frame.
Mrs. Frederick Pearson, silver coffee service.
Mrs. James P. Kernochan, silver slipper.
George Griswold, a kodak.
Mrs. Charles Robinson, gold penholder.
Oakley Rhinelander, a clock.
Phil Rhinelander, gold jar.
James Bollevany, spoon and fork.
Mrs. Trotlington Harvey, bronze plaque.
Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., epingle.
Mrs. Woodward, silver vase.
Mrs. Allison Wright Post, card case.
Bernard Middleton Skinner, silver salt cellars.
Mrs. Addison Cammack, loving cup.
Worthington Whitehouse, loving cup.
George P. Messervy, painting.
Col. and Mrs. Larned, silver candlestick.
Miss Una Soley, liqueur bottle.
Miss Renée Coudert, bonbon box.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, gold smelling bottle.
Mrs. John Dent, drawn linen doylies.
Mrs. C. W. Bowen, silver chafing dish.
Miss Palmer, French clock.
Gen. and Mrs. C. L. Gillespie, grape scissors.
F. B. Thurber, gold top inkstand.
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Snowden, silver inkstand.
Mrs. Phil Livingston, belt.
Mrs. Sheldon, silver bonbon dish.
Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, papeterie, silver.
Mrs. Perkins, gold water carrier.
Mme. Wu, hand-painted fan. His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, embroidered shawl.
Miss Burden, miniature frame.
Mrs. Baldwin, lace hand-painted fan.
Miss R. S. Hoyt, collar pins.
Miss Johnson, vinaigrette.
Mrs. Emmett, pepper pot.
Mrs. Davies, old fan with enamel sticks.
Mrs. Berwind, pair gold candlesticks.
Miss Lewis, gold frame.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Tree, two bonbon spoons.
Miss Carrie McCormick, salad bowl.
Mrs. C. Werdenfeld, clock.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Those members of the gay world who have come in town during the past few days find the city, and especially the avenue, full of new interest, crowded as are the shops, theatres, restaurants, and streets, and busy as is every one with preparations for the Dewey parade of next week. A walk down the avenue from Central Park is now in itself an entertainment, and Madison Square and the adjacent streets were almost impassable during the noon hours yesterday with crowds looking at the building of the arch. It now looks as if every house and store on the avenue for its entire length would have a stand in front of it for the day parade, and second-hand lumber will be a drug in the market for some time to come after the festivities are over.

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These present crowds and the noise and bustle which are already disturbing are only a mild foretaste of what is to come. It is difficult to see how New York can shelter its hundreds of thousands of visitors, and many house owners in the fashionable districts who had not intended opening their houses have been appealed to by out-of-town friends who cannot find any hotel or boarding-house accommodations, and who beg the privilege of being allowed to at least sleep in their unfurnished mansions. A gentleman from a Southern city, who arrived here with his wife, two children, and a nurse, on a recent evening was unable to secure any accommodations until after midnight, and then only at a boarding house far over on the West side. As the night was warm, the nurse and the children sat or slept on benches in Bryant Park while the husband and wife pursued their weary quest for rooms in a cab.

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The Lucania, which sails for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wyeth, John Wainwright, R. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cheeseman, Mrs. Willard Case, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin, Clarkson Potter, G. Peabody Russell, Dr. Frederick Sefton, the Rev. Joseph Chartrand, Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis, and Mr. James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, and Mrs. Boyle. The Aller, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has booked, among others, Mrs. Henry C. Baldwin, Mrs. R. M. Baldwin, Miss J. Cochran, and Mrs. W. H. Daniels.

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The engagement is announced of Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., and Miss Alice M. Wing, a daughter of the late Charles Tudor Wing. Dr. Nicoll is a cousin of Mr. Benjamin Nicoll, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Willoughby Weston, and Mrs. James Brown Lord.

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The house which Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have taken in East Sixty-ninth Street for the Winter is not that of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, as was first announced, but the adjoining one of Mr. James A. Burden. Mr. James F. D. Lanier has leased for the Winter Mr. Edward Tiffany Dyer's house, 54 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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Who is Mr. S. H. Agnew of Washington? The question is asked by one of the London newspapers, whose editor has seen a unique round robin testimonial hanging in a London shop window. This testimonial was tendered by his fellow-passengers on board the American liner New York to Mr. S. H. Agnew of Washington, D. C., who sailed for London on Aug. 2 last. The testimonial dubs Mr. Agnew "the most popular passenger in a saloon list of upward of 400, declares him the "best all-around fellow on board," and votes him "the thanks of his fellow-passengers for his uniform gentlemanliness and cheerfulness during the entire voyage." This testimonial is signed, among others, by George J. Gould, an English Bishop, a Roman Catholic priest, one Baptist and two Presbyterian ministers, and several well-known Englishmen and Americans.

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The wedding announcements of Mr. and Mrs. William Littauer, who were married at New Haven on Monday last, have been received. Mr. and Mrs. Littauer's cards bear the subscription "Hampton-Geneseo, New York." The young couple evidently intend taking up their residence in the Genesee Valley.

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Mr. Atwood Violett, who is suing Mr. E. C. Benedict for damages on account of alleged defective plumbing in a house rented of him at Greenwich, is from New Orleans and is a brother of Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia. Mr. Violett and his family came to New York to live about ten years ago, and they have had the misfortune of suffering very much from defective plumbing while residing in the suburbs. When they first came North they leased a house in Orange, and there lost a beautiful child from disease caused by sewer gas. This last Winter Mrs. Violett and her two children were ill with scarlet fever at their Greenwich house. Mrs. Violett is an Austrian, and was a great belle in New Orleans before her marriage.

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Mr. Albert Morris Bagby will continue his "Musical Mornings" this Winter and the first will be held in December. Mr. Bagby, however, has gone into the financial world, and has become connected with a Wall Street brokerage firm. This, however, will not interfere with his devotion to music. The Mornings have been for him a source of recreation and pleasure as well as of profit. They originated in having a few friends informally at his studio, and from that beginning have developed into a social institution. Mr. Bagby will also give a number of informal musicales at his apartments on Sunday afternoons. These were very delightful last Winter, and did much to fill in the gap of dull Sunday afternoons.

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The decision of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to take a European tour this Winter instead of the customary trip to California will deprive New York of still another hostess. Although Mrs. Oelrichs has never entertained on a very large scale, she has given a number of dinners, and occasionally she has had some entertainment, such as a vaudeville, at which were assembled those who follow in the leadership of herself and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Oelrichs sails with her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on Oct. 7. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs will remain quite a time in California, as just now the Fair will case is on, and he is looking after the interests of his wife and his sister-in-law.

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The Count Galli, who died on Thursday at Dinard, was quite well known in New York society, although perhaps better in Philadelphia, where he was Consul for a number of years. He was quite a middle-aged man when he went to Philadelphia, and he married there Miss Roberts, who was very wealthy. They lived in a handsome house on Rittenhouse Square and entertained a great deal. The Robertses are an old Philadelphia family with an excellent position. The Gallis left Philadelphia about twelve years ago, and have lived ever since in France. They had a villa at Dinard, where they passed a greater part of the year.

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Lady Randolph Churchill has crossed the Channel, and is in her dear old England once more. All rumors of her engagement to young Cornwallis West have died out. Lady Randolph Churchill is again busy editing her Review, and after a few weeks in London she will go on the usual round of country house visits. She is always a welcome guest at Blenheim, and she will be there for a short term. The Marlboroughs will make use of the Duke's apartments in London for short visits to town, but they will be at Blenheim until the hunting season begins, when they go to Melton Mowbray to stop until the Christmas holidays.

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Lily Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford will sail after all next Wednesday for this country. They will remain for the cup races. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford will make several country house visits during their stay, and they will be guests at Ringwood and at Tuxedo, where the Hewitts and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tams will, respectively, entertain them.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have arrived at their cottage after having spent the season in Europe. They will remain here for a month.

Robert Sedgwick has returned from New York.

The tennis courts at the Casino and the two at Bailey's Beach were in continual use to-day from 11 until 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening.

The usual weekly dance will be held at the War College to-morrow afternoon.

Arthur Astor Carey has rented his villa on the northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, to F. B. Swayne of New York for next season.

C. L. B. Robinson, who was recently tendered a Commissionership on the Park Commission Board, has returned from New York and has accepted the office. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson intend to spend about ten months each year here at their cottage in Kay Street.

The last clambake of the season to be given by the Newport Clambake Club occurs to-morrow afternoon. A number of dinner parties are still to be given at the clubhouse.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany returned to New York to-day, concluding her Newport visit.

W. K. Vanderbilt arrived to New York Sunday evening on the Vallant.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia are visiting at Stoneacre.

Mrs. Sartoris, owing to illness, will be unable to attend the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding. Capt. Algernon Sartoris, R. S. V., arrived to-day and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, U. S. A., has left Washington to attend the wedding.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive from New York to-morrow.

At the present time over a hundred automobiles have been rented for next season. Several of the garages have been sent away for the Winter to Southern resorts for those who used them this Summer.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S SUCCESS.

Rearranges His Programme to Keep "The Only Way" and "The Girl from Maxim's" Here.

The success of Henry Miller at the Herald Square Theatre in the romantic play, "The Only Way," and of the French farce "The Girl from Maxim's," at the Criterion Theatre makes it necessary for Charles Frohman to rearrange the dates of these attractions in order to keep both plays in this city, if possible. When the expiration of the present engagement at the Herald Square Theatre comes, and it is time for "The Children of the Ghetto" to take the stage, Mr. Miller and his play, "The Only Way," will be transferred to the Garden Theatre. "The Girl from Maxim's," when succeeded at the Criterion Theatre by Julia Marlowe with her new play, "The Courtship of Barbara Frietchie," will be transferred to the Garrick Theatre, providing William Gillette is not ready to present his dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes." In the event of Mr. Gillette being ready, "The Girl from Maxim's" will be sent to Boston and Chicago for a protracted run, returning to the Criterion Theatre after the Maude Adams engagement.

MUSICAL UNION ENJOINED.

Hyde & Behman's Director Fights Against His Suspension.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the Musical Protective Union from interfering with the business of William E. Slafer, musical director of Hyde & Behman's theatres in Brooklyn and Newark. The union suspended Bandmaster Slafer from his membership on the ground that he did not pay his men union wages.

Mr. Slafer alleges that he was not lawfully suspended; that he was not heard in respect to the charges, and was suspended in the absence of his counsel from the hearing. The order is returnable next Thursday.

"THE GADFLY" TO CONTINUE.

One More Week of the Play at Wallack's Theatre.

The announcement that Stuart Robson would close his engagement at Wallack's Theatre in "The Gadfly" to-night was incorrect. The play will be continued all of next week and will close on Saturday night, Sept. 30.

Mr. Robson will then take a vacation for a fortnight, during which time he will definitely decide what disposition will be made of the production. It is possible that he may revive the dramatization more in conformity with the ideas of the author of the book or abandon it entirely and take up a new comedy by Augustus Thomas which he has secured.

Floating Theatre Company.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—The New York Floating Theatre Company was incorporated here to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000. The company is organized to do a general theatrical business. The incorporators are Osborn Congleton and John W. Avery of New York and Horace G. Thornton of Cranford, N. J.

Resemann Company Arrives.

The Resemann Company, an organization of German actors brought to this country by Manager Gustav Amberg, arrived yesterday on the steamship Oldenburg. They will make their first appearance Thursday night, Sept. 28, at the Germania Theatre in Ernst V. Wildenbruch's drama entitled "Koenig Heinrich."

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Scarcity of Good New Plays—"King John" Will Not Run—Fernald's Japanese Piece.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Sept. 22.—All the theatrical managers are praying for the advent of a new dramatist or the production of a real and vital play by some one of the present school.

Both Beerbohm Tree and George Alexander offered Oscar Wilde a thousand pounds for a play written under a nom de plume, but Wilde refused.

"King John," at the Haymarket, is a spectacular production that will have a short life. It would not have been produced if Cora Urquhart Potter could have appeared again under Mr. Tree's management. She and he were both willing, but Mrs. Tree, it is declared, was of a different mind.

Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Moonlight Blossom," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, is a sentimental stage love story of the ordinary type with Oriental surroundings. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in her new rôle as dancer, introduces a dance which is supposed to be Japanese, and is very simple. Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as the relic keeper of a Japanese temple is picturesque and stately if not convincing. Eleanor Calhoun, of whom so much has been heard and so little seen, acts the part of a forward widow. The play is a combination of tragedy which approaches the mock heroic at times and comedy closely allied to farce.

"The Ghetto" will have its last performance at the Comedy Theatre to-night. The syndicate "behind" Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew has failed to secure a renewal of the lease, and the two actors have agreed to a tour of Dublin and the provinces in "Romeo and Juliet" under the syndicate's management.

Mouillot's "Floridor" will be produced at the Lyric Theatre Oct. 25. De Wolf Hopper and "El Capitan" will then remove to the Comedy Theatre.

A number of English girls sail on the New York for New York to-morrow to join the "Man in the Moon, Jr.," company. A Paris orchestra of seven pieces will sail on the same steamer to take part in the same piece.

The six hundredth performance of "The Belle of New York" will be given Oct. 9 with new "talent" from New York, and also several new songs. The piece shows no sign of failing popularity.

PARNELL MONUMENT FUND.

Lord Mayor of Dublin to Speak for It Here.

Edward O'Flaherty, Treasurer of the Parnell Memorial Committee, has received a reply from Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, to the invitation recently sent him to visit this country in the interest of the Parnell Monument Fund.

The Lord Mayor will sail for America Oct. 11 on the steamer Majestic, accompanied by John E. Redmond, M. P. They will make several speeches in the interest of the Parnell Monument Fund.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES P. DALY.

Services at the Cathedral, Where Requiem Mass Was Celebrated.

Funeral services for Charles P. Daly, ex-Chief Justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon, and a large number of the older residents of New York were in attendance. The black cloth-covered coffin rested on a simple catafalque at the head of the main aisle, and it was covered with flowers and vines, in which pansies and lilies of the valley predominated.

A requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, pastor of the cathedral

REPLY ON RAPID TRANSIT

Board Says It Cannot Surrender Control of Construction.

LAW GOVERNS CONDEMNATIONS

Mr. Whalen, Fully Advised of the Commission's Position, Intimates that Further Delay Is Improbable.

After a brief discussion by the members of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, President Alexander E. Orr sent to Corporation Counsel John Whalen a reply to the suggestions made by that officer regarding the form of contract for the construction of the proposed underground railroad. This reply was drafted by Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the commission, and it was unanimously approved by the board, after a few slight changes.

The meeting was attended by Commissioners Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Rives, John H. Starin, and Woodbury Langdon; Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and Lawyer Boardman. Following is the text of President Orr's letter, which was placed in the Corporation Counsel's hands at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday:

I have submitted your communication of the 20th inst. to the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, and after careful consideration the board has authorized me to make this reply. The board feels constrained at the outset to point out that, under the statute, it has neither the right nor the power to part with the control or any part of the control of the proposed rapid transit construction. The board is by law made primarily and solely responsible for such construction, and for the material terms of the proposed contract. The board, however, welcomes from you any suggestions which tend to the making of a better contract or the speeding of the great and paramount public work which the board is glad to learn the city is, in your opinion, "now in a position * * * to undertake." For convenience, I will deal with your specific suggestions in their order.

1. You suggest that there should be incorporated into the contract a provision giving to the Law Department of the city the charge of proceedings for condemnation of lands. The form of contract already provides that the entire rapid transit statute is to be deemed a part of the contract; and that statute (Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and later sections,) definitely deals with this matter. Section 41 provides, with respect to real estate which may be needed, that the Rapid Transit Board "may direct the counsel to the corporation * * * of the said city to take legal proceedings to acquire the same for the said city; and the said counsel to the corporation * * * shall thereupon take proceedings as in this action provided." The board does not understand that the contractor can have any control over the mode of condemnation, or, indeed, concern with it, or that the contract with him should prescribe it. That matter is governed, and, we assume, must continue to be governed, by statute. The entire expenditure for lands is not likely to exceed $1,500,000; so that this, therefore, is only a detail, although an important one, of the contract.

TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY.

2. You suggest some provision "for the transportation of light parcels and packages." The rapid transit statute authorizes the use of the Rapid Transit Railroad for the transportation of property as well as of persons. In the view of the board the contract as drawn would permit the contractor, if the contractor should so desire, to use the railroad for such purpose. But to put this beyond doubt, the board will, upon your suggestion, add to the contract a provision that the contractor may so use the road, subject, however, to the limitation that the use of the railroad for transportation of property shall be strictly subject to its use, and, if necessary, its full use for the transportation of persons.

3. You suggest a provision of "space necessary for the installation of electric wires for lighting and telephone purposes and, to some extent, for gas and sewer pipes." This board has only power to provide for a railroad. It has no power to incur expense for any purpose not directly or incidentally necessary to a railroad. In the first plan of the board, which was rejected by the Appellate Division, the board did propose to construct adjacent to the tunnel then projected under Broadway a subway for pipes, wires, and the like. This was strictly necessary to the construction of the railroad because the vast system of pipes and wires under Broadway had to be removed and placed in some subway in order to permit the construction of the railroad. But that purpose would not require along the whole of the route now proposed the expense of the construction of a subway. The Rapid Transit Board, within the limits of its power and of the pecuniary means at its disposal, could not, therefore, lawfully enlarge the tunnel in order to hold pipes or wires. Moreover, such enlargement, even if the needful statutory powers were obtained and the board freed from its pecuniary limitations, would require the enlargement of the street area occupied. That would, under the Constitution and rapid transit statute, require that all of the proceedings heretofore taken should be taken over again up to and including the hearing before the Appellate Division. This proceeding, practically, would occupy about eighteen months, and, as experience has several times demonstrated, it would involve enormous labor and very large expense.

If rapid transit work is to begin promptly any modification of the general plan now proposed is impossible. In the view of the board the cofitrol and use of the tunnel should be with the contractor. There cannot be in a railroad tunnel a divided control without serious impairment of efficiency, and still worse, without serious impairment of safety. Our proposed contract gives the right to the city to put in the tunnel wires, conduits, and tubes for police, fire, and other municipal purposes. In the opinion of the board any contractor might reasonably insist, perhaps upon the elimination of this provision, and at least that the number of appliances to be placed in the tunnel for municipal use should be limited by the contract, and that their construction, repair, and other care should be in the hands of the contractor. The board is considering a suitable modification of the contract to cover this point.

VALUE OF SUBWAY RIGHTS.

There seems to have been some misapprehension in the public mind as to the value of the subway privileges which could be utilized in the rapid transit tunnel as now planned. The tunnel, for reasons already stated, has been designed for railroad purposes, and without interference with such purposes no gas, sewer, or water pipes and no unlimited number of wires for heat, light, and power purposes could be placed in the tunnel. The board is, however, fully alive to the great value of suitable subways specially designed for such purposes, and in its report upon its first design made to the Common Council, dated May 9, 1895, the subject was discussed at very considerable length. Although for the reasons already stated the board cannot insert in the contract the provision you suggest for subways, it is willing to unite with the city authorities in application to the Legislature for power to construct such subways along the route of the rapid transit railroad, so that the city may not only have the ownership and enjoy the sole revenue of such galleries, but may also avail itself of the very material economy incident to their construction at the same time with the rapid transit road, and under the same direction and authority.

4. You propose that the city shall be represented upon the work by a supervising engineer, who can at all times advise the city authorities of the progress and conduct of the work. The board cannot legally or with any due regard to its own control of the work delegate to any engineer except its own any function of authoritative supervision. There can, in a work of this character, be no divided responsibility without serious risk of failure. It must not be forgotten that this board is the sole authority to which the law commits this work, and that the Mayor and Controller of the city are members of the board.

5. You suggest a provision that the construction of the road shall begin at the upper, rather than at the lower, end of the island. This is a matter of policy in the plan of the road and in the execution of the plan. If construction were to begin at the comparatively uninhabited parts of the city north of the Harlem River the non-paying parts of the road would be first constructed. Upon them the contractor might have to pay rental before the principal and more lucrative section should be constructed; and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether any contractor could be found to take the risk of constructing such part of the road until assured beyond doubt of the use of the highly paying section at the lower end.

NORTHERN END CONSTRUCTION.

But, beyond this, there are serious objections to the commencement of construction with the most northern section. The inhabitants of that part of the city would get but little convenience for such an arrangement. In order to reach the lower part of the city they would still have to change cars and bear additional expense. The difficulties and cost of construction below Fifty-ninth Street are far more rapidly than they are in the northern part of the city. In particular the tunnel under Elm Street may now be built more cheaply than if the work were delayed until that street is finished. Economy demands, therefore, that construction begin at the Brooklyn Bridge. Again, if construction were to begin at the northern end of the island, a small fraction of the people of the city would be helped until after its completion. The people of the Borough of Brooklyn and of a large part of Manhattan would not be helped at all. In the view of the board the railroad should be started so as, from the very beginning to carry passengers to and from Brooklyn and to and from the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan. The importance of the rapid transit road to the people of Brooklyn and Queens is shown by their actual use of the existing elevated roads. The number of passengers carried annually to and from those boroughs is probably not less than 30,000,000.

6. You propose that the southern terminus of the road shall be changed from the City Hall to South Ferry. That cannot now be done without the adoption of a new general plan and without, therefore, most serious delay in the commencement of construction. Any change in the routes or general plan involves, as have already pointed out, a completely new proceeding by the Rapid Transit Board, a new application to the municipal authorities, to the property owners, and to the Appellate Division. The Rapid Transit Board did propose a separate route and general plan for a railroad from the Brooklyn Bridge to South Ferry. That plan was rejected by the Park Board; and even if it had been approved by all the municipal authorities, it remained doubtful whether the Appellate Division, in view of its expressions about the expense of construction, would have approved the plan until after the completion of the main road from the Brooklyn Bridge north. The Rapid Transit Board is ready, as soon as the road now designed shall be actually started, to propose a railroad from a junction with it at the Brooklyn Bridge to South Ferry. The existing plans are so drawn as to make easy and convenient such inevitable extension of the road.

THE SPECIFICATIONS EXAMINED.

7. Your suggestion that "the specifications should be carefully examined, that any obscurity which may be found therein may be made clear to prevent any dispute or misunderstanding during the progress of the work," has already been carried out by the board. These specifications, after their preparation by the Chief Engineer of the board, were subjected to most careful professional scrutiny at the hands of Messrs. George S. Morrison, past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Howard A. Carson, Chief Engineer of the Boston Subway. Notwithstanding all of this care, the board would welcome any specific suggestion of obscurity. But until there shall be such specific suggestion the board believes that the specifications are amply clear to prevent dispute or misunderstanding.

8. You suggest a reference in the contract to the labor law, Chapter 567 of the laws of 1899. We shall insert the provisions required by that act, which, when the contract was drawn and submitted to you in April, 1898, had not been passed.

The board will at once prepare and submit to you the proposed form of contract, with the changes already indicated as having the approval of the board, and with such other changes as the board deems desirable; and the board sincerely trusts that you will then feel able to give the contract the approval as to form provided by statute, so that the contract may be advertised during the month of October, as you have suggested.

Corporation Counsel Whalen received this communication in a friendly spirit, and remarked that he did not think there was sufficient difference of opinion between the members of the commission and himself to cause any delay to rapid transit. "I desire above all things that the underground road shall be constructed as speedily as possible," said Mr. Whalen, "and I certainly am not disposed to interpose any obstacles. Most of the suggestions in my letter related to matters of detail which were simply submitted for consideration. I have no disposition to force my individual views on the commission. Of course, I am heartily in favor of beginning the work of construction at the upper end of the island. I think that the taxable property in that section of the city will be benefited, and I am sure that in more ways than one it would be the wisest policy to begin at the upper end of the tunnel and work down, building the railroad in sections. The people away up town are most in need of increased transportation facilities. Below Fifty-ninth Street the means of getting about are fairly satisfactory. At any rate, the people down town could wait for the completion of the underground road with less inconvenience than the people away up town."

The Corporation Counsel said that he would make an official reply to the Rapid Transit Commission's communication as soon as possible. "I am not prepared to say just what my reply will be," said Mr. Whalen, "but I have no hesitation in saying that we will be able to get together."

STEAMSHIP OFFICER ACCUSED.

W. A. Hynard of the Hudson Held on a Charge of Forgery.

William A. Hynard, second officer of the steamship Hudson of the Cromwell Line, was a prisoner before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged with having forged and uttered a check for $127. The check was signed "Col. A. B. Jones," and was drawn on the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

It is claimed that the signature was intended to be that of Col. F. B. Jones of the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building. The check had been cashed by A. B. Cochrane, a wholesale drug dealer of 23 Beaver Street, and was returned to him as being worthless.

Hynard told the Magistrate that he was employed as interpreter in the Quartermaster's Department in Puerto Rico, and that he was on a ten days' leave of absence, and had received the check for his services. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

At the Old Slip Police Station last night it was said that Hynard, or a man answering his description, was wanted there. The name he was being looked for under was Melville, and according to two storekeepers in that precinct he swindled them out of sums aggregating $280. The name of "T. J. Jones" was used on these occasions.

These alleged new victims are Frederick Fagan, a saloon keeper, at Broad and South Streets, from whom "Melville" got $100 on a worthless check in July last, and John Gatjen, a saloon keeper at Pearl and Whitehall Streets, whom he victimized out of $180 in the same manner.

It is believed that Hynard and Melville are one and the same man, as all the worthless checks are ones alleged to have been stolen from a check book of the Quartermaster's Department, in the Army Building.

Boat for Congo Presbyterian Mission.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The contract to build a boat for the Congo mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church was to-day awarded to the Trigg Company.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

Our New Store for Men Opens To-day. Most Excellent Clothing at Low Prices.

To-day we open the new Men's Clothing Store. It is situated at the 23d street entrance, and no prices for equal qualities will be lower than ours. All styles of good Clothing—and only good Clothing—are here. We will make all necessary alterations without extra charge. All clothing will be kept pressed and repaired absolutely free as long as it bears the Ehrich label. These items are only part, but they show the value trend for the opening sale.

To-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., we will sell 800 pairs of Men's All-Wool Trousers, in fancy cheviots,

At One Dollar per Pair.

True value ranges up to $2.50. To be fair to all who come, we must limit the sale of these to ONE PAIR TO EACH CUSTOMER.

Men's Suits and Trousers.

600 MEN'S FINE SUITS, made of pure all-wool fall cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds, coats cut either single or double breasted, lined with extra heavy serge lining, made and finished equal to suits sold elsewhere at $8.00; introductory price 5.00

1,000 MEN'S ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, WORSTEDS, AND TWEEDS, light and dark colors, lined with a fine Italian lining, coats cut either single or double breasted and perfectly tailored; easily recognized as $10 suits; introductory price 7.50

350 Men's English Covert Top SPRING COATS, in 20 different shades, unexcelled in quality, designed by experienced cutters, and guaranteed to fit perfectly; these garments were made to retail at $10.00; introductory price 5.00

MEN'S FINE TROUSERS, made of nobby gray and brown plaids and stripes in the very newest styles, sewed with silk and made in a thoroughly substantial manner—trousers that are usually sold at $3.50—will be here at . . . 1.98

MEN'S TROUSERS, made of finest imported silk-mixed worsted and cassimeres, the nobbiest, choicest, and most exclusive line of trousers ever shown anywhere. Sewed with tested silk and double stayed in every seam, cut with the new style narrow leg, and equal to merchant tailor $5.00 trousers; introductory price. 2.98

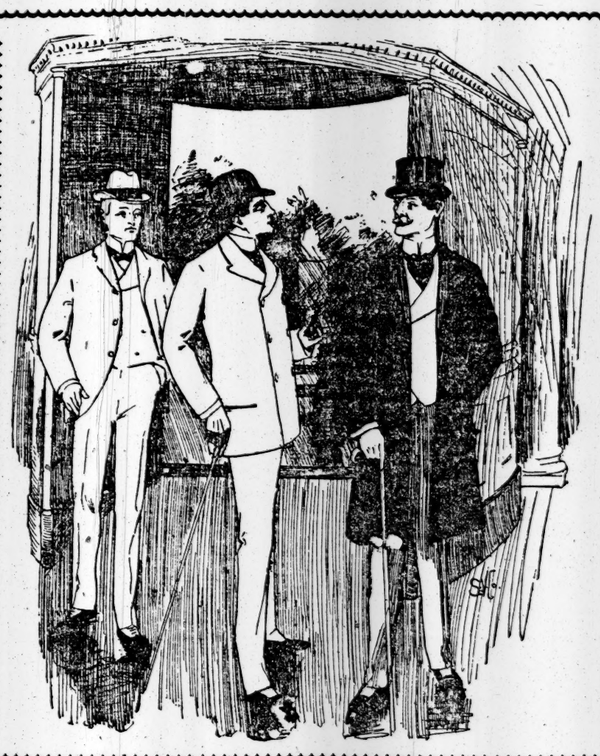
500 Men's Exceptionally FINE SUITS, made of finest Imported English Worsteds and Cassimeres and some genuine Scotch Cheviots in plaids and checks; also the plain black and blue Washington Mills Cheviot—all the latest fall patterns and cut in the newest up-to-date style; coats and vests in either single or double breasted, unquestionably worth $15.00; our introductory price 9.80

500 Youths' LONG PANTS SUITS, ages 12 to 19 years, made of pure all-wool gray and brown over-plaids and cheviots, handsome, neat mixed cassimeres and dressy black and blue thibets, positively $8.00 values; introductory price 5.00

300 Big Boys' LONG PANTS—sizes 13 to 19 years—made of strictly all-wool materials in fancy stripes, checks and fancy mixtures; also the plain black; every pair good honest value at $3.00; Saturday's price 1.50

We have purchased an entire manufacturer's stock of Men's SPRING OVERCOATS; 1,000 Covert Top Coats, well made and satin lined throughout; that is, worth $12.50; will be sold at 5.99

We have 200 EXCELLENT SUITS for young men in sizes from 12 to 20 years, in fashionable checks and plaids; coats and vests cut either single or double breasted, lined with extra heavy Italian lining, worth $12.00; here tomorrow at 7.50



Boys' and Children's Clothing.

BOYS' STORE, SECOND FLOOR.

500 BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, ages from 7 to 15 years, made in fine all-wool cheviot, cassimeres and tweeds, in fancy gray and brown plaids and mixtures, made extra strong, pants made with double knee and seats, riveted buttons, and every seam tapped, shown elsewhere for $3.00; our price 1.88

VESTEE AND SAILOR SUITS for boys from 3 to 8 years, in mixtures, plaids and checks, in light and dark colors, reduced from $3.50 to . . 1.98

BOYS' FINE TWO-PIECE SUITS, in all the newest designs in checks, plaids, mixtures, also in plain black and blue cheviots, smooth cassimeres and imported rough effects, double seats and knees, taped seams, elegantly trimmed and tailored, worth $5.00, at . 2.98

Mother's Friend Shirt Waist.

We are offering the regular 79c. MOTHER'S FRIEND WAIST, in light and dark colors, neatly trimmed, with rows of tucks on front and box plaited back, for 39c

1,000 pair of ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS, well made and trimmed in 50 different new fall patterns, which regularly sold at 50c., will be sold on Saturday at 25c

BOY'S 3-PIECE SHORT TROUSER SUITS, a limited quantity of high quality suits, made of strictly all-woolen materials in new fall patterns. Neat effects in cassimeres and cheviots, made with a regular mannish vest, in sizes from 9 to 16 years, good values at $5.00; here tomorrow at 2.98

A very special lot of BOYS' SPRING TOP COATS, made of imported woolen coverts, in proper shades for spring and early fall wear, fashionably tailored; reduced from $5.00 to 2.98

BOYS' 2-GARMENT SUITS, made of imported English worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, in all the new fall effects, perfectly cut and tailored, suitable for boys from 7 to 15 years, easily worth double; our price 3.98

VESTEE AND SAILOR SUITS for little fellows from 3 to 10 years: they are made of English worsteds and Scotch cheviots in colors of brown, blue, tan, royal blue and mixtures, in fact, in every desirable pattern manufactured, handsomely embroidered and perfectly tailored, suits worth up to $10.00; will be here to-morrow at . . . 5.00

100 MILITARY SUITS in the regulation blue or cadet cloth, trimmed with silk braid and U. S. brass buttons, sizes 3 to 10, sold everywhere at $6.00; here to-morrow at . . . 3.98

BIG HAUL OF DESPERADOES

Records of Men Arrested for a Rhode Island Robbery.

CAPTURE CAUSES EXCITEMENT

Pinkerton Men Say Their Prisoners Are Highwaymen and Bank Burglars —One Accused of Murder.

Two more desperadoes have been arrested by Pinkerton detectives and the police of this city on the charge of holding up, binding, assaulting, and robbing employes of the Massachusetts Electric Company, at Portsmouth, R. I., about midnight on July 30 last. The names of these men are John McAdams, alias "Massachusetts Joe," and James Kennard, alias James Murray, alias "Big Jim."

Kennard was captured first. Chief of Police Kaull and Detective Richards of Newport, R. I., arrived in this city on Monday last with requisition papers from the Governor of that State, charging Kennard and McAdams with participation in the Portsmouth hold-up. The following day, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Agency and Detectives Holland, Gallagher, and Reap from Police Headquarters, they took up a clue that brought them face to face with Kennard, in Second Avenue, near First Street. They pounced upon him so suddenly that he had no chance to resist arrest. On Wednesday they took him to the District Attorney's office, where he admitted that he was known as James Murray, but protested that the was not the James Murray who was in Rhode Island at the time of the robbery and who was named in the requisition papers. He asked for an examination, and it was set down for Tuesday next.

The detectives then began their search for McAdams. They learned that he had been seen in Brooklyn, so Superintendent Dougherty and Detectives Gallagher and Reap visited the different localities in that borough where he was apt to be found. On Thursday they scented they saw him in Hudson Avenue in company with two other alleged thieves. The three detectives drew their revolvers, held them at the heads of McAdams and his companions, and told them they were under arrest. McAdams expressed indignation at the summary methods of his captors.

The crestfallen men whose sensational arrest caused much excitement in the neighborhood, were marched to Police Headquarters in this borough, where one was recognized as John Cavanagh, an alleged New Jersey burglar. He had given his name as James Brown. The other man gave the name of Wyckoff. McAdams gave his own name.

On Cavanagh was found what purported to be a labor union card, identifying him as a member of an organization known as the American Mechanics. These cards, Superintendent Dougherty said yesterday, are freely used by burglars in country towns to hoodwink the public. McAdams is now held under arrest awaiting the return from Newport of Chief of Police Kaull.

At Newport three other alleged jailbirds are locked up on the same charge. Their names are Arthur Vaughn, alias William Stanley, alias "St. Paul Tip"; Joseph Curran, alias "Troy Joe," and George Brown, alias "Milwaukee Kid." It is alleged that they have all been identified as being concerned in the Portsmouth robbery, and that two of them have expressed their intention of pleading guilty. Their arrest was effected by Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton agency in Bridgeport, Conn., on Aug. 11 last. He was there on business in connection with the American Bankers' Association, and noticed Vaughn, Curran, Brown, and John Smith, alias "Sleepy John," on the streets. With the aid of the Bridgeport police and after a lot of pistol firing the three suspects were arrested. Superintendent Dougherty telephoned descriptions of them to Pinkerton's Boston office, and word came back that it was quite probable they were the Portsmouth robbers. A short time afterward witnesses positively identified all except Smith as being concerned in that crime. Vaughn, Curran, and Brown thereupon were extradited to Newport.

Vaughn is also known by the aliases of William Thornton and "Knight." He is a native of Louisiana, claims to be part Indian, and has a strain of negro blood. It is also said that he has killed several men, including Patrolman Nicholas Hunt of St. Louis. It is said that in December, 1895, he was arrested in San Francisco for burglary, but escaped from the courtroom on the day of his trial. His alleged confederates were sentenced to forty years each in the St. Quentin Penitentiary. On Nov. 15, 1897, three masked men entered a St. Louis saloon, ordered all present to throw up their hands, and robbed the cash drawer. Just then Patrolman Hunt came in and tried to arrest the robbers. Vaughn, it is alleged, fired, killing Hunt. It is further asserted by the police that he has served four years in Walla Walla (Washington) Penitentiary for safe burglary, and that he was sentenced in December, 1896, to the New Castle (Del.) Penitentiary for five years, but with a confederate made his escape.

It is said that he will be returned to St. Louis to stand trial for Patrolman Hunt's murder. After he was locked up in the Newport jail it is said he got into communication with another alleged criminal known to the police as "Leadville Jimmy," and instructed him how to aid him in escaping. "Leadville Jimmy," however, was arrested, and Vaughn's letter was found on him.

"Big Jim" Kennard is said to have been a "pal" of John Tobin, alias George Howard, and John B. Ferguson, alleged to be burglars, arrested April 8, 1896, and sentenced to two and a half years in Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. It is alleged he has served a year in the New Jersey State prison for burglary.

Superintendent Dougherty said last evening that John McAdams is a bank vault and safe burglar, has taken part in many Post Office robberies, and has served time in the Central Prison, Toronto, Ontario. He and his "pals," it is said, use dynamite and nitro-glycerine to blow up safes. On Nov. 8, 1898, an attempt was made to blow open the safe of the Citizens' National Bank at Clinton, Conn., but the burglars were frightened away before they got any booty. The Pinkerton detectives found near the bank a bottle of medicine, which they learned had been sold to McAdams. On Aug. 14 last McAdams and "Leadville Jimmy" were arrested at the Battery, but were discharged, as no evidence was forthcoming against them.

George Brown is said to have been one of the highwaymen who held up five employes of the Fairmount Traction Company of Philadelphia on July 19 and robbed the company's safe, after blowing it open with nitro-glycerine. James Curran is said to be an expert bank robber.

ARREST OF A DIAMOND SETTER.

The disappearance of a diamond pendant from the store of Julius Wodisky, 57 Maiden Lane, led to the arrest of a diamond setter employed by him, named Israel Weisback, forty-five years old, who lives at 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. The pendant contained a number of diamonds and was valued at $1,200.

Five of the gems needed resetting, and the pendant was given to the managing clerk, Miss Elsie Bernstein, who handed it to Weisback for resetting. That was on Monday, and yesterday afternoon, when inquiry was made for the pendant, it had disappeared. Weisback claimed that he returned it to Miss Bernstein on Monday night, but his story was not believed, and he was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, and held for examination in $2,000 bail.

Detective Nugent informed the Magistrate that he had been looking up Weisback's record, and found that he had been accused of stealing from a jeweler named Max Freund, and had been tried, the jury failing to agree.

ALDERMAN RODDY'S CASE.

The case of Alderman John S. Roddy, who is charged with bribery by a Greek flower dealer, was before Magistrate Zeller again yesterday in the Harlem Court. After a short taking of testimony it was again adjourned until next Thursday.

Councilman Herman Sulzer testified that he asked Alderman Roddy to vote for a permit to the Greek flower dealer to erect a stand at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Roddy refused, because he said the Greek had insulted him.

One day Mr. Roddy was not in the Board of Aldermen and the Councilman had the permit passed. It was subsequently revoked when Mr. Roddy discovered that it had been passed over his head.

CINCINNATI TENNIS GAMES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The following are the results at the lawn tennis tournament to-day:

Ladies' Singles.—Miss McAteer of Pittsburg beat Miss Closterman of Cincinnati, 6–2, 8–6.

Men's Singles.—Sutphin of Cincinnati beat Gregory of Chicago, 7–5, 6–2; Hardy of Louisville beat Grinstead of Louisville, 6–1, 6–1; Emerson of Cincinnati beat Hardy of Louisville, 10–8, 6–3.

Men's Doubles.—Halsey and Turner beat Kellogg and Diehl, 7–5, 8–6, 12–10; Hollister and Emerson beat Levent and De Camp, 4–6, 6–4, 6–3; Hollister and Emerson beat Hardy and Robinson, 6–5, 6–4; Hollister and Emerson beat Halsey and Turner, 2–6, 6–4, 6–3.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Closterman and Mitchell beat Miss McAteer and De Camp, 6–4, 8–6; Miss Closterman and Mitchell beat Miss Banks and Hammond, 6–0, 6–2.

In the consolidated tourney Fenley beat Emerson, 2–6, 6–4, 6–3; Garrison beat Wright, 6–3, 6–4; Robinson beat Murray, 6–2, 6–1.

New Club of Canadians.

The Canadian Club of the City of New York, composed of the influential Canadians of this city, was organized Thursday night at the Empire Hotel, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. D. F. Cameron, formerly Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, was made President; William Gage, 55 Broadway, Vice President; C. Montgomery McGovern, Secretary, and Dr. Austin W. Hollis of St. Luke's Hospital, Treasurer. Among the Chairmen of the various committees was Mr. Craig F. Kitchener, cousin of Lord Kitchener. The clubhouse will be near Central Park, and will open within two weeks.

No Hope for Policeman O'Keefe.

Michael Farrell, thirty-seven years of age, the saloon keeper who on Sept. 3 shot Policeman Patrick O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station at 2,348 Second Avenue, was again arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Zeller. Detectives Maher and Meehan told Magistrate Zeller that the remaining eye of Policeman O'Keefe was removed Thursday, that the wounded officer was steadily growing weaker, and there is no hope of his recovery. Farrell was held to await the result of O'Keefe's injuries.

LENOX OPEN-AIR HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance and 162 High-Class Entries Make It a Great Success—List of Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Lenox cottagers had their initial horse show to-day at Highlawn Farm, and the affair was a great success, the weather conditions proving favorable. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present.

There were seventeen classes, all of which were filled, there being 162 entries.

The show was in charge of an Executive Committee, composed of Giraud Foster, Chairman; H. P. Jaques, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Kate Cary and John E. Alexandre.

At 10:30 o'clock the judges, Francis M. Ware of New York and C. S. Williams of Stonington, Conn., entered the ring to begin their day's work.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixey, Lowell Blake, Samuel Frothingham, Miss Furnish, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. William Gaston, Miss Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stillman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, M. Adams, Henry H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Baron and Baroness Fava of the Italian Legation, Baron von Mumm of the German Embassy, Duke Caracciolo, Count Romano, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, J. Edward Davis, Miss Elsie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Peyster, Capt. Lars Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. N. Bliss, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manice, Miss Kittie Gandy, Harold Godwin, R. Goodman, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, Jack Greenleaf, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Peter Marlé, Mrs. Belle Neilson, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Louis H. Lapham, R. D. Lapham, Edward H. Litchfield, Major Mallary, George Mosle, Miss Mosle, John E. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, S. Howland Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. August Schermerhorn.

The summary of awards is as follows:

CLASS 12.—Farm pairs driven to farm wagons—Won by John S. Barnes's chestnut geldings Jack and Dick; J. W. Stokes's bay mares Maud and Kate, second; H. P. and E. Jaques's bay geldings Jim and John, third; Clarke Brothers' Joker and Jerry, fourth.

CLASS 10.—Ponies in harness—Won by Helen L. Alexandre's bay gelding Sir Arthur, driven by Miss Alexandre; Charles Lanier's bay gelding Lord Lenox, driven by D. W. Bishop, Jr., second; Henry W. Munroe's chestnut mare Victoria, driven by Mrs. Munroe, third; Francis Jacques's skewbald mare Peleface, fourth.

CLASS 10 A.—Small ponies—Won by J. Tuckerman Tower's bay mare Lottie, driven by Mrs. Tower; Miss Charlotte Cram's bay gelding Tommy, second; F. Stokes's bay mare Fatna, third; H. P. and E. Jacques's roan mare Sweetheart, fourth.

CLASS 13.—Horse and buggy, as let for hire—Won by S. W. Tillotson's roan mare Chillowee.

CLASS 2.—Pairs suitable for runabout or other light trap—Won by Charles Lanier's bay geldings Dewey and Sampson, driven by Miss Bigelow; D. W. Bishop, Jr.'s, bay mare Sport and bay gelding Play, second; Miss Cary's gray gelding Croldhean and brown mare Lottie, third; C. de Heredia's bay geldings Winsted and Gentry, fourth.

CLASS 17.—Saddle horses—Won by John S. Barnes's chestnut gelding Leonidas; Charles Lanier's brown gelding Sport, ridden by D. W. Bishop, Jr., second; Walter Phelps Bliss's brown gelding Reuben, third; John I. Kane's bay gelding Daylight, fourth.

CLASS 8.—Lady's trap and horse; horse to count 60 per cent. and carriage and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by C. de Heredia's roan gelding Bully Boy, driven by Mrs. de Heredia; Charles Lanier's bay gelding Jack, second, driven by Miss Bigelow, second; John Sloane's gray gelding Daylight, driven by Miss Evelyn Sloane, third; Miss Dow's chestnut gelding Cheer Up, fourth; Miss Cary's mare, fourth.

CLASS 15.—Pair of roadsters—Won by F. S. Tillotson's unnamed brown mare and brown gelding; J. W. Burden's gray gelding Duffer and bay gelding Joe second; D. W. Bishop, Jr.'s, unnamed team third.

CLASS 7.—Tandems, horses only to count—Won by John S. Barnes's bay gelding Syren and chestnut gelding Pride; Miss Cary's gray mare Cimbon and bay mare Lottie second; Giraud Foster's brown gelding Lenox and gray gelding Bob Walton third; George F. Gilman's brown geldings, Winslow and Piccadilly, fourth.

CLASS 3.—Pair carriage horses—Won by John Sloane's chestnut geldings, Puerto Rico and Santiago; W. P. Bliss's bay gelding Martin and bay mare Martinette second; Charles Lanier's brown mares Mary and Martha third; Mrs. William H. Bradford's chestnut geldings Castor and Pollux fourth.

CLASS 9.—Ladies' city trap and pair; horses 60 per cent., carriage and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by George Gilman's chestnuts Artful and Sly; Giraud Foster's unnamed team, driven by Mrs. Cottonet, second; J. Tuckerman Tower's bay gelding Billie Wilkes and bay mare Wynwood Maid, driven by Mrs. Tower, third; John Sloane's Daylight and Darkness, driven by Miss Evelyn Sloane, fourth.

CLASS 9A.—Ladies' light trap and pair—Won by John S. Barnes's bay mare Syren and dun mare Circe, driven by Miss Charlotte Barnes; T. E. Stillman's bay geldings Kentucky and Martinet, driven by Miss Stillman, second; D. W. Bishop, Jr.'s, bay mare Sport and bay gelding Play, third; Miss Eloise Davis's bay geldings Boy and Bay, fourth.

CLASS 5.—Pair of horses, with appropriate carriage, for hire—Won by S. W. Tillotson's brown geldings Duke and General.

CLASS 6.—Four-in-hands, horses only to count—Won by George F. Gilman's gray gelding War Eagle, brown gelding Piccadilly, bay gelding Milford, and brown gelding His Highness, driven by Mrs. Blakeley Hall; J. Tuckerman Tower's bay geldings, Mentor, Collins, Billie Wilkes, and the bay mare Nutwood Maid, driven by Mrs. Tower, second; W. P. Bliss's chestnut mares Thumps and Bumps, gray mare Snapper, and chestnut gelding Snail, driven by owner, third.

CLASS 14.—Roadsters—Won by John E. Alexandre's bay mare Maywood; A. V. Mahon's bay gelding Gus G., second; John McCormick's bay gelding, Hollywood, third; C. G. Hinckey's bay gelding Barney Wilkes, fourth.

CLASS 1.—Horses suitable for runabout or other light trap—Won by John Sloane's gray gelding Daylight; J. W. Burden's gray gelding Duffer, second; H. W. Munroe's bay mare Duchess, third; Miss Cary's gray gelding Croidhean, fourth.

CLASS 11.—Ride and drive horse, to be driven and afterward ridden in the ring—Won by S. Barnes's ch. g. Pride; H. P. Jaques's br. m. Magpie second, H. H. Pease's b. g. Robbin third, Miss Dow's ch. g. Chester, fourth.

CLASS 18.—Lady's saddle horse, if ridden by lady to count 25 per cent.—Won by T. E. Stillman's b. g. Kentucky; H. W. Munroe's ch. m. Kittie second, Miss Dow's Chester third, Miss Parsons's Blue Bonnet fourth.

CLASS 4.—Private bus and appointments; horses 50 per cent., bus and equipments 50 per cent.—Won by J. T. Tower's bay geldings Mentor and Collins, John Sloane's bay geldings Bob and Charlie second.

SHAMROCK'S SPIN A FAILURE.

Bobstay Stretched and Caused the Cup Hunter to Put Back—Tried Triangular Course.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter made an effort yesterday morning to cover the ten-mile equilateral triangular course, over which she will be compelled to sail against the Columbia. The spin proved a failure, owing to the fact that Designer Fife and others on board the Shamrock discovered that the bobstay had stretched to such an extent as to render it perilous to continue the trial.

The Shamrock covered, in all, a distance of 10¼ nautical miles, and for the first time since she has given an exhibition of her powers here she buried her lee rail under green water. The result was not flattering to Mr. Fife's creation, for when she does bury her rail the formation of the underbody of the yacht is such that she carries a wave under her lee quarter almost equal to that which rolls astern of a tugboat. This is a natural consequence of the full lines abaft the midship section, particularly noticeable in the Shamrock.

Owing to the fact that the firemen on the tender Lawrence had refused to work, the cup hunter was left without a tender to tow her out to the mark yesterday morning. The yacht started from her moorings at 11 o'clock, and, in half a gale that came in from southwest half west, she reached through Gedney's Channel to the open sea. The Erin did not accompany the yacht from her moorings in the Horseshoe, notwithstanding the fact that Col. Sharman Crawford, the official representative of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Hugh MacGilldowney, and Mr. Craig, the Executive Secretary of the club, were aboard.

The Shamrock made her start from the pilot station boat New York instead of from the Scotland Lightship, which heretofore has been the starting point. The tug Adelaide, which had been impressed into service in place of the Lawrence, started to log the first leg of the course shortly after 11 o'clock and at 11:36:30 the Shamrock dashed across the imaginary line under baby jibtopsail and a small clubtopsail, in addition to her lower sails.

While on the wind her weather shrouds were held at a tension that was almost to the limit, while her lee shrouds sagged to and fro under the influence of the wind that sang a strident tune through her top hamper. She reached down along the Jersey coast five and three-fourths miles, and was timed from the press tug as covering the distance in 30 minutes 50 seconds. At this point Sir Thomas's special tug was disabled, and the racing craft jibed around her at 12:07:20 P. M. The yacht then eased sheets, and with boom broad off headed for the Scotland Lightship, four and a half nautical miles away. She passed the mark at 12

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Beat the New Yorks Twice on the Polo Grounds.

McGARR'S AMUSING DECISIONS

A Spectator Says the Second Contest Was Called Because the Umpire, Alone, Could Not See.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	90	40	.692
Philadelphia	85	51	.625
Boston	82	52	.612
Baltimore	78	53	.595
St. Louis	77	60	.562
Cincinnati	75	62	.547
Chicago	69	68	.515
Louisville	66	70	.485
Pittsburg	65	71	.478
New York	54	78	.409
Washington	49	86	.363
Cleveland	20	102	.141

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 11; New York, 2. (first game.)
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2. (second game.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 0. (first game.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 7. (second game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (first game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 5. (second game.)
Louisville, 17; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

The New Yorks played two games with the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday and lost both. There were several ludicrous decisions by Umpire McGarr. The second game was called after five and a half innings had been played, not on account of darkness, as the sun was shining. A spectator on the open stand gave as the explanation of Umpire Manassau's action in calling the game that it was too dark, apparently, for Assistant McGarr to see whether a player was out or safe. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Y. Hal'n, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	T. O'Brien,					
McC'r'y, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	3b, & 1b...	0	2	1	2	0
Dillon, 1b...	1	1	12	0	0	Davis, ss...	1	1	4	2	1
Ely, ss.....	3	3	1	6	0	Will'n, 1b.	1	1	13	3	3
McCar'y, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
J. O'B'n, 2b.	1	0	1	2	1	Fleming, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hoffer, 2b...	0	0	0	1	1	Warner, c..	1	0	2	3	0
Bowerman, c.	1	2	12	0	1	Martin, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Leever, p...	2	3	0	1	0	Woodruff, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
						Carrick, p..	0	0	0	4	1
Total	11	18	27	12	3	*Doyle	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	2	7	27	18	5

*Doyle batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	4	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Three-base hits—Woodruff, McCreery, McCarthy. Two-base hits—Williams, McCreery, Leever, 2. Stolen bases—McCarthy, T. O'Brien. Double play—Wilson and Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, McCarthy, Bowerman, Leever. Stolen bases—McCarthy, T. O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Carrick, 5. Struck out—By Leever, 6; by Carrick, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 14; New York, 8. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Y. Hal'n, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Beaum't, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
T. O'Brien, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Williams, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
Davis, ss....	0	0	2	1	1	McCre'y, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b...	0	0	7	0	0	Dillon, 1b...	1	1	6	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Ely, ss....	0	1	1	1	0
Fleming, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	McCr'y, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, c...	0	0	3	1	0	J. O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0
Woodruff, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Schriver, c..	0	0	3	0	0
Garoni, p...	0	0	0	2	0	Hoffer, p....	0	0	1	2	1
Total....	0	3	15	11	1	Total....	4	6	18	11	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hit—Ely. Base on balls—Off Garoni, 1; off Hoffer, 2. Struck out—By Garoni, 2; by Hoffer, 3. First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Stolen bases—Woodruff, McCreery. Wild pitch—Garoni. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS BLANK ST. LOUIS MEN.

Win from the Westerners in the Fast Time of 1 Hour and 26 Minutes.

There was only one game played at Washington Park yesterday between St. Louis and Brooklyn. The first game was postponed on account of wet grounds. A great deal of time was spent in getting the field in condition for the one game, which was won by the Brooklyns in the fast time of one hour and twenty-six minutes, which is remarkable, considering the bad condition of the field. Dunn pitched an excellent game against the visitors, allowing but two hits and only one of the visiting players reached second base. Young was not hit hard, but the Brookiyns managed to make hits at the right time. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Reidrick, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Burkett, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Jennings, lb.	0	0	10	0	0
Schreck, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Ander'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Cross, 3b...	0	0	1	1	0	Farrell, c...	0	0	0	1	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	1	4	1	Casey, 3b...	0	0	2	3	0
Childs, 2b..	0	0	3	6	2	Wrigley, ss.	1	1	3	3	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Beck, 2b....	0	2	1	3	1
Young, p...	0	0	0	1	0	Dunn, p....	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	2	24	12	3	Total	2	5	27	12	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Wrigley. Two-base hit—Beck. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Young, 1. Double plays—Cross, Childs, and Schreck; Beck, Wrigley, and Jennings. Wild pitch—Young. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati played a double-header today and broke even. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	2	0	—	5
Philadelphia	4	0	0	3	1	—	8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Frisk and Peitz; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Two Games in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Indifferent playing lost the first game for Boston to-day. Nichols was hit hard in only two innings of the game, while Garvin was batted safely in every inning except the last. Chicago's batting rally in the sixth inning of the second game put them in the lead, but Boston won out by opportune hitting in the eighth. The second game was called at the end of the eighth on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Boston, 13; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Chicago, Garvin and Donohue.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	—	8
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	—	7

Base hits—Boston, 15; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor, Donohue, and Chance; Boston, Willis and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Louisville, 17; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Louisville today won its fifth successive game from the Washingtons on the home grounds. The home team played in poor form. Magee was wild and Weyhing took his place at the beginning of the fourth inning. Score:

Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	3	1	4	2	4	0	2	1	—17

Base hits—Washington, 11; Louisville, 18. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Washington, Magee, Weyhing, and Powers; Louisville, Woods and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGuire.

Columbia's First Football Game.

Columbia University's football eleven will line up this afternoon against the strong eleven of Walton, at Margaretville, in the Catskill Mountains, where the candidates have been in training for some time. Some of the men have shown football ability of a high order in practice, and Capt. Simons and Coach Sanford are confident that the team will do good work. All the candidates are in excellent shape and will return to this city to-morrow.

HAMILTON OUTBOXES GARDNER.

The "Omaha Kid" Beaten Largely by Overconfidence in a Fiercely Fought Bout.

Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," and "Jack" Hamilton of Troy, N. Y., boxed twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, which, for fast, hard fighting, has not been equaled in the vicinity of New York for a long time. It had not the brutal aspect of the O'Donnell-McCoy bout a few nights ago, for it was not one-sided, but it was a long, hard fight at 122 pounds, and at its conclusion Hamilton, against whose chances 3 to 1 were laid, was declared the winner.

Gardner, who is matched to meet Dixon and then Terry McGovern, went out of his class to fight at 122 pounds, and he went into the ring with a pair of bad hands. He was, however, confident, and so were most of the 3,000 spectators, that he would win.

A fierce slugging match, which Referee "Johnny" White had to stop in the eighth round out of humanity, was won by "Chip" Morrison over "Jack" Dwyer. Then the principals in the main bout came on for battle. Gardner was beaten by overconfidence. The decision was a proper one of the fighting of both men. Gardner seemed to be a trifle weak in spite of his confident manner. Hamilton crouched low as Jeffries does, and Gardner several times, quick as a flash, darted in with a straight left-hand swing that landed on the jaw or ribs. Hamilton was aggressive, but he had to be careful because of Gardner's quick movements.

The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth rounds were Gardner's, for he recovered his quickness, and rained blow after blow on Hamilton's face and body. Once—in the sixteenth round—Hamilton hit the Omaha boy a stiff left in the ear that sent him into a corner, and once he had him there Hamilton begun to pound him. In the seventeenth Hamilton twice forced Gardner to the ropes. Gardner's lips were cut when he went up for the next round, but he was clearly at his best in the nineteenth round, when a right and then a left hand swing sent Hamilton staggering. In the last three rounds both men went at it as hard as they knew how, and the punishment for both was severe.

PILOT BOY BEATS ALVES.

But Mr. Straus's Horse Gets the Worst of the Start.

There was a big turnout of riders and drivers on the Speedway yesterday to see the race between Nathan Straus's Alves, record 2:09½, and Pilot Boy, owned by Frank Work, which has a record of 2:09¼. When Mr. Straus appeared with Alves he was warmly greeted. The horse was hooked to a remarkably light road wagon with bicycle wheels. A few minutes later Pilot Boy appeared with a professional driver handling the ribbons. After two breaks the horses got away. Pilot Boy had the best of the start, and, although Alves did not lose any ground, he was unable to pick up his opponent. It was evident to all before a quarter had been run that Alves was beaten, but the general opinion was that if the start had been better the race would have been a very close one. After the race Mr. Straus said that he would have a final race with Pilot Boy in a few days. Among those who witnessed the race was Richard Croker, who was driving a brown mare hooked to a light road wagon; John Quinn, driving Lucie; Dr. Gill, driving Captain Jack; J. W. Cornish, behind David B.; Capt. McKenna, driving Nomad; Col. Lawrence, behind a team of blacks; Hugh Riley, driving Commodore Porter; Jack Kerker, behind Ateka; Fred Gerken, driving a brown mare; John Donnelly, driving Glenmere Boy; Mr. Tewkesbury, behind Robert J.; A. J. Seymour, behind a team of bays, and E. C. Newcombe, driving Daisy Bell.

RIBBONS FOR ROAD HORSES.

Westchester Fair Managers Give Prizes to Owners of Trotters.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—At least 10,000 visitors were attracted to the Westchester County Fair. In the contest for the prizes offered for road horses the result was as follows:

Blue ribbon, to C. C. Schildwachtor of 1,885 Park Avenue, New York; blue ribbon, to Frederick Van Wyck of White Plains; yellow ribbon, to Frank M. Campbell of Tarrytown.

Pair Road Horses—Blue ribbon, to Frank M. Campbell of Tarrytown; red ribbon, to W. D. Bruns of White Plains.

Farm Team—Blue ribbon, to T. Halle Faile; red ribbon, to Henry C. Hyatt; yellow ribbon, to Howard Willets, all of White Plains.

The attraction for to-morrow is the baby show, when valuable prizes will be awarded.

REIFF AND MARTIN WIN.

Each Lands a Plate Race at the Manchester Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—At the Manchester September meeting to-day, L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Bury two-year-old selling plate of 300 sovereigns on Mr. H. Barnato's Swears. Star of Evening was second, and Vallotta finished third. Nine horses ran five furlongs.

The Durham Plate of 150 sovereigns was won by Lord William Beresford's three-year-old bay filly Violence, ridden by "Skeets" Martin. Tawthorn was second, and Thorney finished third. Three horses ran a mile and a half.

Gravesend Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Governor Griggs	149	Bob White	133
Marshall	146	Becky Rolfe	132
Hardy C.	146	James Tod	130
Emigre	138	Mr. Stoffel	130
Sculptor	134		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About six furlongs.

Jinks	109	Tinge	98
Goal Runner	109	High Jinks	98
Duke of Middleburg	107	Satin Slipper	93
Abuse	105	Souchon	92
Belle of Memphis	103	Twinkler	91
Belle of Troy	98	Dollie Weithoff	84

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; weights seven pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

Guilden	115	Mac Flecknoe	108
Shoreham	115	Tidrim	108
Modrine	115	Templar	108
Sadducee	112	Hammock	108
Montanic	112	Kilmarnock	108
The Scotchman	108	Last Cord	108
Toddy	108	Cobourg	108
Rockton	108	Lady of the Vale	105

Gulden and Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special, for two-year-olds and upward; special weights; penalties. One mile and a half.

Imp	124	Thomas Cat	121
Ben Holladay	121	The Batchelor	118
Previous	121	Prince McClurg	110
Bangle	121		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at the meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Star of Bethlehem	111	Hurricane	100
Maximo Gomez	106	Impartial	97
Chappaqua	105	Rare Perfume	97
Hardly	101	Sweet Caporal	92

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Fonsolee	115	Pincher	115
Kindred	115	Knightbanneret	115
Kilogram	115	Matt Simpson	115
Vesuvian	115	Cracker	115
Angle	115	Lingerie	112
Celestas	112	Marion Lyrch	112
MacFlecknoe	115	Mondoro	112
Kipling	115	Eileen Daly	112

Also eligible to start if any of the above scratch:

Salmagundi	115	First Whip	115
Dan Regan	115	Hopbrook	115

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNEY ENDS

Miss Moore Victorious in the Singles and Mixed Doubles.

The final day's play in the open lawn tennis tournament at the Staten Island Ladies' Club drew a large crowd to the grounds at Livingston yesterday afternoon to see the matches. In the singles, Miss Moore outclassed Miss Souther and won as she pleased, while in the mixed doubles the same was also the case, the ex-champion volleying very cleverly at the net. The scores:

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Bessie Moore beat Miss E. N. Souther, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Bessie Moore and H. P. Faret beat Mrs. A. H. Voorhees and P. S. Hildreth, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Daisy Kobbe and Miss Elizabeth Edwards beat Miss Margaret Johnson and Miss Sadie Coffin, 6—2, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

The Esperanza Beats the Asahi.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—This afternoon the thirty-footers Esperanza, owned and sailed by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and the Asahi, owned and sailed by Lloyd Warren, were raced over the Jamestown course twice in a heavy breeze from the southwest. The wind was so strong at times that the mainsails were single reefed. The Esperanza won the race by 54 seconds.

FINE GOLF AT WESTBROOK

Harriman and Livingston the Survivors in the Semi-Finals.

HITCHCOCK'S ACCURATE PLAY

The Cutler School Boy Pressed the Champion Hard and Was Beaten by a Single Hole.

Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, and Louis Livingston, Jr., were the survivors in the semi-final rounds yesterday for the Westbrook Cup, in the Westbrook Club's tournament, near Islip, L. I. Each of the matches was characterized by the same element of uncertainty and excitement that has been so marked ever since the contest began Wednesday morning. Livingston beat Harry Hollins by 2 holes, and Harriman just managed to beat young Charles Hitchcock, Jr., by a single hole. The schoolboy, Hitchcock, who practically carried everything before him last Summer on the Narragansett Pier links, plays a strong game, and holds on to his opponent to the last possible chance. The match was no easy thing for Harriman. The latter led by two holes at the end of the first nine, and took the next two, being 4 up at the eleventh hole. The young fellow did not flinch for an instant, and thereafter not only did he prevent Harriman from winning another hole, but he took three himself, the champion finding himself at the sixteenth hole only 1 up with 2 to play. It was any one's game now, but as the last two were halved, Harriman had the game by one hole. A most unusual event occurred at the home hole. Hitchcock, from his fourth shot, laid his ball within one foot of the hole, and Harriman had practically abandoned the match as a tie, but Hitchcock tied the put, and to the surprise of all missed it. He was evidently nervous for once, and hit the ball so weakly that it stopped at least two inches from the hole. The cards are:

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—										
Out	5	5	4	3	5	6	3	4	6	—41
In	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	—44
Total										—85
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith—										
Out	5	4	4	3	5	6	5	5	7	—44
In	6	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	—43
Total										—87

Louis Livingston's defeat of Harry Hollins was another of the big surprises. The latter is a Cutler School lad. Livingston was a Columbia student a year ago. He is the only member, besides Hollins, who has held the Westbrook Club championship, and his game yesterday was one of the grandest he has ever shown. He beat Hollins by two holes. The cards are:

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	4	4	3	5	6	4	5	5	—41
In	5	4	4	3	5	7	6	4	..	—38
Total, seventeen holes										—86
H. B. Hollnis, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	4	4	4	5	6	3	5	7	—43
In	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	..	—38
Total, seventeen holes										—86

A special handicap for a silver cup, given by John Gibbs, brought out twenty-four competitors, and G. E. Watson of the home club won the trophy. George C. Clark, Jr., the Harvard golfer, made the best gross score—88 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
G. E. Watson, Westbrook—			
Out	4 5 5 4 5 6 4 4 5	—45	
In	7 4 4 5 5 6 5 6 7	—48	93 10 83
T. C. Ennever, Montclair		103	18 85
W. Wood, Westbrook		98	11 87
O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook		105	18 87
Howard Maxwell, Nassau Country		98	11 87
G. H. Barnes, Crescent A. A.		99	11 88
G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock Hill		88	0 88
James A. Tyng, Morris County		89	0 89
James F. Curtis, Oakley		89	0 89
R. D. Fuller, Westbrook		107	18 89
C. T. Richardson, Lakewood		90	0 90
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook		96	6 90
J. E. Roosevelt, Westbrook		108	18 90
Fred O. Beach, Meadow Brook		97	7 90
J. R. Suydam, Westbrook		101	10 91
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook		92	0 92
John M. Knapp, Westbrook		111	18 93
C. F. Watson, Essex County Country Club		102	8 94
A. Holmes, Morristown Field		107	11 96
S. A. Jennings, Westbrook		109	12 97
W. Bayard Cutting, Westbrook		117	18 99
Harold Tappin, Westbrook		112	8 104
J. B. Coles Tappan, Nassau Country Club		116	12 104
H. R. Duval, Jr., Westbrook		122	18 104

In the Consolation Cup semi-finals J. M. Knapp beat Oliver W. Bird by 3 up and 1 to play, and Harold Tappin beat L. R. Fuller 3 up and 2 to play.

Scrambled Out of It.

Dumleigh—Was that your mother with you last evening? By George, Tom, she doesn't look old enough.

Mildmay—That lady was my wife.

Dumleigh—Well, I thought you didn't look young enough to be her son.—Boston Transcript.

Their Turn Sometimes Comes.

It is probably true that love laughs at locksmiths, but any careful reader of the proceedings of the divorce courts cannot fail to observe that the locksmiths get a laughing inning later on.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ability Recognized.

"Mighty smart feller," said the man with the broad-brimmed hat; "mighty smart."

"Did he get the best of that horse trade?"

"No. He didn't get the best of it. But he didn't get nigh as much the worst of it as I had figured he would."—Washington Star.

On the Road.

Tommy—Paw. why do they call them "variety" shows?

Mr. Figg—Because they are so monotonous.—Indianapolis Journal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:49	Sun sets...5:56	Moon rises..8:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:11	Gov. Isl'd..10:39	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:37	Gov. Isl'd..11:03	H. Gate...12:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Curityba, Matanzas		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull		
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool		11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ncordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Mae, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
A. R. Thorp, Curacao, Sept. 15.
British King, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Cuic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Handel, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 12.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 18.
Navahoe, Brunswick, Sept. 20.
Niagara, Havana, Sept. 19.
Santiago, Nassau, Sept. 19.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 20.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Hyantlis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 21.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Arcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Marquette, London, Sept. 14.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Moranhense, Para, Sept. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 12.
Wooloomooloo Havre, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 20.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 26.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 19.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Findlay, Sept. 11, with mdse. and one passenger to Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Evelyn, (Br.,) Young, Hull Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, San Juan Sept. 16, with mdse. to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Ashby, Calcutta, &c., July 14, with mdse. to Horton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Nile, (Br.,) Morey, Progreso Sept. 14, with hemp to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to Edward Lesverinie. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Gathemann, Bremen Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 21st.

SS Yang Tsze, (Br.,) Allen, Yokohama, &c., July 1, with mdse. to Shervan, Tomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Georgeanna, from a Southern coastwise port. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:45 P. M.—vessel to Ward Line.

SS Camper

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BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$8,000 North Wisconsin Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$8,000 Chic. St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Saint Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1919.
$1,500 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
1 share Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. pfd.
$600 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. Inc. Bds., 1917, January, 1898, coups.
100 shs. Rocker Silver Mining Co.
$4,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1907.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Asso.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
All his right, title, and interest as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Charles E. Sands in or to the contingent interest or estate which the said Charles E. Sands had on the 20th day of Dec., 1895, under the last will and testament of Samuel S. Sands, decd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Lt. Capital Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1901.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., New River Div., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1930.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$6,000 Zanesville & Ohio River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.)
$30,000 Bond & Mortgage of Daniel Doody to Sophie G. Parker, dated Sept. 23d, 1893, at 6 p. c. interest on property in City of Brooklyn and Town of Flatbush, L. I. (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Limited.
12 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
14 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. National Park Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
23 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
5 shs. Astor National Bank.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.
OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.
TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.
The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.
The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.
Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, James Ross Curran.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.
TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.
Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.
The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 19th, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company, on the 2d day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

A further resolution was adopted at the same meeting of the Board providing for a distribution, on October 2d, 1899, of $2,500,000 of the Company's surplus, at the rate of $12.50 per share, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 1s, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of American Ice Company,
132 E. 23d St.,
New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 2d, 1899, until 10:00 A. M. October 15th, 1899.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 23d, 1899.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30th, 1899, will be paid at this office on and after that date. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the preferred capital stock of the General Chemical Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from September 21st at 3 P. M. to October 3d at 10 A. M.
JAS. L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, September 2, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared payable on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Oct. 10, and reopen Friday, Nov. 3.
FRED. H. EATON, 1st Vice President.

The New York Air Brake Company

66 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 5th day of October, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on the 23d day of October.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 2d, and open at 10 A. M. October 6th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

American beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 18th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
F. P. LOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22d, 1899.
The coupons due October 1st, 1899, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Rutland Shirt Company of Troy; capital, $15,000. Directors—Daniel W. Coon, Mount Vernon; Orley C. Badger and Grace R. Palmer, Troy.

Hudson Gas Motor and Vehicle Manufacturing Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $100,000. Directors—Ira B. Freyer, Ballston Spa; Joseph P. Brennan, W. S. Robertson, William P. Tarrant, and H. A. Reed, Saratoga Springs.

Waterport Manufacturing Company of Waterport, to manufacture and sell agricultural implements; capital, $15,000. Directors—Daniel D. Bromley, Warren T. Bromley, and Albert M. Ives, Waterport; George F. Lam, Albion; George R. Shepard and W. B. Bennett, Niagara Falls.

National Express Appointments.

General Manager Hutt of the National Express Company yesterday made the following appointments: E. E. De Noyelles, Superintendent of the New York City Division, and W. Van Valkenburg, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Division.

Buffalo Lawyer Charged with Perjury.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Horace C. Van Denbergh, a well-known attorney in Buffalo, was arrested to-day. The arrest was made by virtue of requisition papers issued by Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts. Van Denbergh is charged with perjury in connection with an affidavit made as to the sale of some property. The prisoner waived identification, and will be taken to Boston Monday next.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 22	758,851
To date this year	131,825,816
Corresponding date last year	76,740,075

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 22	$1,274,500
To date this year	$687,411,570
Corresponding date last year	$611,297,090

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Manhat. Con.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	Met. St. Ry.	3¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2¼
Am. Tob. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	5	Nat. Steel	½
B'klyn Union Gas.	6	N. J. Central	1⅝
Brunswick City	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	11
Buff., R. & P.	3	N. Y. Central	⅜
Bn. A. & P. pf.	18	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Canada South	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Nort. & West.	½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	O. R. R. & N. pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. deb.	1¾	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pressed S. Car	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	Pullman Car	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Republic Iron & S.	½
Consol. Gas	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Cent. Tobacco	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	5¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Delaware & Hudson	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞	Un. Bag & Paper	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	.9	U. S. Flour M. pf.	1¼
Federal Steel	1¾	U. S. Leather	2⅝
Federal Steel pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	3⅜
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Glucose Sugar	1⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar pf.	3	Wabash pf.	⅝
Great. North. pf.	3⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅞
Illinois Central	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅜	Int. Paper	½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Int. Silver	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Erie 2d pf.	2¼	U. S. Flour Milling	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	1¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Erie prior 4s	1
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	Mo. Pac. con.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1⅝	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Central of Ga. 2d pf.	1⅝	Lake Erie & W. 2d inc.	1⅝

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Prices very generally strengthened on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Few stocks failed to advance. Some scored substantial gains.

Yet not a single new element of consequence came into the situation; business affairs are just as they have been—encouraging. Wall Street's recent wry faces have been made wholly without warrant. Quotations depressed reflect the force of manipulation, of liquidation not based on the logic of business conditions. Adroit speculators have been able to create a scare and have profited thereby, though there seems to be reason for doubt that they are now quite sincere in their declarations that they were able to cover all their short contracts at bottom figures. One trader insists that he has made upward of $3,000,000 through the break in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, having sold around 120 and covered 40 points lower. This representation may have vanity in it, for industrious brokers identified with that particular short interest were most clamorous in selling Brooklyn shares when they were down close to 75 a couple of days ago; and signs which ordinarily represent facts suggest that there is now a larger short interest than at any recent time in stocks which have been most conspicuous in recent weakness.

It is one thing to make Wall Street profits on paper—quite a different thing, sometimes, to turn those paper profits into actual cash.

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In the banking world there seems to be a well-developed belief that stringent conditions are passing. It may be that here and there will be found stocks not received with much favor in collateral loans, but as to the great majority of securities in the Stock Exchange list it seems probable that we will have more liberal acceptance than recently has been the rule.

There are, moreover, likely to be showings in financial circles which will encourage confidence in the belief that funds will be available for all legitimate business needs; and hurtful interest rates are no longer apprehended.

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It is not unnoteworthy that European purchases of American stocks have been in evidence throughout recent declines here; and advices not only from London but from Berlin and Amsterdam suggest readiness upon the other side to take hold of standard American stocks on slight encouragement through money market conditions here.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The opinion of the Street—and signs are not wanting that in all probability it is a correct one—is that Brooklyn Rapid Transit may, at the present time at least, be considered out of the market as a disturbing factor. Evidences are not lacking that the stock, in stronger hands, will not so readily or so easily be depressed as it was in the early part of the week.

Yesterday, with the exception of a very few moments when traders selling carried the quotation down to 86½, the stock was consistently and decidedly strong. From this figure, the lowest of the day, the stock gradually advanced till the 90 mark was reached—a figure which seemed to give greater confidence to the buyers. From that time the gain was steady and sure, and the closing figure, 92⅜, represented a gain for the day, in dealings of over 110,000 shares, of an even 5 points.

The figures telling of the dealings in the stock do not, however, set out truly the actual transactions. As a matter of fact, there was comparatively little stock offered, the trading in many cases signifying nothing more nor less than the turning over of the same stock. All of which was taken as an evidence on the Street that the report of much of the stock having passed into strong hands who purpose to hold it was true.

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In reference to the voting trust in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, this official statement was issued: "The Brooklyn Rapid Transit voting trust expires Jan. 1, 1900, but may be dissolved before that time by consent of a majority of the Trustees. There is nothing in the agreement about the rights of the stockholders to have a voice in determining the expiration of the trust."

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Local Traction Stocks.

Metropolitan and Manhattan bettered their position yesterday, as if in sympathy with the Brooklyn Traction Company, whose advance had a generally strengthening effect on the entire market. The return of Mr. George Gould from abroad is expected to bring to a head whatever development, if any, there may be in respect to the Manhattan property, trading in which yesterday carried the figures over the 30,000 mark and raised the final quotation to 110¾, a gain of 1¼ points. Metropolitan was not so active, only about 10,000 shares being dealt in, but the last figures for the day, 200, represented a gain of 3¾ points.

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Quotation Forced Up.

Pool buying in Consolidated Gas at one time forced the figures from 185, the lowest for the day, to 193, though the close was 191—a gain for the day of 3½ points. The higher figures are to be credited to the Street's eccentricity. There has been no good news recently in respect to the property. On the contrary, with largely decreased dividends and no end of the gas war in sight, it is a known, practically an acknowledged, fact that a deficit, not a surplus, is the order of the day. But the building of houses upon foundations of sand has been heard of before in Wall Street.

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Omaha's Decided Boom.

One of the features of the day was the decided boom which came to Omaha. On dealings of but little over 800 shares the stock scored a gain of 5¼ points, closing at 124½. What buying there was was by inside interests, who claim that the road is in excellent condition. Talk of developments which may be of material benefit to the stockholders was heard during the day.

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Railroads Continue to Advance.

The gain which had been made by the various railroads Thursday was continued yesterday. Conspicuous in these were Northwestern, which advanced at one time 4 points, closing 1½ points to the good; Great Northern preferred, which scored a gain of 3⅜ points, and Burlington, whose advance was 1⅝ points. The advance in Northwestern was due to inside buying, coupled with talks of increased earnings. The statement put out by President James J. Hill undoubtedly contributed materially to the rise in the Great Northern's stock, telling, as it did, of the better outlook for that road, due to proposed extensions and improvements. Talk of an extra dividend in respect to Burlington, aided, it is said, by a bull movement, contributed to the bettered condition of that property. All through the railroad stocks there was a demand, especially in the Grangers, for new long accounts.

***

Anaconda Goes Down.

The logic of the thing called for a rise in the quotations for Anaconda Copper yesterday. The Directors had on the previous day not only declared the regular 1¼ per cent. dividend but had added to it 75 cents. The stock, after the declaration of the increased dividend, had gone up very abruptly, and it was predicted that it would go still higher. Instead, thanks to London, which sold some 6,000 shares because disappointed that the increase in dividend was not greater, the stock fell off 2⅞ points, closing at 54. Holders of the stock, however, point out that the quotation last Spring reached 70, and that the earning capacity of the property is greater than it ever has been. Therefore they predict higher prices.

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Leather Goes Up.

United States Leather stocks, both common and preferred, were largely dealt in yesterday, and each of them scored a substantial rise—in the case of the common of 2⅝ points and of preferred 3⅜ points. Early in the day the talk was renewed of a plan of settlement of the accumulated dividend on the preferred stock. The Street had heard the story before, but when the buyers were in a less receptive mood. Yesterday they inclined the ear more freely, and, as a consequence, more than 50,000 shares of the stocks were dealt in, with the results as stated. It is said that the plan proposed for settlement will be made public in a few days.

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Another Rise in Pullman.

The extraordinary rise of 8⅞ points in Pullman on Thursday was followed yesterday by a further rise of 1½ points on transactions of less than 700 shares. It is said that the rise is directly due to the understanding that there is to be a division of surpluses resulting from sales of certain property of the company which are shortly to be made.

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Tobacco Under Pressure.

American Tobacco common was under pressure the greater part of the day yesterday, the influence back of the movement being said to be the same as that which forced Brooklyn Rapid Transit down. In the early part of the day there was selling for short account, and the price went 2½ down. Later in the day inside interests began to buy and induced a rally, with the result that at the close of the day the quotation showed a decline of only three-quarters of a point.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October

were hampered by a further decline in mine shares on Western Boerses. American securities were firm.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Spanish 4s closed today at 70.85. Gold was quoted at 22.97.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Improvement in the market for outside securities yesterday was not restricted to substantial advances in a limited number of issues. It was more strongly evidenced by a considerable broadening of the market, and a better inquiry for stocks. Periods during which the market lapsed into complete inactivity were fewer than on other days recently The amount of the day's transactions was not very large, and some little irregularity showed in the market, but altogether a better feeling was shown, and confidence in the market that had been somewhat shaken was materially strengthened. Offerings of stocks were lighter than they were a few days since, and advances occurred in several issues without meeting with any marked pressure from the liquidation of weakly held stocks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again the stock that attracted the most interest. It was probably the most active issue, but its course was very irregular, and at the close it showed a substantial net loss. At the opening it was practically the only stock that attracted any attention at all. The feeling was more or less general that the stock would make another sharp advance, and the first offerings of the stock were very quickly taken. It was soon evident, however, that the official announcement of the first dividend on Amalgamated Copper was discounted to a large degree by the advance which occurred in the stock on Thursday. At the opening, sales were made simultaneously at 90½ and 90¾, the latter being the highest figure reached during the day. Profit taking and a certain amount of more or less manipulative selling brought about a sharp recession from these figures, and not long after the opening the stock changed hands at 95¼. It rallied again above 96, but in the afternoon the price fell off again and Amalgamated closed at 95¼ bid, against 96 bid on Thursday. Brokers representing inside interests were again buyers of the stock, and much of the stock sold seemed to come from traders.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—Vague rumors of a settlement of the gas war were heard again yesterday, and were followed by a sharp advance in New Amsterdam Gas. The effect on this stock was indirect and came through Consolidated Gas, the course of which is generally followed by the New Amsterdam issues. New facts were not advanced, and in yesterday's rumors nothing appeared to mark those reports as more trustworthy than were the earlier intimations of a settlement. Sufficient heed, however, was given to the reports to cause an advance of about 2 points in both the common and preferred stocks of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The former sold up to 34 and closed at 33¾ bid, against 32 bid at the close on Thursday, and the preferred sold up to 58¾ and closed at 58 bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The inherent probability of an early settlement of the struggle that is being maintained by the several local gas companies seems the only explanation of the credence given to the many rumors that have from time to time been spread to the effect that a compromise had been reached. It is generally admitted that the gas companies may at any moment reach a solution of the present question, and thus the stocks respond easily to reports that a settlement is imminent. But on the other hand, the fight may be continued for a long time to come, and the continuance of the gas war means necessarily a further impairment of the value of the stocks of the several gas companies engaged in the present competition.

RUBBER Goods preferred yesterday afforded an example of the ease with which substantial stocks recover from depression of the kind which has occurred recently in the market for outside securities. This issue recently sold down to 83. Yesterday on the purchase of only a few hundred shares it advanced to 87, and, though it reacted late, ended the day with a net gain of 2 points at 85¾ bid. The common stock was still under some pressure, and shared only fractionally the advance enjoyed by the preferred stock.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION continues to show much strength consequent upon a good demand and very light offerings of the stock. Some buying orders yesterday could be only partially filled, although placed at a figure substantially higher than the closing bid of the previous day. The stock which closed on Thursday at 21¾ bid sold yesterday up to 22¼, and very little stock was in sight below 23. Late in the day the stock was a little more freely offered, and it could be had at the close at 22½. The final bid for New York Transportation was 22, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. The other electric transportation stock changed hands above Thursday's closing bids, but closed little changed.

AMERICAN COTTON.—A half lot of American Cotton sold at 50, being the first sales of this stock made on the curb. It was offered at the close at 55.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	1¾
New Amsterdam	33¾	34⅜
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34½	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81½	81½
American Wool Goods	26¾	27¼
American Wool Goods pf	83	84
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	81
Distilling Company of America	19½	19¾
Distilling Company of America pf	56	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68½
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf	71	72
National Gramophone	80	...
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div	99	100
Otis Elevator	33¾	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	32
Rubber Goods Mfg pf	85½	86½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	12⅜	...
Sloss-Sheffield	36	38
Sloss-Sheffield pf	77	80
Standard Oil Trust	466	469
Standard Oil of New Jersey	464	467
Union Steel	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95¼	95¾
American Air Power	41	45
American Cotton	...	55
Arizona Lead	7¾	8
Asphalt Company of America	17¾	18¼
British Columbia Copper	11	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle, ex div	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30
General Carriage	30	...
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
New England Transportation	8¾	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	22	22½
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	138	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼
Trust Company of America	248	253
*Union Copper	30	35
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	30	32

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	...	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, 1st	103	103½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West. End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. Rivers	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112¾	...
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	...
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80¼	81½
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	...	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	45	49
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28¼	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	...	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	103	105
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	42	...
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	21
American Typefounders	52	55
Amerson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	58	64
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	30	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The monetary situation is generally showing an easier feeling, although quoted rates are as yet without important change. At the Clearing House today, the rate for all loans between the banks was 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Money on call ranged from 4 @5 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½@5½ per cent.

The stock market, though well sustained all day, and though bringing sharp advances to several of the specialties, failed to meet the expectation of those who had looked for a boom in the copper shares, as a result of the Anaconda and Parrot dividend announcements. The trading lacked "snap" for much of the time, and was confined to a few of the leaders. Arcadian was still "under a cloud," and free selling of it pushed it off to 50, where it appeared to encounter supporting orders. At one time, 1 per cent. was bid to put it at 45 in sixty days. The attack on the stock seems to come largely from one source. Parrot reflected its dividend announcement by going to 50, Utah touched 39, Butte sold at 68, Copper Range touched 39¾, Centennial sold at 34, and United States Mining was in good demand all day and well sustained at from 31¾—its lowest point—up to 33.

In the general market a further advance in Erie Telephone to 113 on small transactions—another new high-record point—attracted much attention. A year ago to-day this stock was selling under 75, and its friends are now talking 150 for it before Jan. 1. Cochiti was bought freely by some of the best houses on the Street at from 18 to 18¾, and Central Oil held as firm as ever at and a fraction above 24.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7½	Old Colony	8	9
Allouez	5¾	...	Osceola	85	85½
Arcadian	50	50½	Parrot	49½	50
Arnold	11	11½	Pioneer	3	3½
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Quincy	155	157
Atlantic	29	30	Rhode Isl'd	5	6¼
Baltic	24½	26½	Santa Fe	12½	12¾
Bost. & C. C.	30	35	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Bost. & Mon.	34½	35	Shoe	36	37
Butte & Bos.	65	68	Tamarack	222	225
Cal. & Hec.	780	790	Utah Con.	39	39½
Centennial	34½	35	Washington	2	2½
Franklin	18	18½	White Knob	13	15
Humboldt	1¾	2¾	Winona	9	10
Isle Royale	43	44	Wolverine	42	42½
Mohawk	22	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	262	263	C. Mass. pf.	66	...
Bost. & Low.	240	245	Fitchburg pf.	121	...
Bost. & Me.	198	199	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bost. & Prov.	303	308	E. 6s	112	...
Bost. Elev.	107½	108	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	...	...
Bost. Gas 5s	104	...		116	...
Cent. Mass.	16	16¼	West End	93½	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	262	264	Mex. Tel	5¾	6
Chi. Sk. Yds.	141½	144	N. Eng. Tel	...	155
Dom. Coal	51	51½	U. S. Oil	45½	45¾
D. Coal pf.	116	117	West. Elec.	47	49
Erie Tel.	112	113	West. El. pf.	68	70
Lams. Store.	36	37½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Biscuit preferred closed at 98, a loss of ¾ during the day. Union Traction preferred climbed to 84¼ from the 83½ opening, then dropped to 83, and closed at 83¾; the common stock ranged from 31¼ to 32¾. Metropolitan bonds were in demand at 95½. South Side Elevated opened and closed at par, but was off a point during the day. Chicago City Railway closed at 290, which was a point lower than the opening. Carbon preferred stopped at 83½, which represented a point's gain for the day.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128½
National Biscuit Company common	464
National Biscuit Company pf	97¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	239½
West Chicago Street Railroad	119¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevate, t. ctfs	15¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The market was active and strong to-day, although, as usual, the improvement in most cases was fractional. Commission houses reported a better demand for stocks. Consolidated Lake Superior advanced 1½, to 21½; Marsden, 1, to 15, Welsbach Light, 1, to 50; Pennsylvania Manufacturing, ⅞, to 29; Bethlehem Steel, 1, to 22½; Cambria Steel, ⅞, to 24⅞. The remainder of the list moved up ½, to ⅝. The close was strong at about top figures.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24¾	24⅞	Penn. Mfg.	28¾	29
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Trac.	96¾	96⅞
El. Stge. B.	134½	140	Union Trac.	40⅜	40⅝
El. Stge. B. pf.	134½	140	U. G. & Imp.	16½	16¾
El. Co. of A.	18	18¼	Welsbach Lt.	49⅝	50
Lehigh Va.	26¾	26½	W. N. Y. & P.	6⅝	6⅝
Marsden	15	15½			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
240	Am. Steel & W.	51⅝	53	51⅝	52
19,130	Am. Sug. Ref.	145	147¾	143¾	147¼
1,980	Am. Tobacco	120¾	123¾	120¾	122¾
30	Am. Tob. pf.	21	21	20¾	20¾
2,310	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63	63⅞	62⅝	63
77,800	Brook. R. T.	87⅜	92¼	86¼	92⅛
80	Cent. of N. J.	121	121	121	121
20	Ches. & Ohio	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
7,870	C., B. & Q.	130¾	132¾	130½	132¾
7,510	C., M. & St. P.	127⅜	129	127⅜	128⅜
2,010	C., R. I. & Pac.	113⅜	114⅜	113⅜	114⅜
600	Cont. Tobacco	42⅞	43⅜	42	43¼
1,620	Federal Steel	53⅞	55⅜	53⅜	55⅜
50	Federal Steel pf.	78½	79½	78¼	79½
20	Int. Paper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
430	Louis. & Nash.	78⅜	79¾	78⅝	79¾
5,780	Manhattan	106¾	...	106¼	111
20	Met. Street Ry.	197	197	197	197
760	Mo. Pacific	45¼	45¾	44⅞	45¾
50	N. Y., O. & W.	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
260	Nor. Pacific	53⅜	54⅜	53	54⅛
80	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅝
3,000	People's Gas	110¾	112¾	109⅝	112¾
100	P., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	75	75
20	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
690	Reading 1st pf.	59	59⅝	58⅜	59
20	Rep. Steel	28	28	28	28
2,240	Southern Pac.	37⅞	38¾	37¾	38¼
30	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52½
730	Tenn. C. & I.	119⅞	120¾	116½	120¾
450	Union Pacific	45	45¾	44⅞	45¼
30	Union Pac. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
1,910	U. S. Leather	12½	15¾	12⅞	15¼
720	U. S. Leather pf.	76	79¼	76	79¼
30	West. Union	88	88	88	88
138,820					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17½	823	Am. Car & Foundry	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
64	65	145	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64¾	64¾	64	64½	+ ¼
39⅞	40	600	American Ice	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
43½	44	400	American Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
93	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	.....
9⅛	10	30	American Linseed	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9⅝	.....
50½	51¼	140	Am. Linseed pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾
149	152	160	American Express	150	150	150	150	.....
16	18	200	American Malting Co	16	16	16	16	.....
66	67	610	Am. Malting Co. pf	66	67	66	67	+1
38	39	400	American Cotton Oil	38½	39	38¾	39	+1
89	89½	864	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89	89	88½	89	.....
52	52¼	7,475	American Steel & Wire	52	52½	51¾	52	.....
97	97½	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97½	97	97¼	+ ⅛
145	147	47,990	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	145	147⅝	143⅝	146⅞	+2⅝
118¼	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
97	100	58	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99	99	98½	98½	.....
39¼	40	610	American Tin Plate	39¼	40	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
86½	87	150	American Tin Plate pf	87	87	87	87	+ ½
122⅜	122½	36,510	American Tobacco	123	123½	120½	122½	− ¾
145	149	100	Am. Tobacco pf	146	146	146	146	+1
42	43⅜	7,970	Am. Steel & Hoop	42	44	42	43½	+1⅝
85¼	85½	2,000	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85¼	85½	85	85½	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	320	Ann Arbor pf	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+2
20⅞	21	3,570	At., T. & S. F.	20⅞	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	21,820	At., T. & S. F. pf	63	63⅜	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅛
54½	54⅞	8,760	Anaconda Copper	55¼	55¼	54	54	−2⅞
50⅝	50⅞	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51¼	50½	50⅞	− ⅛
70⅜	71	1,385	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	71¼	70⅝	71	− ⅛
92¼	92¾	175,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	87½	92⅞	86½	92⅜	+5
140	143	880	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	142	138	142	+6
...	...	100	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
...	...	1,150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	38	42	38	42	+3
88	96½	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	90	96½	90	96½	+18
53½	54	210	Canada Southern	53	53¼	53	53¼	+1¼
58½	59	800	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58¾	59	58¼	58½	+ ⅜
27¼	27⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
48	49	300	Chicago Con. Traction	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
132	132¼	21,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅝	132¼	130½	132¼	+1⅝
90½	91	700	Chi. & East. Ill	90½	91¼	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
142	143	3,330	Chicago Great Western	141½	143	141¼	143	+ ⅛
80¾	81	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	80¾	81	80½	81	+ ⅛
41½	42	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41½	42	41½	41½	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1¼
12¼	12½	2,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	12¼	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
42	44½	655	Chi., Ind. & Louis pf	43	44½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
127¾	128¾	27,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127¾	129¾	127¾	128⅝	+ ⅝
167½	170¾	1,400	Chicago & Northw	167½	170¾	167½	168¼	+1½
206	207½	280	Chicago & Northw. pf	206	207½	207	207½	+1⅝
113½	114⅜	6,970	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	113½	114⅜	113¾	114¼	+ ⅜
14	14¼	500	Chi. Term. Trans	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
45	45	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
55⅝	56¼	1,600	C., C., C. & St. L	55⅝	56¼	55¾	55⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	39⅞	40	39⅞	40	.....
2¼	2¼	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅜
59	59½	3,920	Colorado Fuel & Iron	59	59½	58	59¼	+ ¼
7½	7¾	300	Colorado Midland	7½	7½	7	7	− ¼
23¾	23½	200	Col. Midland pf	23¾	23½	23¾	23½	.....
4⅞	4¾	2,860	Colorado Southern	4⅞	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
44	44	130	Col. Southern 1st pf	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
19¼	19¼	10	Col. & H. C. & Iron	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
186	193	9,410	Consolidated Gas	186	193	185	191	+4
43¼	43¾	4,090	Continental Tobacco	43¼	43¾	42	43½	+ ⅛
92½	94¼	610	Continental Tobac. pf	92½	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅛
123	124	600	Delaware & Hudson	123	124	123	124	+1
190	190	1,300	Del., Lack. & West	190	190	189	190	+ ½
21⅞	22	700	Denver & R. G	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
75⅜	75½	1,410	Denver & R. G. pf	75⅜	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅞
14⅜	14⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37	2,480	Erie 1st pf	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅝
17	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−2¼
112	113	1,400	Erie Tel. & Tel	110	113	110	113	+9
44½	45	610	Evans. & T. H	44	44	44	44	.....
95	97	100	Evans. & T. H. pf	95	95	95	95	.....
55¼	55¼	10,353	Federal Steel	54½	55⅜	53¾	55⅜	+1⅝
70	70¾	2,960	Federal Steel pf	78½	79⅝	78	79¼	+3
122	122¼	450	General Electric	121½	122½	121½	122	+1
62	62½	850	Glucose Sugar Ref	60¾	61⅞	60	61⅞	+1⅝
107½	108½	300	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	107	108	107	108	+ ⅛
163	165	800	Great Northern pf	162½	164½	162½	164½	+3⅜
33½	34	80	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	.....
113⅜	114¼	1,555	Illinois Central	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114	+ ⅜
28¾	29	690	International Paper	27½	29	27½	28½	+ ½
74	75	1,625	International Paper pf	73½	75	74½	74½	+ ½
13	14	380	International Silver	12⅝	14	12⅝	14	−1½
13½	13¾	920	Iowa Central	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
56¼	58	200	Iowa Central pf	56¾	58¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
11¼	12½	700	Kanawha & Michigan	11	11¼	11	11¼	−1
7½	7¾	400	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf	7⅞	8	7½	7⅞	− ⅛
65¼	66	200	Laclede Gas	65	65¼	65	65¼	.....
78½	79	20	Lake Erie & West. pf	79¼	79½	79¼	79¼	.....
79½	79⅝	8,880	Louisville & Nashville	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79⅜	+ ⅛
110⅝	111	31,830	Manhattan Con	109⅝	111⅞	109	110⅝	+ ⅛
199¾	200	11,816	Met. Street Railway	196	200	195¼	200	+ ¼
14⅞	15	450	Mexican Central	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	350	Mexican National ctfs	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	.....
20	20	1,050	Minn. & St. Louis	73	73	73	73	.....
24	25¾	1,715	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	24	25¾	24	25¾	+ ⅛
63⅝	67	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	63⅝	64	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
12⅜	13¼	15	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
40½	40⅝	3,210	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	39½	41	39½	40½	+ ⅝
45⅝	45¾	3,350	Missouri Pacific	45¼	45

THREE MURDERED BY ROBBERS

House Then Burned Down to Conceal the Crime—Octogenarian Farmer a Reputed Miser.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 22.—The residence of Absalom Kesler, a farmer, aged eighty, reputed to be a miser, living on the West Virginia side of the river near Pawpaw, was discovered on fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Neighbors hurried to the scene and were horrified to find Kesler and Albert Gross, his farm hand, lifeless in the yard. The housekeeper, Anna Doman, had also been murdered. Her body was nearly consumed in the flames.

The object of the crime was evidently robbery. Kesler was known to keep a large sum of money about the house, but a few weeks ago he was persuaded to put most of his money in the bank here. The robbers secured about $200, it is thought.

After beating the men to death with a blunt instrument, as the robbers supposed, they set the building afire to cover up their crime. But the victims had life enough left to crawl out into the yard.

The officers say they have a clue on which they are working.

"UNCLE SAM" TAKES A BRIDE.

A. H. Veritzan, Aged 67, of Williamsburg, Marries Miss Ils, 22 Years Old.

Amos H. Veritzan, for many years known to the children of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn as "Uncle Sam," on account of his majestic figure, has become a Benedict at the age of sixty-seven years. His bride, Miss Mary J. Ils, is a pretty woman, twenty-two years old. The ceremony was performed on Tuesday night at the home of the bride's married sister, at 53 Ross Street, by the Rev. G. A. Shaw, pastor of the New England Congregational Church. Mr. Veritzan has installed his bride in his bachelor apartments, at South Fourth and Keap Streets.

Mr. Veritzan's resemblance to the pictures representing Uncle Sam caused him to adopt for State occasions the uniform which he still wears. For thirty years he has graced every parade of moment in Williamsburg, and particularly those of the Sabbath School Association, in which over 20,000 children parade. He stands over 6 feet in height and has a goatee and long white hair.

WOMAN HURT BY A TROLLEY CAR

Struck While Crossing Amsterdam Avenue—Remains Unconscious.

An unknown woman was struck by a north-bound trolley car at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon and was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital unconscious. She was trying to cross the avenue ahead of a south-bound car, and was struck by a north-bound one, of which George Schulte of 109 East Fifty-sixth Street was the motorman.

The woman was knocked down by the fender and dragged about twenty feet. Her head was gashed. She was picked up by Reuben Johnson, a negro, who was passing on his way home, and Edward H. Boyer, Principal of Public School No. 87, and carried into a grocery store. She was then taken to the hospital. The woman is thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and of slim build; she weighs 110 pounds, and has light complexion and hair. She wore a black shirt waist, black skirt, black jacket, and black straw hat. Her handkerchief had the initial "L" on the border, and her pocketbook contained a prescription blank from a doctor at 71 Lexington Avenue.

Schulte was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Police Station. Up to an early hour this morning the woman remained unconscious. The doctors say her condition is critical.

CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

W. M. F. Round Explains the "Mill" System of Discipline.

A meeting of people prominent in prison work was held at the rooms of the Prison Association yesterday to discuss the "mill" system of discipline for juvenile offenders. W. M. F. Round, Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association, who is the inventor of the system, and who has put it into practical use on the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., presided. Among those present were ex-Warden O. V. Sage of Sing Sing Prison, now Superintendent of the House of Refuge, New York; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, President of the Ohio State Board of Charities; Warden J. J. Fallon of Blackwell's Island; Superintendent G. W. French of the Brooklyn Truant School; Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell of the Charity Organization Society, and Anthony E. Abel, Superintendent of the Laurel Industrial School of Virginia.

Mr. Round addressed the meeting and explained the workings of the "mill" system. He said the main feature of the system was the use of tickets in denominations from one to twenty-five mills. The tickets have a real money value at the institution and are used to purchase all of the boys' luxuries and privileges and to cancel any penalty he may incur for carelessness, misconduct, or other offense.

Each boy receives a salary of 10 mills a day, divided into 3 mills for his morals, 2 for deportment, 3 for his education, and 2 for the care of his body, and 10 for the care of his clothes. Whatever balance the boy may have on hand when leaving the institution is always given him in cash, and generally amounts to something over $4.

After the system was explained, many present expressed themselves as well pleased with it, and advocated its adoption in the reformatories and other institutions.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TORN UP.

Residents Declare the Railroad Company Is a Menace to Health.

Residents and property owners of Washington Heights, and especially those along Amsterdam Avenue, are angry over the manner in which the work of laying the tracks and subway for the Third Avenue Railroad Company is being conducted. They say that the avenue is a disgrace to a civilized community, that the ditches which have been dug on both sides of the avenue are dangerous and a menace to health, and that no effort is made to push the work. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES made a tour of inspection yesterday and found the avenue in a chaotic state from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street north as far as One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

The work is being done by Naughton & Co. The workmen seem to be in one another's way. Little or no information could be obtained from the foremen along the line regarding the work, and they referred the seeker of information to a mysterious individual whom they called "Black Bill," the general foreman, who from the directions given as to his whereabouts was in about six different places at the same time.

Mr. Thomas of the firm of Thomas & Son, real estate dealers, at 1,742 Amsterdam Avenue, said:

"The avenue is in a disgraceful condition, and has been so for months. It has seriously affected the sale of property on the Heights, and we find it hard to rent flats on the avenue."

P. H. Lynch, a builder at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, said that it was ridiculous the way the work was being done.

Dr. J. H. Vanderbergh of 1,760 Amsterdam Avenue, said:

"We would all be content if we saw that they were making any headway, but they are simply loafing."

Benjamin T. Rogers of Layton & Rogers, real estate brokers, at 1,640 Amsterdam Avenue, stated that people were kept away from the Heights by the condition of the avenue and the side streets, which are littered with material.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Lots at Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The estate of Mayer Kahn has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the plot at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 100.5 on the avenue by 155 on the street, together with an abutting plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 100 feet west of Second Avenue.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold to Adams & Co. for Pauline Verdier, at $26,000, the three-story building 108 West Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The buyer of 67 West Forty-fifth Street, sold through W. B. Taylor & Sons, is W. Rafel, a builder. He has also acquired recently No. 65, making a plot 37.6 by 100.5, on which a twelve-story apartment hotel will be erected next Spring.

Delancey T. Smith has sold for the estate of John Schramm the five-story double flat 854 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

S. H. Greenbaum has bought for Joseph Fox, President of the Columbia Bank, from F. A. Vivanti, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street; also, from Emanuel Arnstein, 1,466 Madison Avenue, and from William Schuster 1,462 and 1,464 Madison Avenue.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented 37 and 39 West Thirty-second Street for Mrs. Harriet W. Bliss to Wesley M. Niblock for a term of years; also, 126 West Seventieth Street for William R. Travers to Mrs. D. E. Norton; also, 246 Lexington Avenue for F. L. Ogden to Winfield Scott; also, 10 West Eleventh Street for Gen. Charles F. Roe to Russell Murray.

Lalor & Beringer have sold another new twenty-foot American basement dwelling, south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 164 feet 8 inches east of Park Avenue, to I. C. McKeever, for $40,000.

Auctioneer William M. Ryan announces for to-day the sale of twenty lots at Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J., beginning at 3:30 P. M. on the premises.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

509 to 513 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, each 16.10 by 70.9, three three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Sarah E. Harney and others $27,950

255 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to S. W. Pitcher..... 13,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

150 East Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 68, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rosalie Kolb 14,460

250 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17 by 100.11, five story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav H. Schwab, executor 10,000

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Cedar avenue, 20 by 98, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles L. Tiffany 3,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cedar Place, southeast corner of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25.4 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 56; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of John Street, for two three-story frame flats, 21 by 63; Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $13,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.3 by 50.6; Peter Devlin, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,500.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 11.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 56; P. J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, southwest corner of Cedar Place, for two three-story frame flats, 21 by 63; William Manz, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $12,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42.10; Herman Wauer of 1,097 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

First Street, west side, 50 feet south of Eighteenth Avenue, Wakefield, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 112.10 by 36; William Neilson, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame toolhouse, 9.6 by 20; F. W. Wilcox, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 676 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick office building; D. A. Kane of New Rochelle, owner; Gordon & Giller, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 154 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, estate of John May, owner; cost, $230.

No. 181 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Carl Franck, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick office building; D. H. Gould of 251 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

No. 41 East 64th Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, B. Colby, premises, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 234 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Dr. J. J. Hubshmitt, premises, owner; G. W. Greis, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 664 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling; R. S. Tracy of 265 West Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $250.

No. 200 Elm Street, to a three-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $930.

Eighty-third Street, to a three-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $630.

Morris Avenue, southwest corner of Ash Street, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Fanny Lomas of 715 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

More Plans Filed by Mr. Hecht.

Ferdinand Hecht, who filed plans on Thursday for forty-eight three-story flats and dwellings to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx at a cost of $284,000, submitted specifications yesterday for two more dwellings and three flats, to cost $31,000. The land on which these houses will be erected, on Trinity and Cauldwell Avenues, Cedar Place, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, was acquired by Mr. Hecht several weeks ago at a reported price of $165,000, bringing the total amount involved in the operation close to $500,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 22.

AVENUE D, w s, 19 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Aaron Moser and wife to Joseph and Harry Broadman 11,650

BROOK AV, n w s, 116.9 ft n of 3d Av, 28.6x88.6x25x86.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Elizabeth F. R. Aymar 1,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of 3d Av, runs w 98.6 x n 24.9 x e 98.4 to Brook Av, x s w 22.5 x s w 2.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Elizabeth F. R. Aymar 1,000

BRISTOW ST, w s, 172.6 ft n of Jennings St, 50x56.11x50x59.3; Charles Phillips to Marie Wauer 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 150 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x75; Benjamin Adams to Daisy E. Brady and another 1

FULTON ST, 112, 25.3x82.6x25.2x83.5; John Maher to George M. Leventritt and another 1

FULTON ST, 112, 25.3x82.6x25.2x83.5; Mary B. Fareira to John Maher..... 1

HICKORY ST, e s, at the n s of Lot 77, runs e 128.5 to Lot 87, x s 40 x w 124 to the street, x n — Westchester; Walter W. Taylor to Cameron L. MacDonell 1

LOT 368, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Michael Horan to James Horan.

MATILDA ST, e s, Lot 201, map of Penfield property; Edmund R. Foley to William P. Foley and another 1

MONROE ST, n s, 48.7 ft w of Gouverneur St, 16.8x49.6x16.8x49.3, leasehold; Charlotte L. Sammis to Sarah C. Peck and another, quit claim 1

OLD LANE RUNNING THROUGH PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.3 ft s of 169th St, 50x irregular; Jenny A. Carew to William Robitzek 1

RUTGERS ST, 54 to 58, w s, 74.10x107; Leopold Kaufmann to Joaas Well and another 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 852, e s, 134.11 ft n of 152d St, 21.6x80; Mary J. Spencer to A. T. Lewand..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD w s, 200 ft n of 187th St, 25x98.3x24.8x102.1; Maggie Jordan to Thomas Phillips 1,750

225D ST, 159 West, 21.6x98.9; Arthur A. Carey to James E. North..... 1

247TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; F. Sturges Allen to Abner T. Bowen

52D ST, 39 West, 17.10x100.5; Frances Poerster to Thomas J. Keveney..... 1,000

57TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16x100.4; Andrew E. Burke, individually and as trustee, to Herman H. Hinslage.. 8,000

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5, ½ part; George W. Lewis to Nathan Lewis..... 4,500

76TH ST, n s, 313 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Julia Clark to Cyrus Clark... 1

76TH ST, 19 West, 25x102.2; Jacob Wertheim to Samuel Ullmann..... 100

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Globe Realty to Le Grand K. Perstine 100

114TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 26x100.11; Richard Clarke, referee, to Abraham H. Brown..... 22,750

114TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Gustave Schwerin to Charles Bierman 1

115TH ST, 122 East, 17.10x100; John C. Wise to Julia E. Wise..... 500

115TH ST, 122 East, 17.10x100; George Wise to Elizabeth Wise..... 1

183D ST, s s, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Minna Loewenstein, widow, to Marcus B. Bookstaver, executor and as trustee..... 1

180TH ST, 573 East, 20x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to Samuel Hahn and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHARACH, Joseph, to Thomas J. Leonard and another; 121st St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 4 8-12 years.....$1,200, 1,500

McGUIRE, Bernard, to Henry Buck and another; 1st Av, 1,681, n w corner of 87th St, 2 years..... 1,500

McGEE, James, to Herman L. Bleier; 2d Av, 2,109, 5 years..... 1,620

PEETSCH, Henry, to D. G. Pecora; 114th St, 409 East, 3 7-12 years.....300, 420

STEINER, Adolph, to Andrew Marzenski; Avenue B, 224, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWEN, Abner T., to Broadway Savings Institution; 29 West 24th St, 1 year... 20,000

BROWN, Abraham H., to Kate W. Handren; 114th St, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 19,000

BUCK, Henry, and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1st Av, 1,681, n w corner of 87th St 3,784

BUTLER, Katharine C. and George H. H., to Harold Brown; 31st St, s s, 299.10 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 30,000

DAVIS, Lena, to J. Blackburn Miller; 8th Av, w s, 50 ft n of 19th St, 26.9x100; 8th Av, w s, 76.9 ft n of 19th St, 26.9x100, 5 years 9,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to Bradley & Currier Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year..... 5,950

DOWNING, Mary H., to Tarrant Putnam; 20 East 32d St, ¼ year..... 500

DROUGHT, Julia, to Edward Oppenheimer, 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, 1 month 1,500

FELT, Emily L., to Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 114th St, 5 years..... 165,000

FIELD, Arby G., to Catharine A. Carpenter; Morris Av, w s, 150 ft s of 173d St, 3 years..... 2,000

HAZIELL, Jesse, to Alfred Booth and others; 167th St, s s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures note 11,000

IASSACS, Reuben, to Caroline W. Astor; 11th St, n s, 248.9 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 40,000

INNET, Mary J. and William H., to Elizabeth L. Stewart; 45 Christopher St, ½ part, 2 years 1,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Edward Oppenheimer; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 1 month..... 1,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Henry S. Haines; Woodycrest Av, w s, 226.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 1 year 5,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Henry S. Haines; Woodycreft Av, w s, 251.11 ft n of Kemp Place, 1 year 5,000

JONES, Joseph H., to John W. Bailey; Woodycrest Av, w s, 277.2 ft n of Kemp Place, 1 year 5,000

KART, Charles E., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Robbins Av, 603, n w corner of Pontiac Place, demand..... 850

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 152 Madison St, 1 month..... 20,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 54 Rutgers St, 5 years 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 56 Rutgers St, 5 years..... 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 58 Rutgers St, 5 years..... 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, Mangin St, s s, 75 ft n of Broome St; also Mangin St, e s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, 1 month..... 40,000

KNAUP, Charles, to Susan A. Vier; Lot 149, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 1,800

KNAUF, Charles, to James I. Corsa; Lot 478, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 1,800

LEONARD, Thomas J., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; Lexington Av, 1,976, demand 3,925

MAHER, John, to Mary B. Fareira; 112 Fulton St, 3 years..... 100,000

MAHER, John, to Mary B. Fareira; 112 Fulton St, 3 years..... 42,500

MARZINSKI, Andrew, to Jacob Ruppert; Avenue B, 224, demand 633

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Abraham Goldsmith; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 139th St, demand 2,500

NORTH, James E., to Arthur A. Cary; 22d St, 159 West, 3 years..... 12,000

OTTEN, Dora, and another, executors and trustees, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 98th St, 5 years..... 12,000

OTTEN, Dora, and another, executors, &c., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 98th St, 5 years..... 12,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Veronika Elton; 94th St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 month 2,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Globe Realty Company, 94th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 6,500

PHILLIPS, Thomas, to Margaret Jordan; Southern Boulevard, w s, 200 ft n of 187th St, 3 years..... 1,000

PRIGGE, John A., to Irving Savings Institution; 130th St, s s, 395 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

REAL ESTATE, and another to Daniel Kraus; Crotona Av, w s, 125 ft n of 176th St, old lines, 1 year..... 3,000

REILLY, James, to Franklin Savings Bank; 421 West 49th St, 1 year..... 11,000

SARTON, Ann C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1,088 Bathgate Av, 1 year.. 2,300

SCHNEIDER, August, to Riverhead Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 100 ft n of 161st, or Clifton, St, 3 years..... 4,500

STEWART, Elizabeth L., and Mary J. Innet to Samuel M. Cauldwell; 45 Christopher St, 2 years 2,000

STRAUS, Abraham, to Frederick Herrmann; 98th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, installments 2,000

STRIPPEL, Henry, to George Ehret; 92d St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

ULLMANN, Samuel, to Jacob Wertheim; 19 West 76th St, 3 years..... 35,000

UPINGTON, Marie, to Marion C Faye; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 159th St, extends to German Place, 1 year..... 20,000

WENDEL, Charles C., to Fritz Wendel; 650 10th Av, demand..... 400

WENDELL, Caroline and Louis P., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Avenue A, s e corner of 60th St, 5 years..... 8,000

WENNINGER, Carolina, to Eliza B. Downes; 176th St, s s, 314.11 ft e of Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years..... 7,500

WILSON, Max S. A., to Abraham Silverson; 13th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 25,000

ZIEGER, Esther, to Martin Engel; 113 Cannon St, installments 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, &c., to Caroline L. Nones..... $16,000

BIERWIRTH, Albert H., to Sarah M. Miller 1,000

CHATTERLEY, Walter T., and another, executors, &c., to Henrietta and Margaret S. Stuart..... Nom.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c., assigns, two mortgages..... 10,000

LEWIS, Richard J., to David D. Davies. ....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the American Mortgage Company.

LOWENTHAL, Minna E., to Albert L. Lowenstein ..... Nom.

MOORHOUSE, Mary F., to Mary F. Stanley ..... Nom.

PALEN-THOMPSON CORPORATION to Howard S. Bowne..... 3,000

ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, executor, &c., to the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, assigns, two mortgages..... Nom.

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 22,250

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Anna S. Finck. 3,000

STANLEY, Mary F., to J. Blackburn Miller ..... Nom.

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to the State Bank.. ....

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 86; Wiedbush & Schwartz against Max Krakower and Jacob and Henda Goell, owners and contractors..... 300

CANNON ST, 86; Kapelsohn Brothers against Hinda Goell and Max Krakower, owners; Jacob Goell and Max Krakower, contractors 235

CANNON ST, 86; Michael Hanlon against Max Krakower and Jacob and Henda Goell, owners and contractors..... $500

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 100x100; Henry Leisser against H. S. Dederick, Jr., owner and contractor. 30

GRAND ST, 415½ and 417; William W. Vaughan against Sol Lettenberg and I. N. Cohen, owners; Ross & Fisher, contractors 2,378

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 50x98; the Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company against Augusta Berwin and Gaetano L. Medico, owners; S. P. Sabetti, contractor 620

86TH ST, 309 West; Joseph Kiraby against John Doe, owner; C. F. Elsoux, contractor 9

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; Wiedbush & Schwartz against Abba F. Degener and William F. Leiman, owners and contractors 1,500

116TH ST, 100 East, s s of Madison Av, 100x100; Donato Lunk against Benjamin Knover, owner; Tony Altieri, contractor. 195

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Charles C. Emerson against Catharine Van Valen, owner; Louis Beck, contractor 79

186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161; M. B. Houpt & Son against Daniel J. Murphy, owner and contractor. 237

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Max Kohre against Mrs. Markham and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) correction, attorney, L. S. Finn.

FRONT ST, 241, 243, and 254 and 256; Thomas A. Maitland, executor, &c., and another against John and Alida A. Pettit, (action to set aside two deeds, &c.;) attorneys, J. E. Ackley.

LEROY ST, 19; Hannah Wool against Edna and Wallace Brewster, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Poremus.

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE ROAD, n s, adjoining land of George A. Proovost and J. W. Traverner, Pelham, Westchester County; Clara A. Briggs and another, administrators, against Amanda E. Farrington, (foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, H. D. Lent.

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Bradley & Currier Company against Robert L. Askey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

60TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 22x100.5; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committe, &c., against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 160.8x100.11; Rosa Wiederman against Edgar Coles and others, (action to convey and for accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Marx & Mayer.

116TH ST, s s, 291 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, City of New York, against George Holiday and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; Christian Hafers against the John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company and another, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

168TH ST, n s, 10.3 ft e of Washington Av, 145.9x50x irregular; Michael Griffin against Joseph Altman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Allen.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

New and

Beautiful Houses,

NOS. 619 TO 627

WEST 113TH ST.

Overlooking Riverside Drive.

BUILT BY DAY'S WORK IN THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND ATTRACTIVE MANNER.

ALWAYS OPEN.

Descriptive pamphlet mailed by

S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d Street and 55 Liberty Street.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@72⅝c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, unchanged; No. 2 barley, 40@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; Northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $5@$7.25.

COTTON.—Violent fluctuations occurred on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, with excitement at fever heat a considerable portion of the time. Speculation broadened out to a point far in excess of anything reported thus far this year. A concerted effort was made at the start by the bear interest to undermine the position of longs, and success for a time seemed almost certain, as Liverpool was disposed to lend its aid to such a movement. The bear faction sold heavily, having as leaders certain large export houses of Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				6.21@6.23
October	6.20	6 31	6.19	6.24@6.25
November	6.25	6.36	6.24	6.30@6.31
December	6.33	6.44	6.31	6.38@6.39
January	6.37	6.51	6.37	6.44@6.45
February	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.47@6.49
March	6.45	6.57	6.45	6.51@6.52
April	6.49	6.61	6.48	6.55@6.56
May	6.52	6.64	6.52	6.59@...
June	6.54	6.67	6.54	6.61@6.62
July	6.56	6.68	6.56	6.62@6.63
August	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.63@6.65

Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Savannah, 6c, 1-16c higher; Charleston, 6c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6⅜c, ⅛c higher; Baltimore, 6⅜c, ⅛c higher; Augusta, 6 5-16@6⅜c, partly ⅛c higher.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅝d. Futures opened with sellers at 1-64d advance and closed at 2½@3-64d net advance; December-January, 3.33⅛d; January-February, 3.33½d; February-March, 3.34d; March-April, 3.34½d; April-May, 3.35½d; May-June, 3.36s; June-July, 3.36½s; July-August, 3.37s; September, 3.38@3.39; September-October, 3.37s; October-November, 3.35@3.36; November-December, 3.34d. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths move slowly.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The wool market is highly active and is advancing. London has advanced 10 to 15 per cent. on all descriptions of merinos and cross-breeds, and higher values are looked for before the auction sales close. Speculative trading has revived here, and a portion of the close to 117 in pounds sold this week went to dealers who will hold for an advance. Manufacturers operated freely and paid the basis of 60 cents clean for fine staple Montana. Territory for export has sold at 50 cents clean. Country markets are excited, and Ohio wool growers have marked up values 50 per cent. It is predicted here that Territory will go to 70 cents before the upward movement is checked. It remains to be seen whether manufacturers will follow the advance. But with buyers crowded with wool, it is certain that they will have to buy wool, and that higher prices in the long run will have to be paid for it. The sales for the week were 10,491,400 pounds domestic and 434,500 pounds foreign, a total of 10,925,900 pounds for this week, against a total of 9,292,000 last week, and a total of 1,794,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 275,779 pounds over last year, a decrease of 33,550 pounds foreign against last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	74½	73⅝	74½
December	76½	77⅝	76½	77⅝
May	79½	80¾	79½	80¾
Corn—				
September	...	...	...	39½
December	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛
May	39 15-16	36½	35⅞	36⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅝	74	71⅝	74
December	71⅞	73	71 13-16	72⅞
May	74⅜	75⅜	74⅜	75⅜
Corn—				
September	34½	34½	34	34⅜
December	29 5-16	30⅛	29 5-16	30⅛
May	30⅛	30½	30 1-16	30½
Oats—				
September	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
December	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞
May	23⅜	24	23½	24

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — There was a much better feeling in wheat circles. Cable news was decidedly stronger. The Liverpool market advanced ½@⅝c. London reported a better demand for off coast wheat, and smaller offerings of wheat on passage. Weather in England unsettled, but it was fine in France. Paris sent steady cables. Advices from Chicago were of a more settled character, with no further failures looked for. Our market opened steady at ⅛c decline, and immediately began to improve until prices had reached an advance of ⅜@⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Close: Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, new, September, 68⅜c; old September, 70⅝c; December, 68⅞@69c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 72¾c; September, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¼c; September, 70¼c; October, 70½c; December, 70c; May, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 Spring, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71¼@73c; No. 2 Northern, 69@70c. Barley—No. 2, 45½@48c; sample, 42@44c. Oats, 23@24¾c.

CORN—No. 2, showing 39¼c, elevator, and 39¾c, delivered; also 40@40¾c, free on board, afloat. The sales included 480,000 bushels for export here and 408,000 bushels outports.

OATS—No.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CARMELA SMILARI.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Carmela Smilari, who kept a liquor saloon at 2 James Street, for $807, in favor of Attilio Romano Averzana, for sixty barrels of wine sold by the latter a year ago. Judgment was confessed for the amount.

CHARLES L. BUCKI.—Judgment for $15,108 was entered yesterday against Charles L. Bucki, formerly a lumber merchant, in favor of Mairs & Lewis, for labor and materials for trestles, station houses, &c., on the Otis Elevating Railway in the Catskills, and for removing buildings and machinery at Ellaville, Fla., in 1892 and 1893.

BARRETT, FARNUM & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received another attachment against Barrett, Farnum & Co., grain merchants of Chicago, for $1,567, in favor of Goldsmith & Wolf, for money advanced in grain transactions. The account showed a loss of $1,567. The Sheriff served the attachment on a bank and several brokers here.

GEORGE WATSON.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $16,790 against George Watson of London in favor of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company for balance due on horses sold to him. The horses were purchased by him on March 10, Aug. 22, and Aug. 29, and shipped to Liverpool. He gave drafts on London in payment, on which there is a balance due of $16,790. Mr. Watson is now in this city He recently met with serious injuries in a railroad accident in the West.

Out of Town.

GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE AND HOTEL COMPANY.—Proceedings looking to the appointment of a temporary receiver to take charge of the property of the Great Northern Theatre and Hotel Company, under a creditor's bill filed by the Pittsburg Terra Cotta Lumber Company, were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court at Chicago. The action is based on a judgment for $7,069 recovered by the complaint in November, 1898, which still remains unsatisfied. The petition sets forth that as at present managed the defendant company, though in receipt of an annual income which is placed at $191,515, will be unable to pay off its creditors for many years. The debt on which the judgment was issued was for material and labor furnisher by the Pittsburg company in the erection of the building.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL SUFFIN.—Samuel Suffin has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,882 and no assets.

GEORGE EISENBACH.—Schedules of George Eisenbach, formerly a dealer in neckwear at 715 Broadway, show liabilities $11,904 and no assets, except a bicycle valued at $15 and clothing, which are exempt.

JAMES GAULT.—James Gault, builder, of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,470 and no assets. He has been in this line for twenty-five years.

LOUIS STERN.—Louis Stern, foreman at 33 Gold Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,482 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $1,505 is on account of indorsing notes for the accommodation of the United Machine Company of Newark, N. J. He was formerly a manufacturing jeweler.

GEORGE H. BAKER.—George H. Baker, manager at 304 Broadway and residing at the Park Avenue Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,127, due to fifty-three creditors, in amounts ranging from $4 to $1,072. The debts are for merchandise, advertising, printing, borrowed money, and rent of office at 1 Madison Avenue in 1898. He was formerly publisher of several railway volumes.

OWEN P. MCDONALD.—Owen P. McDonald, manager of a florist's store at 611 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,631 and no assets except a lot in Calvary Cemetery, valued at $17, and clothing, which are exempt. Part of the liabilities were contracted this year with Stanley A. Keeler, as a partner, and the balance is individual debts, some of them ten years old. Mr. McDonald has been identified with the florist business for twenty years.

Bradstreet's Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 147 failures in the United States during the week, against 149 for the previous week, and 182, 237, 321, and 198 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 42; New England, 23; Southern, 10; Western, 44; Northwestern, 10; Pacific, 7; Territories, 11. Canada had 13, against 24 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUFRECHT, Clara—Léon Cohen..... $108
ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum—B. Sanberg..... 103
BURSTEIN, Ida and Maurice J.—L. Helman..... 114
BURSTEIN, Ida and Maurice J.—M. Goldring..... 243
BROWN, A. Todd—A. B. Bogert and another..... 82
BLEW, James B., Albert C. Roussel, and Catherine I. Maxwell, as executrix—Armitage Mathews, as receiver, &c..... 964
BREDER, Elizabeth—Blanche Kronethal and another, trustees..... 237
BLANCKE, Charles F.—Isaac Roth..... 218
BUCKI, Charles L.—C. F. Mairs and another..... 15,108
CONMEIGH, Jean—F. M. Gould and another..... 89
COWAN, Martin—Standard Gas Light Company..... 61
DUNCAN, Wm.—C. W. Vreland..... 101
DUNN, John H.—William Van Antwerp.. 271
DICKERSON, Frederick B.—J. Wodiska.. 308
ELLIS, John C.—R. Oppenheim..... 310
FAELA, Frank A.—Edward Holzman..... 111
FLEISCH, Samuel—C. W. Saacke..... 1,520
GUENTAL, Louis—E. A. Martin..... 167
GOLDBERG, Joseph M.—New York Produce Exchange Bank..... 437
GOLDMAN, Gustav—Nicholas Wolf and others..... 990
GOLDMAN, Gustav—Jacob Plant and another..... 200
HUGGINS, George L.—F. Mierisch..... 258
HANCOX, Catherine, or Catherine Hancock—Henry T. Cutler..... 5,792
HARRIS, Abraham—Gessel Wolf..... 51
LAWRENCE, George W.—Herman Lange. 85
MAPES, Frederick M.—Charles M. Hartmann and another..... 180
MANSFIELD, Albert M.—R. Teller and others..... 291
MEAD, Charles M.—C. H. Rolker..... 53
MAIMONE, Antonini and Nicola—F. Palazzo..... 137
NUGENT, James J., James M. Cummings, William J. O'Brien, as President, &c., Patrick J. Duff, Treasurer, and John F. Mullaney, as Treasurer—National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers and another, costs..... 148
O'SHEA, Patrick—R. Dunphy..... 511
PECK, Edward M.—The E. T. Burrows Company..... 191
PEASE, Oliver A., and Alfred Skeels—Peter Bodine and another, costs..... 508
PEASE, Oliver A., and Alfred Skeels—John T. Grayson, costs..... 87
PEASE, Oliver A., and Alfred Skeels—Henry P. Barbour..... 87
QUINN, Miles J.—Western Union Telegraph Company..... 16
RAND, Elizabeth C.—D. Lindenborn..... 1,863
SPENCE, John—A. Smith and another.. 85
STERN, Lassar—R. C. Kipp..... 174
STRAUSS, Adolph—Nicholas Holzman.. 136
STINER, Jacob—W. L. Sutphin..... 119
SMILARI, Carmela—A. R. Avezzana..... 807
SANDS, Augestine—W. F. Duckworth.... 51
THOMPSON, John M.—Eleventh Ward Bank..... 204
VAN WYCK, Theodorus—A. L. Reynolds.. 75
WESTRAY, John F.—A. A. Herzfeld..... 74
WICHELMAN, Fred A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, costs..... 12
WILSON, Augusta—N. May and others... 162
CYCLIST REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPany, Carrie B. Summers, and Harry M. Joseph—Stephen Quinn..... 160

MACHINERY WANTED.

WANTED—A six-drill compressor, Ingersoll Sargeant preferred. Write giving details and price to POTTSVILE SUPPLY COMPANY, Pottsville, Penn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms in suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS (4) FOR LADIES.—On line of parade; $15 per room for Dewey week; refined surroundings. Address J., Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; soups, pastry, desserts; several years' reference. 320 East 40th St., one flight.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 987 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

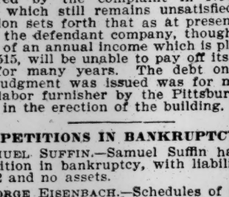
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September 9, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, distant, along the same, one hundred and forty-five (145) feet southerly from the southerly side of Lebanon Street with the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, (which point is also forty-five (45) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Elmwood Place, as laid down on said map, with said westerly side of Clinton Avenue;) running thence westerly, at right angles or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly again at right angles, or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; and thence southerly, along said westerly side of Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject nevertheless to the covenant against nuisances and as to character of buildings contained in the deed recorded in the office of said Register, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 11, Liber 4, Page 50, so far as it affects said premises.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,653.32, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.33, with interest from 18th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $200 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BLANKFEIN and MORRIS DEITZ, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. 624.

To the creditors of Isaac Blankfein and Morris Deitz, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Blankfein and Morris Deitz were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 18th day of October, A. D 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 22 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS CAVINATO, STEFANO CAVINATO, STEFANO CAVINATO, and NATALE CAVINATO, doing business as Cavinato Brothers, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Cavinato, Giuseppi Cavinato, Stefano Cavinato, and Natale Cavinato, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MYERS and CHARLES S. POHLY, trading as Meyers & Pohly, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly, trading as Myers & Pohly, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 32 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 22 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC LESSELBAUM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Lesselbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KAPLAN and MEYER J. WALLACH, trading as Kaplan & Wallach, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Kaplan and Meyer J. Wallach, trading as Kaplan & Wallach of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Kaplan and Meyer J. Wallach were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 22nd, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARGARET N. LEFFERTS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Margaret N. Lefferts, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, September 22 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC LESSELBAUM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Lesselbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 22, 1899.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LAPHIEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis L. Raphiel of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis L. Raphiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SCHRADZKI and MICHAEL SCHRADZKI, (formerly trading as the firm of H. & M. Schradzki,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Schradzki and Michael Schradzki, (formerly trading as the firm of H. & H. Schradzki,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Schradzki and Michael Schradzki were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LENA P. EDWARDS, formerly LENA P. ZAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lena P. Edwards, formerly Lena P. Zahn, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MYERS and CHARLES S. POHLY, trading as Meyers & Pohly, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly, trading as Myers & Pohly, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 32 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 22 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—PETER MALLETT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Mallett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MYERS and CHARLES S. POHLY, trading as Meyers & Pohly, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly, trading as Myers & Pohly, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS L. RAPHIEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis L. Raphiel of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis L. Raphiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS M. HORNTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis M. Hornthal of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Lewis M. Hornthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEINTRAUB, SAMUEL GOLDEN, and BENJAMIN LEWIS, composing the firm of WEINTRAUB & GOLDEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEINTRAUB, SAMUEL GOLDEN, and BENJAMIN LEWIS, composing the firm of WEINTRAUB & GOLDEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WOLF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Wolf of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel L. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 22d, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DEsired in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet B. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ASHER, Louis Lesse and Sarah Lese, his wife; William Prager and Zipporah Prager, his wife; Aaron E. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; Marion L. Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.
au12-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and Clarence M. Fowler, her husband; Ellen Byrnes, Laura Koterish, William L. Hall, Therese Mares, John Johanson, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) Maisey Lee, Joseph R. Clark, and Alexander Martinez, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, July 28, 1899.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 21 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City, New York.

To Lottie M. Fowler and Ellen Byrnes, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, and filed on said day with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City and County of New York.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1899.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM D. BYRNE, Executor. JOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Clinton Wilder, one of the heirs and next of kin of Henry L. Clinton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth B. Clinton of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY L. CLINTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered of Margaret E. Fenton, deceased, should not be granted to Clarence M. Fenton, a Director of the Pringle Memorial Home, who has made application for the same.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Man

COAL AND LUMBER BURNED

$100,000 Fire Destroys Nearly an Entire Up-Town Block.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AVERTED

Six Hundred Pounds Stored on Mill Rock Island Rescued Amid Sparks and Dropped Into East River.

Fire early yesterday morning destroyed nearly the entire block bounded by Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets, First Avenue and the East River, occupied principally by Hencken & Willenbrock's coal and lumber yard and the East River Mill and Lumber Company. The coal and lumber company has had several fires during the past five years, but that of yesterday entailed the heaviest loss it has had. Roughly estimated, its loss is $75,000, but is only partially covered by insurance; that of the East River Mill and Lumber Company amounts to about $20,000: other losses will bring the total to a few thousand dollars more.

The fire's principal feature was the possible and, for a time, imminent explosion of over 600 pounds of dynamite stored on Mill Rock Island, a rocky protuberance in the East River off Ninety-third Street, on which the United States Government is engaged in drilling and blasting. Had the explosion occurred, the geography of that section of the city would have been more or less warped and there would doubtless have been memorial services in plenty. As it happened, the dynamite was rescued amid sparks and dropped safely into the water. The heroes of Mill Rock Island are "Pop" McCarthy and Samuel Cornell, watchmen for the Government.

Shortly after the fire had gained good headway a strong west wind blew a storm of sparks over the river. They descended on the island, and within a few minutes several of the flimsy sheds were burning. Just about this time a freighter was passing, and the watchmen hailed it for help. The crew responded, and transported several boxes of the explosive to the water before the dynamite shed began to scorch. Just about that time the crew hurriedly found business down the river, and the watchmen were left to face the situation alone.

This they did, with sparks falling around them in showers, until the last box had been dumped into the water and the island and most of its surface belongings had been saved. The fireboat Zophar Mills had steamed up in the meantime and protected most of the Government property, although several sheds had been destroyed. The dynamite shed was among the property which did not burn.

The fire started in a frame stable facing Ninety-third Street, owned by Michael Horgan. It was discovered by Sebastian Diller, an engineer in a pumping station opposite. Diller notified Officer Christ at the Astoria Ferry, and the policeman turned in an alarm. Then Diller and the officer hurried to the pumping station, and the engineer, with the aid of several officers, got out three lines of hose which they played on the buildings on the south side of Ninety-third Street, with the hope of saving these, as the fire by that time had gathered great headway and was spreading to all parts of the block.

A second and a third alarm quickly followed, and when Battalion Chief Murroy arrived he turned in a fourth. Besides the fireboat Mills, the Robert A. Van Wyck arrived, and after the former had subdued the fire on the island, steamed up to the yards, and between the two boats twelve powerful streams were turned on the fire from the river side.

By this time the excitement in the neighborhood was intense. Police reserves had arrived and routed out the people living on the avenue opposite, as it was then thought that the flames would leap across that thoroughfare, the wind having then died down, and spread toward Third Avenue.

In the middle of the block on Ninety-third Street stood a brick dwelling occupied by Mrs. Patrick Horgan, her son Michael, his wife, and two children. They were aroused by the police, and all succeeded in getting out and saving some of their furniture. The house was destroyed. Daniel Leonard and his family, living in an extension of that house, were also saved. Back of their house was a stable containing sixteen horses. These were taken out in safety before the building burned, but two horses in a building on another part of the yard owned by the East River Mill and Lumber Company, were burned.

The family of Frederick Boettcher, weighmaster for Hencken & Willenbrock who lived in the rear of the brick building occupied by Hencken & Willenbrock as an office were awakened soon after the fire started. They succeeded in saving almost all their household effects. The house, however, was burned, as was also the rear portion of the firm's office.

Next to the Boettcher house stood a sawmill owned by Hencken & Willenbrock. The flames spread with almost incredible swiftness from the south side of the block through piles of kindling wood and lumber to this building, and had consumed it almost before the firemen had had time to get fairly to work. This with three other buildings owned by Hencken & Willenbrock, and two, the property of the lumber company, were quickly destroyed.

Within fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered the block was ablaze in a dozen places. It ran through several hundred thousand feet of kindling wood and dressed lumber, swept into great piles of coal which occupied a large portion of Hencken & Willenbrock's yard, making a conflagration which lighted up the entire northern part of town. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company suffered some damage, as the blaze reached a quantity of lumber it had stored in Ninety-fourth Street. Up to a late hour last night the immense coal piles were still burning.

The insurance on the lumber of the East River Mill and Lumber Company was distributed as follows: German-American, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $5,000; Northern, $4,500; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,000; Howard of Baltimore, $2,000; Queen, $1,000.

The insurance on the property of Hencken & Willenbrock was distributed as follows: On Factory—German-American, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Traders' of New York $2,500; Palatine, $2,500. On Coal Pockets—German-American, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $5,000. Sun, $5,000.

The insurance on the Horgan property, the loss on which will be adjusted by Lyons Stadholz & Co., was distributed as follows: On building at 413 East Ninety-third Street—Joseph Horgan, London and Lancashire, $2,500. On contents, insured by Michael and Mary Horgan, London and Lancashire, $5,750.

STRIKES ARE TO BE ORDERED.

Carpenters' Agreements Repudiated by the Executive Committee.

An agreement that was made yesterday between committees of the carpenters' unions and of the master carpenters later in the day was repudiated by the Executive Committee of the unions, and strikes are to be ordered again to-day on all buildings where the unions' demands are not recognized. The Master Carpenters' Committee offered on Thursday to compromise by promising to pay the men at the rate of 45 cents an hour, instead of 50 cents demanded by the unions. At yesterday's conference the committee of the unions asked for 47 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday. The Master Carpenters' Committee consented, and an agreement to that effect was drawn up.

The unions' committee, which consisted of George Cavanagh, C. A. Judge, L. W. Davidson, and George Gaillard, said they would have the agreement ratified. The Executive Committee of the unions repudiated the agreement. Secretary Walsh of the Executive Committee wrote to the master carpenters, stating that no proposition other than the demands made by the unions on Sept. 6, demanding 50 cents an hour, would be entertained by the unions. Two committees of thirty each were appointed to order strikes to-day.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. O. H.—There would be no charge by the Surrogate for filing your father's will, leaving you his estate of $10,000 in cash. The only cost would be that of securing several affidavits and the subpoena fees of the two witnesses to the will, not to exceed $2. Blanks can be had at the Surrogate's Court on application, but as the filling of these and other procedure connected with the settling of an estate require some legal knowledge, it is usual to employ the services of a lawyer.

A READER.—According to Cram's Standard American Railway Atlas for 1899, the population of Hoboken, N. J., is 54,083; of Hoboken, Penn., 500, and of Hoboken, Ga., 180. That of Hoboken, Cal., is not given. The voting population of Hoboken, N. J., in 1890, according to the United States census was 12,084.

ROBBERIES IN BROOKLYN.

Leaving Flatbush, Highwaymen and Burglars Begin Operations Anew in the Park Slope Section.

The burglars who have been working with so much success in the Flatbush district of Brooklyn are believed to have extended their field of operations to the Park Slope section of that borough. Two daring burglaries and a highway robbery committed in that neighborhood recently became known yesterday. The police had kept the news of these robberies secret.

Louis M. Haanen, a druggist of Vanderbilt Avenue, near Prospect Place, was returning to his store from that of another druggist in the neighborhood about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning when he was attacked by two men. One of the men, Haanen says, struck him on the head with a sandbag, knocking him senseless. When he regained consciousness his assailants had disappeared, and with them $36 which he had in his pocket. The police of the Grand Avenue Police Station have not succeeded in capturing the footpads.

The burglaries referred to occurred in the apartment house at Vanderbilt Avenue and Prospect Place, near the scene of the highway robbery. The apartment of David V. P. Cadmus, a diamond broker in Malden Lane, was entered in the absence of the family, and jewelry worth $100 was stolen. The apartment of A. M. Jonker, across the hall, was entered on the same day, and property valued at $150 taken. The police have gained no trace of the thieves.

SUES BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

F. F. Marquand Alleges Gross Mismanagement and Seeks Mandamus to Compel Production of Books.

Justice Garrettson will next Monday, in the Kings County Supreme Court, hear a motion for a writ of mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to produce its books for inspection. The suit is instituted by Frederick F. Marquand of 8 Broad Street and 412 South Street, Brooklyn, whose attorneys are Lamb & Voss of the Mutual Life Building. They recently represented Mr. Marquand in his suit against the Federal Steel Company, which resulted in two injunctions against the payment of dividends. One, as to common stock, is yet operative; the other, in regard to preferred stock, was modified. The company set dates for the payment of dividends, and a September dividend was paid, that for June being passed.

Mr. Marquand, as a stockholder of the Rapid Transit system, contends that he has a right to know the exact condition of the corporation, and to do this he proposes to reconcile discrepancies that he has found or has ample reason to believe to exist between fact and common report and the last annual report signed by President Rossiter. He aims at a conservative management of Rapid Transit affairs, and will seek to have as much light as legal redress may afford him thrown on them. He is, his lawyers go on to say, particularly interested in the unsatisfied judgments against the company in accident suits which existed when the annual report was issued, and has devoted time and money to a drastic analysis of them, with the result of satisfying himself that 75 per cent. of them originated, not at what are known as "danger points," but at places where, with reasonable care, there should be no excuse for accident. His deduction is that the entire system is grossly mismanaged.

ARRESTED FOR USING SOFT COAL.

Merchants' Association Pushes a Case Against a Manufacturer.

The Merchants' Association has determined to prosecute vigorously all manufacturers who persist in burning soft coal. Inspector Herman Betz of the Board of Health yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court Jacob Doll, a piano manufacturer, of 402 East Thirtieth Street, whom he charged with the offense of burning soft coal. He brought with him photographs of the piano factory, which showed the chimneys belching forth clouds of black smoke that spread and hung over the neighborhood like a pall. Then he told Magistrate Mayo that he had inspected the factory on several occasions, and every time found that Mr. Doll violated the sanitary code. This caused a great deal of annoyance to the people of the neighborhood, continued the complainant.

William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, and his counsel, were present to push the case, but Mr. Doll's lawyer disappointed them by waiving examination. The Magistrate held Mr. Doll in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions, and paroled him until this morning to furnish a bondsman.

GAVE POLICIES WITH TOWELS.

How a Rival Drove the Old Laundryman from Harper & Brothers.

The practice of giving a chromo with a pound of bad tea has been immensely improved upon by giving accident insurance policies to printers for the privilege of supplying them with snow-white towels and clean aprons once a week. The old towel man who supplied each one of the hundred and odd printers in the composing rooms of Harper & Brothers with a clean towel and apron every week has been crowded out by a more enterprising rival, who offered a twenty-five dollar policy to any one who would deal with him. Thereupon the old towel man complained to the members of the firm, and the new rival, it was said, followed him up by offering to give the principals policies of $50 each for the privilege of washing their towels at 20 cents a week each—just double what he charged the men. The offer, however, it was said, was indignantly refused, and the new man was told to keep away from the place. But his new customers declared that while they would obey all the rules of the Harpers as far as the case and stick were concerned, they were going to stand on their rights as free-born citizens, and give their towels and aprons to whomever they wanted to.

MAGAZINE FOR CLUB WOMEN.

Incorporated by Mrs. Talbot, Who Is the Editor, and Her Husband.

The Club Woman's Magazine Publishing Company, whose offices are in this city, has just filed articles of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey, with Mrs. Ada Brown Talbot, Elisha H. Talbot of New York, and John P. Pratt of Rahway, as incorporators. The magazine, however, has been "launched on the sea of journalism," as its editorial prospectus says, since June 1. Mrs. Talbot is the editor, and her husband, Elisha H. Talbot, manager.

The magazine enjoys the distinction of being the only Simon-Pure publication in the city devoted to the interests of club women. Its scope is National. Typographically it is unusually handsome, and it is well edited. One of its leading features is a corps of "corresponding editors," composed of bright women, club leaders, in some of the larger cities of the country. Among these are Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary M. North, Washington; Miss Anna Jackson Hamilton, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse, Boston; Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson, Detroit; Mrs. A. R. E. Nesbitt, Philadelphia; Mrs. Emma Shaw Colcleugh, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Josephine Edwards-Capwell, San Francisco.

Mrs. Talbot, the magazine's editor in chief, is a newspaper woman and prominent in the literary world. Her father at one time was editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, but is now connected with the press of Denver, Col. Mr. Talbot was one of the founders of The Chicago Mail. There are over 1,000,000 club women in the United States.

Horatio Seymour Bust Unveiled.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A bronze bust of the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, presented to the Oneida Historical Society by Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha, was unveiled with appropriate exercises in this city this afternoon.

Gov. Roosevelt came to Utica from Cooperstown to participate, and delivered an address. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Miller and that of acceptance by Thomas R. Proctor, President of the society.

The Rev. Dana W. Bigelow offered a prayer and George M. Weaver spoke of "Horatio Seymour as a Citizen and a Neighbor." The speakers were escorted to the Munson-Williams Memorial, where the exercises were held by Grand Army of the Republic veterans.

SUICIDE ACCUSED RICH MAN

Mrs. McVicar Blamed Frederick Mead for Her Misfortunes.

HE DENIES RESPONSIBILITY

Declares that There Is Nothing to Justify Statements of the Dead Woman—Her Body Unclaimed.

The body of Mary E. McVicar, the woman who was found dead on Thursday in her flat, in the tenement at 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, under circumstances that pointed to suicide, was still unclaimed at the Morgue up to a late hour yesterday. Mrs. T. H. Rooney, the janitress at 355 East Eighty-second Street, where Mrs. McVicar had made her home from December last until last July, told yesterday facts which might have been the motive for her suicide.

Mrs. Rooney said Mrs. McVicar came to her about Dec. 15 and rented rooms on the top floor of the house. Expensive furniture was moved in the next day. Mrs. McVicar said that she had formerly lived in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. She seldom went out of the house and received no visitors. The only mail received at the house for Mrs. McVicar was a registered letter once a month. Mrs. McVicar said it contained money which was sent her regularly by some one in the city who supported her. She told Mrs. Rooney that this friend was a wealthy merchant, with offices down town; that he was a Trustee in a prominent church, was slightly older than herself, and that she had lived with him for the past twenty years.

Among the woman's possessions was an old Oxford edition of the New Testament, which she zealously guarded. Mrs. Rooney asked her why she was so careful of this book. She replied that on this Testament the man who befriended her had sworn always to shield and protect her through life. She added that if he ever forsook her she would kill herself, and in the Testament she would leave a letter on which she would write the man's name and his address. She did not give his name.

When Mrs. McVicar was found dead in the Thirty-fourth Street tenement by the janitor, Albert Fredericksen, she had this Testament tightly clasped in her hand, and on the floor beside her was a bottle that had contained carbolic acid. A doctor said that the woman had been dead at least three days. When the Bible was taken from her fingers a square white envelope fell out, on which was written: "Mr. Frederick Mead, 138 Pearl Street; residence, 1 West Fifty-sixth Street; Summer home, Greenwich, Connecticut; Trustee in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church." Inside the envelope was a sheet of note paper, on which was written:

"I swear before my God that Frederick Mead has taken his sacred oath on this Book. God forgive him. May Almighty God forgive his perjured soul. My last request, bury it with me.

"MARY E. McVICAR.

"P. S.—There are others who can affirm the same."

Another sheet of note paper was found on the pillow of the cot, bearing the following: "What am I to do without a—" Folded in this paper was a clipping of verses entitled "The End of the Way."

The directory gives the address of Frederick Mead at 138 Pearl Street, where Frederick Mead & Co. are tea merchants, with a branch office at 104 Water Street. Mr. Mead's town address is 1 West Fifty-sixth Street. He is spending the Summer at Greenwich, Conn., where he occupies one of the Henry Havemeyer houses on Palmer Hill.

Mr. Mead entered his office shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In reply to questions he said that he had read an account in the morning papers of the death of a woman known as Mary E. McVicar. He said that he had also noticed that she had written on various papers the name of Frederick Mead.

"Did you know a woman of the name of Mary E. McVicar?" was asked.

"I did know a woman of that name several years ago. It was in my early life. Whether this is the same woman or not I cannot say," he replied.

"Did you ever supply the Mary E. McVicar whom you knew with money?"

"There is nothing in my life," he replied, "that would justify the Mary E. McVicar whom I knew to make the statements which were found on the papers left by the suicide. I am a married man, and have nothing more to say. I have not seen the McVicar woman in years."

"Are you going to try and identify the body?"

"I do not know what I shall do. What can I say more than I have not seen the woman in years?. I refuse either to affirm or deny whether I ever sent money to the McVicar woman whom I knew."

"Are you a Trustee of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and a member of the University Club?" was asked.

"I refuse to answer any more questions. I tell you I have not seen the woman for years, and know nothing about her."

Mr. Mead married on Oct. 10 last Mrs. Bowman, an art critic on a New York morning paper. The ceremony was celebrated a few days before the death of Frederick Mead, Sr. Mr. Mead's sister, Gertrude M., is the wife of Edward A. Abbey, an artist, and is now abroad.

In regard to the changes which led to Mrs. McVicar's leaving the house on Eighty-second Street, Mrs. Rooney said:

"Beginning with February last, Mrs. McVicar complained that she did not receive her remittances of money any longer. In May last she told me she was in desperate circumstances. Piece by piece she sold her furniture to get money, and when it was all gone she left my house. I read later in the papers that she had been arrested for stealing a bottle of milk. Magistrate Crane discharged her and gave her $2. She told him she had taken the milk to keep from starving. She purchased a revolver once and said she was going to shoot her former friend, and then end her life with the weapon. She had four locks placed on her door, fearing the man would come to the house and kill her."

Mrs. McVicar took the front flat on the second floor of 328 East Thirty-fourth Street on July 15. She was about fifty years old, refined, and always dressed in black.

RICHMOND LIGHTS MAY GO OUT.

Electric Company Will Not Furnish Current Without Money.

The officials of the New York and Staten Island Electric Light Company have notified Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, that if the bills of the company against the city for light are not paid the lights in all the streets will be put out Oct. 1. The company has received no money for twenty months, although the money that was raised by the lamp tax in the old villages is now in the hands of the Controller.

J. H. Swinarton, General Manager of the lighting company, sent a communication to the Commissioner of Lighting and Supplies a week ago notifying him that unless the city made some arrangements to pay for the current used for street lighting purposes all the street lights on the island would be discontinued. Mr. Swinarton stated that the company would await the action of the Commissioner to recover the money due them for light supplied under contract during the past year and a half, but the company would not continue to supply a current for street use unless the city would guarantee that the bills would be paid regularly hereafter.

Commissioner Kearny acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and replied that he had sent it to the Mayor and Controller; also that the former bills rendered by the company had been approved by his department and forwarded to the Controller, and that he had no further power in the matter.

The company is now supplying current for 3,459 lights, of which 451 are arc and the rest twenty-five candle power incandescent lights. The city now owes the electric light company over $175,000 for lights since the consolidation, and a suit has been begun to recover that amount.

Oil Pipe Breaks Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—A break in the pipe line which runs from the Pennsylvania oil regions to the Standard Oil Company's tanks, in Gibson's Point, at the lower extremity of this city, to-day resulted in a loss of many thousands of dollars.

A match was applied to the escaping fluid to prevent it from flowing into the Schuylkill River. The break occurred at Sixty-third Street, West Philadelphia. The nearest pumping station is at Lancaster, Penn., and before the supply of oil could be shut off an enormous quantity was consumed.

Many surprises in store for you.

One in this store: wear a medium weight overcoat—it does for now and all winter. Medium weight grays as low as $16 and $18; from that to $32.

Noticed the soft hat invasion? All invaders supplied; $2.75 and $3.50.

The best Derby made, $3.

STORES OPEN UNTIL SIX O'CLOCK.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

PAID-UP POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The New York Life Insurance Company in June, 1873, issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of Moses Wallenstein, who in 1878 assigned it to his wife, Rosa Wallenstein. The same year the husband being, as he thought, unable to continue the premiums on this and other life policies, at his instance the wife surrendered this one to the company and took out for it a paid-up policy for $4,105. A year later Mrs. Wallenstein assigned the paid-up policy to Isaac Hamberger, who in 1895 assigned it to his wife. She the same year assigned it to Louis Dannhauser. Moses Wallenstein having died in 1898, and Dannhauser having sued the company upon the policy, Mrs. Wallenstein was interpleaded as defendant, and the money was paid into court. It was contended on behalf of Mrs. Wallenstein on the trial that her assignment of the policy was void because made without the written consent of her husband. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in this city, has given judgment for the plaintiff. After referring in his opinion to the law of 1840, which gave a wife the direct legal right to insure the life of her husband for her own benefit, the law of 1873, empowering her to execute an assignment of such a policy in case she had no children, and the law of 1879 giving her the right to execute such assignments whether she had children or not, with the written consent of her husband, whose life was insured, Justice Russell holds that the husband's united assent with that of the wife in this case to the assignment of the first policy, and his delivery to the assignee for a valuable consideration of his paid-up policy with her written assignment transferring it, substantially met the requirement of the law; "and now, after the lapse of twenty years, when the claim of the assignee for his original obligations against the husband, and the amounts advanced by him, has become valueless by time, no court of equity will destroy his valuable interest in this policy of insurance to aid a technical objection which is not founded on the principles of law upon which this statute rests. If the writing of a consent by the husband was essential, what defense could that husband or wife have had to an action of specific performance by the first assignee for the execution of such a consent after he had parted with his property upon the faith of the contract?"

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NOTE BY A HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Leroy Trembly, in August, 1889, gave to James A. Jaycox his promissory note for $310.83, due for goods sold, and some months subsequently gave Jaycox another note for $300 for money loaned, which latter note was also signed by Trembly's wife, Lucy. In June, 1892, a new note for $700, which represented the amount due on the first two notes, was made by Trembly and his wife. In an action by Jaycox against the Tremblys to recover on the second note, the Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in his favor, holding that this second note was founded upon a sufficient consideration both as to the husband and the wife. Testimony given in the action to the effect that the wife, who signed the note in the absence of the payee, at the request of her husband, to whom the payee had suggested that an indorser be obtained, did so without reading it or knowing its terms, and under the mistaken impression that she was signing a renewal of the note made by her and her husband, was held not sufficient to limit her liability upon the new note to the amount of the former note, in the absence of any claim that she was unable to read, or that the payee shared the mistake, or was guilty of fraud or misrepresentation.

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DOWER IN LAND WHERE HUSBAND WAS CO-TENANT WITH ANOTHER.—After the death of her husband, John Card, in May, 1896, Martha A. Card, his widow, brought a suit to recover dower in land, of which he died, seized as tenant in common with Avis Scarritt. The defendant, George P. Pudney, who succeeded to the interest of Scarritt, as his executor, did not appear or answer in the action, but after judgment had been entered, moved that it be modified by striking out the authority conferred in it upon the receiver to sell his right and interest. The Third Appellate Division has reversed an order denying the motion, holding, by Justice Putnam, that the Court could only direct a sale of the undivided interest of the husband in which dower was claimed, and that the fact that Pudney did not appear or answer afforded no ground for denying the motion.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to Minnesota.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday revoked the certificate of W. M. Reed.

Charles L. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued a circular yesterday advising the members of the board to close their offices on Sept. 29 and 30, on account of the Dewey celebration.

Chicago advices state that the action of the Western Union (fire underwriters) at Niagara Falls last week in approving a graded commission rule for union agencies will probably result in accessions to the membership from the non-union companies, and that it is also hoped that some of the members who resigned recently will rescind that action before their resignations take effect, since the union has now conceded the substance of their contentions.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union to be held next Thursday, when the plan for the revival of stable fire insurance rates in Newark, which was prepared for submission to the special agents at the meeting of the Middle Department in Philadelphia last Tuesday, will be introduced. An effort will be made at that time to obtain such action as will seem most likely to result in putting an end to the rate war now demoralizing the business of the Newark agents and threatening to extend to the remaining portion of Essex County.

Kills His Wife with an Axe.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A guide named Nelson, who resides at Fulton Chain, became involved in a quarrel with his wife last night, and, grabbing an axe, split her head completely open. He fled to the woods, and as yet has not been captured, although officers and a large posse of guides are in pursuit.

Key West Has 38 New Fever Cases.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 22.—The new cases of yellow fever number thirty-eight and the deaths five. Three of those dying were children.

Many persons, supposed to have been far gone in Consumption, have been completely cured with PAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

In Great Demand.

The Double-breasted, no-collar, high-cut Waistcoat is in great demand—it's here with most of our Autumn Suits.

That reminds us to remind you that probably there isn't another such showing of Autumn Suits—anyway every shade and texture is here, $15 to $35.

The same is true of Overcoats, $15 to $32.

English and German Underwear.
Fowne's Gloves, $1.50.
Dent's Gloves, $1.85.
Fancy Hose, 50c. and up.
Rain Coats, $25.00.
The best $3 Derby.
An Imported Derby, $4.

Custom Tailoring, too.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

A WOMAN'S LEAP TO DEATH

Mrs. Chenery Jumped from a Window of the Hotel Majestic.

SHE HAD SUICIDAL MANIA

When the Nurse Stepped from the Room the Patient Seized the Opportunity to Kill Herself.

Mrs. Horace Chenery of Larchmont, who had been in the city for the past six weeks under treatment for nervous affection, threw herself from the window of her apartments on the fourth floor of the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She fell a distance of seventy feet to the pavement and was killed instantly.

Mrs. Chenery, who was twenty-five years old, was the wife of Horace Chenery, who is connected with the National Tube Works, with offices in the Havemeyer Building. The two were married three years ago in Chicago at the home of the bride's father, George A. Fuller, a wealthy contractor, who has offices in Chicago, Boston, and New York. Mr. Chenery is a brother of Lieut. Commander Leonard Chenery, United States Navy.

The Cheneryes established themselves in a handsome home on Beach Avenue, Larchmont, where they entertained a great deal. A daughter was born six months ago. Since that time Mrs. Chenery had been in ill-health. Her illness developed into melancholia in an aggravated form, among the symptoms being a suicidal mania. Dr. William B. Pritchard of 105 West Seventy-third Street, who was called to Larchmont to attend her, recommended her removal to this city, where she could be under his constant care. Apartments were engaged for her on the fourth floor of the Hotel Majestic, fronting on Seventy-second Street, and two trained nurses were engaged to care for her. The patient soon began to improve and went driving often with attendants, once even going to Long Branch for a sail. Dr. Pritchard instructed the nurses to watch the patient constantly. The nurses, Miss Cox and Miss Mary Arbuckle, divided their duty into eight-hour shifts.

Miss Arbuckle was watching the sleeping patient at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Cox, the other nurse, was also sleeping. The patient was tossing uneasily in her bed. Miss Arbuckle left the bedside for a moment and stepped into an adjoining room for a glass of water. At that moment the clanging of a fire engine bell was heard as an engine passed eastward on Seventy-second Street on its way to a fire. When the nurse returned to the room a moment later she was horrified to see Mrs. Chenery's bed empty and the window open. She peered out of the window and saw the body of her patient, clad only in her night gown, lying on the pavement below. At that moment the firemen on the engine saw the body, and as they passed shouted the news of their discovery to Patrolman Daly of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The policeman summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and then ran to the spot.

He found Mrs. Chenery lying on the pavement almost directly in front of the Seventy-second Street entrance to the hotel. Blood was flowing from a wound in the back of the head. When the ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital arrived a few moments later Surgeon Armstrong pronounced the woman dead. The back of her head was badly crushed. Dr. Pritchard arrived from his home, a block away, a few moments later. He agreed that death had been instantaneous. The body was removed to the Sixty-eighth Street Station House, whence it was sent to an undertaking establishment on Eighth Avenue. The husband and relatives were at once notified. The hotel people and Miss Arbuckle, the nurse, advanced the theory that Mrs. Chenery did not deliberately throw herself from the window, but, awakened suddenly by the clanging of the fire bells, concluded that the house was on fire and ran to the window, where she could not restrain her impulse to jump out. That she jumped and did not fall is shown by the fact that in her descent her body cleared a balcony on the second floor of the hotel immediately under her window.

Dr. Pritchard, however, did not adhere to this theory.

"Mrs. Chenery's ailment," said he, "was a nervous affection. An exacerbation of her illness probably led to a temporary derangement of her mind, resulting in her act. Melancholia, as every doctor knows, usually has one overpowering tendency. The patient simply saw a chance, and the impulse to take that advantage of it was strong. Mrs. Chenery's trouble was due entirely to physical causes."

Lieut. Commander Chenery, brother-in-law of the dead woman, when seen at the University Club, said that Mrs. Chenery, since the birth of her daughter, had suffered from nervous prostration to a high degree. Owing to the nature of her ailment, Mrs. Chenery lived in absolute quiet, none of her friends being allowed to visit her. Even her husband was not allowed to see her oftener than once in three days.

The message sent to Mr. Chenery notifying him of his wife's death did not reach his home, in Larchmont, until after he had left for this city. He was overcome by the news and left his office at once.

Police Captains Transferred.

Chief Devery made another transfer of Captains of the Police Department yesterday, saying it was for the good of the service. The transfers are as follows: Max Schmittberger, King's Bridge to West Twentieth Street; Stephen O'Brien, Leonard Street to Wakefield; John B. Herlihy, West Twentieth Street to Eldridge Street; William Hogan, Eldridge Street to Leonard Street; Timothy Creedon, Wakefield to King's Bridge; John Walsh, West Sixty-eighth Street to Alexander Avenue, and Frederick W. Martens, Alexander Avenue to High Bridge.

Police Property Clerk Appointed.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday appointed Andrew J. Lalor property clerk. Mr. Lalor is thirty-five years old and resides at 968 Park Avenue. He was appointed to a position under the Board of Health two years ago and has held it since. He takes the place made vacant by the death of John F. Harriot, who had been property clerk for a number of years.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CORNER CHAIRS.

It was Goldsmith who said, "I love everything that's old." Is it because corner chairs are old that some are fascinated by them? No. It is because they are picturesque and comfortable. Here is one at $4.00, the back to half encircle the sitter; he may now lean against one side, now against the other.

A particularly fine specimen is much like Alexander Pope's chair—the front leg is gracefully carved, the others straight; the back, of panels and spindles, is surmounted by a carved rail; the square seat, in "tapestry green," has an embossed dragon.

Other unusual Colonial library chairs, elegantly simple and softly cushioned, arms, "ears" and all. Flemish and rare English oak and mahogany pieces are covered with velour or tapestries—all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

CROCKER RAILWAY STOCK SALE

One Report Gives C. P. Huntington as the Purchaser and Another "An English Syndicate."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22.—The Chronicle says: "Definite and reliable information from the East sets at rest the rumors about the sale of the Crocker holdings of Southern Pacific stock and ends speculation as to the purchaser. The Crocker shares, numbering 340,000, and valued, approximately, at $10,000,000, have been bought by a syndicate, of which C. P. Huntington is the head.

"Other outside holdings are also said to have been purchased by the syndicate in sufficient amounts to secure to C. P. Huntington the absolute control of the Southern Pacific Railway."

The Post says the sale of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has been made, and that the stock has been absorbed by an English syndicate. The Post statement is in the form of an interview "with an intimate friend," and goes on to say that the Crockers have removed their offices from the Southern Pacific Building and have taken up almost an entire floor in the Crocker Building, across the street from the Southern Pacific offices. The Crockers, George and Will, are going to New York in a few days to settle up their railroad business, and George Crocker will then take up his residence in that city permanently, in deference to the wishes of his wife, who likes the metropolis.

"The value of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific Company," continued The Post's informant, "is closely estimated at $15,000,000, but the figure paid by the purchasers will be a little over that amount. George Crocker's share of the proceeds will be nearly $4,000,000. Of this sum, he has expressed the determination to invest the major portion in real estate in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco."

PITTSBURG AND GULF RAILWAY.

Wall Street Comments on Reorganization Committee's Indefinite Announcement.

The announcement by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company Reorganization, or Philadelphia, Committee that its plan is operative by reason of the deposit of a majority of the securities called for was discussed in the Wall Street district yesterday. Comment was made in the absence of exact information as to the percentage of securities deposited, and there were rumors that it was 52 or 56 per cent. The New York members of the Philadelphia committee are A. Heckscher and Herman Sielcken. Mr. Sielcken declined to discuss the deposits under the plan, but said: "We will give the Stock Exchange a satisfactory statement." Members of the rival plan, that of the New York Readjustment Committee, referred to who asked their views to Chairman Ernst Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who dictated this statement:

"The subject can be better discussed when we have a clearer idea of the adherence to the Philadelphia plan. It will also be well to wait, as the plan of the Readjustment Committee expires Sept. 30."

Kansas to Have a Long Electric Road.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—The project to build an electric line from Kansas City to Topeka, which has been pending for the last two years, begins to take definite form. New men have taken hold of it, and a charter has been granted them by the State Board of Charters under the name of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka Railway Company. The company is capitalized at $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares. All of these except nine are held by capitalists whose names are kept in the background.

MRS. BRIDGENS A SUICIDE.

Cousin of Mrs. Carnegie Despondent Over Her Husband's Death.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Frederick Bridgens, a widow with three sons, who is a cousin of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, committed suicide here last Tuesday night by jumping into the mill pond. Her body was recovered yesterday by Edwin M. Franklin and Henry H. Mitchell.

Mrs. Bridgens had been missing from her home since Tuesday evening. She had been suffering from despondency over the death of her husband, and was in ill-health. She visited two drug stores on Tuesday evening, and tried to buy poison, but was refused. It is supposed that she then went to the mill pond and drowned herself. Her sons would not believe that she had committed suicide, but they were informed that their mother was seen wandering near the pond on Tuesday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. FUN FAST & FURIOUS, IN PARADISE

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO ROYLES, Bogert & O'Brien. Mortland & Murray.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming call on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th St THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & S. 4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Books of The Season—Classified Lists.

Two weeks from to-day will appear the special Autumn number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. In addition there will be an introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand and interviews with all the leading publishers concerning the books of the season.

The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise not less than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 7 THE SATURDAY REVIEW completes its third year.

CONTENTS.

Rear Admiral Davis. Page.
His Fifty Years of Service—A Memory That Blossoms in the Dust..... 626
Hawthorne.
Donald G. Mitchell's Reminiscences—Authors' Rewards and Publishers'..... 633
Where American Heraldry Is Weak.
Absurdity of Many American Claims—Crests and Coats of Arms Without Meaning or Warrant 632
"The Mormon Prophet."
Views of Miss Dougall's Novel. By Congressman ROBERTS of Utah..... 636
Gen. Pickett.
Mrs. Pickett Tells the Story of Her Husband's Career 627
"Association Books."
Presentation and Book Plate Copies—Their Rising Values 632
John Murray Forbes.
Life and Recollections of This Eminent Boston Merchant 625
$250 Books.
Those Which Sold Last Season in London for That or Higher Prices..... 637
Girls of Eighteen.
THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S List of Books Too Easy for Such Girls in Illinois—Another Attempt Is Made 628
Some Recent Books.
Appreciations by a Reviewer Who Is Not a Professional Writer 630
Book News in London.
Special Cable Letter from T. B. F..... 632
Two Great Dutch Artists.
Monographs on Rembrandt and Van Dyck..... 628
The Felton Window for Harvard.
By CHARLES de KAY..... 637
Notes and News.
Items Gathered This Week in a Tour of the Publishing Houses..... 640
"Rest"; A Poem.
Letter from the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK 629
Other Reviews of Books.
Dewar's "Wild Life in the Hampshire Highlands" 631
Mrs. Clements's "Saints in Art"..... 631
Thoughts from Readers.
Rejected MSS. Not All Unworthy—Read the Older Novelists—Origin of the Name Flushing—"Montblanc" to "The Cynic"—High Ideals Needed First—Books Really Funny—Fallibility in the Infallible—Dumas's Error or the Translator's—"Forest Lovers" Again—The Great Dictionary Problem—Mark Twain and the Jews—Nursery Rhymes and Jingles Wanted—Gov. Roosevelt Unjust to Tom Paine.....634-635
Souvenirs of Ik Marvel's Home..... 629
"St. Elmo"—A Delicate Task..... 629
Topics of the Week..... 625
Here and There..... 630
Mr. Dole and Omar's Rubaiyat..... 636
"Dutchess" and "Duchess" Once More..... 636
The Week in Art 638
Questions and Answers 639
Books Received This Week..... 633

The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The life of Cromwell that Theodore Roosevelt is preparing for Scribner's Magazine will run through six numbers of the periodical next year. It will be illustrated by F. C. Yohn, E. C. Peixotto, Henry McCarter, and other well-known artists. There will also be many rare portraits, relics, and other valuable matter. It may be recalled that the first installment of Mr. John Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" will appear in the November Century. Mr. Roosevelt's work will be the third Cromwell book of any importance to appear in 1898 or 1899. The first one was the elaborate biography by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. This work, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, contains a facsimile frontispiece in colors, twenty-nine full-page illustrations, and twelve smaller ones, including various authentic portraits of the Protector himself and of members of his family.

Admirers of Jane Austen's works and personality will be glad to hear that Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation a volume by Mr. Walter Pollock, entitled "Jane Austen: Her Contemporaries and Herself." The author's aim is to show why at this day Miss Austen's reputation as a novelist justly overtops that of women authors in and about her time, who were by no means devoid of genius. Mr. Pollock has had access to the very few hitherto unearthed facts and documents relating to Miss Austen.

An important autobiographical work that has a certain general as well as particular interest is in press at the Macmillan Company. It is "Memoirs," by the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. The Bishop's work among the Western Indians, particularly at Faribault, is well known. The author tells many good stories of famous men he knew—Gladstone, Wilberforce, Sherman, Lincoln, Tait, and the Franco-American dentist, the genial Dr. Evans. The volume will have interesting illustrations, including a portrait of the author, together with five Indian scenes.

Frederick A. Stokes Company have in preparation W. Clark Russell's forthcoming work, "The Ship, Her Story," which will be published the latter part of October. It will be recalled that the story first appeared in The Pall Mall Magazine. In book form it will have the benefit of the illustrations which attracted so much attention while it was appearing as a serial. It might be called "a biography of the ship," as it tells the story of the evolution from the prehistoric dug-out to the great ocean liner or battleship of to-day. The author himself says that the book "is the issue of considerable reading and my lifelong admiration for that most beautiful and sentient expression of the handiwork of man—the sailing ship."

Paul Leicester Ford's "The Writings and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson" is at length completed, the tenth and last volume having been sent to press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a very important work, for, besides being invaluable to students of American history and political institutions, it has a peculiar attractiveness for lovers of literature. Not content with relying upon the Jefferson manuscripts in the State Department, Mr. Ford has obtained copies of valuable documents from the papers of the Continental Congress, the archives of the State of Virginia, from the files of the French Foreign Office, and from private collections which have generously been placed at his disposal. In connection with this it may be added that Moncure D. Conway has an interesting article in the current number of The London Athenaeum describing some Jefferson papers that were recently unearthed in Washington. Among these are Lord Botetourt's commission to Jefferson as Lieutenant of Albemarle County and Chief Commander of his Majesty's militia, &c., dated June 10, 1770. Next to this is an identical commission of Sept. 26, 1775, from "The Committee of Safety from the Colony of Virginia." Although this transfer of allegiance looks like a personal declaration of independence, Jefferson had shortly before (Aug. 25, 1775,) written a letter to his intimate friend John Randolph, King's Attorney in Virginia, expressing his warm hope of reconciliation between the colonies and England. Randolph, though attached to his native Virginia, regarded his oath of office as sacred, and left the capital (Williamsburg) for an English ship.

Early in October D. Appleton & Co. will introduce an English author to the American public. This is Sir William Magnay, the author of "The Pride of Life," which had quite a vogue in England three years ago. The novel through which he will make his American début will be entitled "The Heiress of the Season." It is an incisive study of social and political life in London at the present day. Among the characters are represented the heiress, the political knave, the honest politician, and the titled adventuress. Sir William is the second of his family to occupy the Baronetcy. He was born in 1855, and resides in Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London. He succeeded his father to the Baronetcy in 1871.

The October Century opens with an article by Admiral Sampson under the title, "Admiral Dewey as a National Hero." Says the destroyer of Cervera's fleet: "His career has given a lofty impetus to the young, which will bear fruit in nobler aspirations. He has become one of the most valued possessions which a nation can have—a National hero."

JOHN MURRAY FORBES.

Life and Recollections of the Eminent Boston Merchant.*

Before the American learned to "dub his robber brethren kings" the sovereignty of the Northern States was held by the merchants, the lawyers, the clergymen, and the physicians. They made the laws, prescribed the customs, wrote the songs, and educated the youth and controlled foreign relations. A little later the great manufacturers joined them, completing a noble company, too well-bred and too conscious of genuine ability to be disturbed by the sneers of Southern planters or of foreigners; too strong greatly to fear the politician. Into its ranks was born John Murray Forbes, whose biography Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson contributed to the September Atlantic, whose "Letters and Recollections," edited by his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, is just published.

He was born in France in 1813, his mother, the youngest daughter of the well-known Perkins family, having joined his father there in 1811, after being captured by a British frigate and passing through much distress and danger. When the family came home on the schooner Orders in Council, they narrowly escaped capture by Guernsey's privateers. Says Mr. Forbes:

An early experience in naval warfare, which gave me the advantage in after life, when discussing such matters, of one speaking with authority, and on one occasion I used it very effectively. In 1861 a certain Mr. Smith, M. P., brought me letters of introduction, and at dinner he positively denied that England had been guilty of the barbarism of fitting out privateers. This was a very practical question then, as the rebels were preparing to send out this class of pirates from England. I answered Mr. Smith by telling him that I had been myself in action with a British privateer, and as I gave no particulars he could only accept my evidence. There is a family tradition that on board the Orders in Council the baby was put down in the forecastle, with a dose of laudanum in his stomach and his ears stuffed with cotton wool to avoid harm from the noise of the cannon.

His father, an energetic but unsuccessful business man, was prostrated by overwork when his son was about five years of age, and his spirited mother refused to receive a large allowance from her brothers, regarding $1,200 as sufficient for her husband, her five children, and herself, rearing her little family in strict economy and self-sacrifice. New England novels of the old school abound in pictures of such women and wives; they were drawn from life, and so were the vigorous young heroes, plunging into business while yet in round jackets as the Forbes boys did, and making little ventures on their own account even before going to the foreign posts where the great prizes were to be won. Forbes, at sixteen, had the whole management of unloading the Parthian, one of his uncle's tea vessels, and was but seventeen when he landed in China and began to charter and load ships for the old Chinese merchant who had loved his brother and trusted him. He married before he had quite attained his majority, and at twenty-three had settled himself in life and was planting trees on Milton Hill to shelter his cottage. It is worth noting that he estimated the average profits on the China trade at that time at but 6 per cent., the legal rate of interest in Massachusetts, and laid down the rule that a merchant should not spend more than 6 per cent., laying aside extra profits to meet the losses of the bad year, "which comes in this country every two or three years."

Railways had small attractions for Mr. Forbes, at first, largely as he invested in them afterward, but he was still both merchant and railway owner when the war found him and made him by turns Gov. Andrew's right hand, the President's counselor, diplomatic agent, the soldier's earnest friend, planning, arranging, devising on a score of lines, writing, speaking, calling meetings, "a perfect firebrand," as a friend called him. His work during that time was that of three men, but its most extraordinary feature was the journey to England with Mr. Aspinwall, partly to prevent the sailing of the Southern iron-clads then building at Liverpool, partly to place ten million 5-20 bonds. One good anecdote of his sojourn in London reveals the man:

At a dinner at Mr. Russell Scott's, soon after the battle of Chancellorsville, the Rev. James Martineau and others had been lamenting the "fratricidal contest," the "folly of prolonging the useless struggle," and at last the host inquired as to the truth of the sad, heartrending rumor that the hero, Stonewall Jackson, had been killed by his own soldiers on the evening of the rebel attack, and at the most critical period of the whole battle. With a hesitating voice, under the boiling feelings which had been aroused by the sentimental stuff which had been uttered, I replied: "I don't know or care a brass farthing whether Jackson was killed by his own men or ours, so long as he is thoroughly killed, and stands no longer in the way of that success upon which the fate of everybody and everything I care for depends!" Had a naked Indian in warpaint, with tomahawk and scalping knife, appeared at the dinner table, the expression of horror and dismay at my barbarous utterance could hardly have been greater; but, anyhow, we heard no more

*LIFE AND RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN MURRAY FORBES. Edited by Sarah Forbes Hughes. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

that evening about the wisdom of concession to the "erring sisters" and their chivalrous heroes and lamented leaders.

This outbreak was not typical of his behavior, which was characterized by extraordinary sagacity, and probably greatly influenced the Ministry's final decision to detain the iron-clads, although he modestly declared that the mission, as far as regarded definite results, was a failure. The net expense of this trip to the Government was $2,303.25, both Commissioners refusing any compensation.

The Union Club, the Loyal Publication Society, the welfare of the negro troops, the Sanitary Commission, educating the Sea Island refugees, encouraging the President to enforce the emancipation proclamation, comparing the merits of guns of various makers, were a few of the subjects which occupied him until election year filled his time with political work.

"I neither like nor dislike Lincoln," he wrote. "I like him better than Ben Butler! Would to-day, on the whole, trust him rather than Frémont," and in the same letter he called the President "a pilot who takes orders from his creed," although he admitted "his personal honesty and his strength with the people."

This was mild compared to Mr. Bryant's answer when asked a few months later to write to the President urging an appeal "to the hard-handed people." "I am so utterly disgusted with Lincoln's behavior that I cannot muster respectful terms in which to write to him," he said. Mr. Forbes sent a letter to Mr. Fox to be read to Mr. Lincoln, and in 1883 Mr. Fox made this memorandum upon it:

Lincoln's playing with "peace negotiations" in 1864 was a repetition of that profound and secretive policy which marked his course with regard to Fort Sumter in 1861. Many of the leaders, even those close to him, thought him to be a "simple-minded man." He was the deepest, the closest, the cutest, and the most ambitious man American politics has produced.

Mr. Forbes was one of the Massachusetts independents of 1884, objecting to Mr. Blaine personally and to Republican tactics generally, but in 1890 he wrote:

I see that what, in 1884, I considered a great extravagance was very much exceeded two years ago when Harrison and Cleveland were the candidates.

Quay, Wanamaker, perhaps Carnegie, and other protectionists, deliberately put the leading manufacturers on the gridiron and "fried the fat out of them"—a phrase obtained from an intercepted Republican manager's dispatch. Besides the ordinary contributions from office holders, office seekers, contractors, and other jobbers, at least $400,000 was levied in large sums on the manufacturers during the last days of the campaign, and was absolutely used to perpetuate what is called protection of the workmen, but is nothing short of plunder by the capitalists who have planted their money in manufacturing works.

Almost to the end his political activity continued, but the closing years of his life were chiefly occupied with the family interests, to which from the beginning he had always given great attention. Mr. Kipling or Mr. Richard Grant White should have seen him on Naushon, the island in Buzzard's Bay belonging to his family. One day with him would have shown them that there are Americans who can play, and play heartily, for hunting, riding, and yachting were there pursued as if they were the chief business of life, the whole clan of children, grandchildren, and cousins and the company of visitors being guided by the indomitable head of the family. Amid all these many activities, political, commercial, and social, there was time for widely diffused, wise, discerning charity, and kindness, extending from the President to the humblest of his own dependencies. It was a very great power that passed from this world with him last year. Perhaps one of the strongest testimonials to his influence is found in Robert Lowell's words to his wife:

I wonder whether my theories about self-culture, &c., would ever have been modified so much—whether I should ever have seen what a necessary failure they lead to—had it not been for this war: now, I feel every day, more and more, that a man has no right to himself at all; that, indeed, he can do nothing useful unless he recognizes this clearly; nothing has helped me to see this last truth more than watching Mr. Forbes. I think he is one of the most unselfish workers I ever knew of; it is painful here to see how sadly personal motives interfere with most of our officers' usefulness. After the war, how much there will be to do; and how little opportunity a fellow in the field has to prepare himself for the sort of doing that will be required. It makes me quite sad sometimes, but then I think of Cousin John, and remember how much he always manages to do in every direction without any previous preparation, simply by pitching in, honestly and entirely—and I reflect that the great secret of doing, after all, is in seeing what is to be done.

The two large volumes include letters from Joshua Bates, Mrs. Kemble, Wendell Phillips, Bryant, Dr. Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Sumner, Bright, Gov. Andrew, and Charles Francis Adams, and give such a view of the life and ways of the better class of New Englanders during the first third of the century as is not often found, and they also show how large a part in war may be borne by a private citizen. The type here represented is very nearly extinct, the conditions which produced it having passed away forever, but the carefully reared and long-guarded scions of a later generation may well study it attentively.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has written an introduction to Clifton Johnson's "Among English Hedgerows." The work will come from the press of The Macmillan Company in October. It will be illustrated with beautiful reproductions from photographs taken by the author. Mr. Johnson started on his walking tour in the first open month for the country in England—April. He wandered wherever the picturesque side of human life attracted him. The quaintness that he has been able to discover in rural England, not far from great trading centres, is almost beyond comprehension.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS.

His Fifty Years of Naval Service—A Memory That Blossoms in the Dust.*

"It is a principle of my life to cultivate indifference toward and independence of individual opinion."

"If you wish to form a correct estimate of men you must be as rigid in your induction from the facts of observation here as in any branch of knowledge relating to inanimate things. * * * This is not uncharitable. 'Charity is not a fool,' as Dr. Walker once said to me."

"Dec. 13, 1863.—You may be assured that in future times Lincoln will be regarded as the very greatest of all the blessings bestowed on this country in these sad times, as God sent, appointed by God, like the prophets of old, to do his work, to save the Nation and regenerate the people, to remove the curse of slavery, and to set another example of the profound wisdom that lies hidden and unrevealed in simplicity, truthfulness, uprightness before God, humility, conscientiousness, even when unaccompanied with great talents or great learning. In his and similar examples consists the political life of the Nation and its safety—the safety of our republican institutions."

"The habitual indulgence of caprice has the same effect as want of principle."

"Some natures seem never to rise to the dignity of self-command."

"God grant to me, in His infinite mercy, an honorable and timely death."

The moral character of the man whose hasty letters, written almost literally under fire, abound in expressions similar to these, is easy to imagine, and it was this character, rather than his many literary, scientific, and professional accomplishments, perhaps even more than his considerable achievements during his fifty-four years of naval service, that makes the memory of Rear Admiral Davis smell sweet and blossom in the dust. The story of his life, as told by his son, Capt. Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, is a mosaic of interesting work ashore and exploration, battle, and diplomatic performance of duty while afloat.

Born in 1807, graduated from Boston's best nursery of genius and heroism, the Latin School, he left Harvard at the close of his sophomore year, taking his degree later, and he was the oldest Harvard man who served in the civil war. In the period of nearly forty years between his receiving his appointment as midshipman and the election of Mr. Lincoln, he served under Commodore Hull, sailed with Mad Jack in Pacific waters, prepared himself for examination, working hard with a young gentleman named Foote, and forming a friendship broken only by death; studied long and arduously with his friend Pierce, worked on the Coast Survey, and took charge of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, established chiefly by his efforts, seconded by those of Bache and Maury. Then, as commander of St. Mary's, he brought Walker and his army away from San Juan del Sur, and was soundly abused by Walker and his friends; and he saw something of the Fraser River gold mine excitement. At intervals he translated and published valuable scientific works, and he gave to the world the first English version of the theory of least squares. Lastly came two quiet years of work at Cambridge, but 1861 brought him a summons to Washington, where he served under Paulding in the newly created Bureau of Detail; he became the Secretary of what was virtually a secret board of admiralty, composed of the chiefs of the several bureaus, and such spare seconds as may be supposed to have remained to him were consumed by his duties as Secretary and member of a commission of conference on proposed naval and military operations on the Southern coasts and in the conduct of the blockade.

The work, although distasteful, was zealously performed, and his letters to his wife have furnished his biographer with pages of matter interesting and yet irritating in the highest degree, as specimens of what comes from ruling regiments and squadrons by town meeting and newspaper.

"'Just too late,' would seem to be our motto just now," wrote the vivacious Du Pont in August, adding: "If we are not successful, it must not be your fault or mine." Said Davis, writing of Mr. Welles and Mr. Fox:

"They do make one boil over with grief and impatience at their singular want of appreciation of the virtue of promptness, and of the value of circumstances—the value of circumstances. * * * If they would only lay aside the daily detail of business and place themselves on the perch of history! If they could only be brought to realize the wish of Betty the maid, and stand on the bank and see themselves ride by! We talk like a book in a red cover, but I have often to think of that maxim of conduct I learned from Sister Louisa: 'One must not expect to change natural qualities.' I am ready to cry over it. * * * Heaps of maxims and sentiments of my wise and dear friend, Shakespeare crowd into my mind. Examples of history rise before me, press upon my thoughts, until I fear that zeal growing out of too much thinking upon the subject may take the place of knowledge. So, after all, it is perhaps well that the direction is not in my hands."

"Port Royal, Memphis, Fort Pillow," is the inscription on the Davis window in Memorial Hall, and Port Royal was almost unique as an example of the capture of fortifications by ships, until the Spanish flag was hauled down at Manila. The conquerors in the earlier engagement were within reach of the influence of public expectation, and were almost forced into premature action "in obedience to other people's opinion about matters they don't understand," wrote Davis. They waited and were successful. The chapter recounting this action tempts one to make long quotations, but even more noteworthy is a later comment, in which, after saying that the battle of Port Royal was fought from his father's plans, but that he rightly gave the credit to his commander, Capt. Davis adds that the Commander in Chief had the same right to command the brain of his staff that he had to use the brawn and sinew of the seamen who served the guns.

It is impossible not to see the application of this remark, written long before the Santiago dispute, upon which the Admiral's behavior on the Mississippi also throws some light. He earned his flag at Fort Pillow and Memphis while really in command, but Foote, when compelled by illness to depart, left his flag flying, so that Davis was in a position to be blamed for defeat and to receive small credit for victory. He quietly wrote to his wife: "Nothing clouds my distinct perception of the real insignificance of these things in the general scheme of Providence; and my humble and most fearful but trustful dependence in whose great hands I stand or fall." Foote had no warmer eulogist than the friend whose reputation he had, undoubtedly without intention, put in jeopardy, the friend who counted his grievances as nothing for the sake of the common mother, the country.

During the remainder of the war Davis was the head of the Bureau of Navigation, but in 1867 he assumed command of the Brazil station, and then came in collision with Charles Washburn, American Minister, accused by Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic of smuggling arms for the Paraguayans; by Paraguay of selling information to the enemy, and by Lopez of conspiring against his life and giving sanctuary to refugees. Davis rescued him, and compelled Lopez to give up two of the refugees whom his police had taken away from Washburn while he was trying to parade them through the streets under the American flag. The three worthies joined forces to complain that nobody had been killed in their behalf, the Minister's family came to his relief, the Minister wrote a history of Paraguay with his little affair as the climax of events, there was a Congressional committee of investigation, with a long report at Federal expense, and there an end. The whole story is now completely told for the first time, and, seriously as Capt. Davis writes, it is very funny—and very disgraceful.

After this little affair and a term at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the Admiral returned to duty at the Naval Observatory, and worked steadily until the day before his death in 1877. His life covered the period of the transformation of the navy by steam and of the naval service by the academy, and the book reveals an ideal officer of the elder type. The long extracts from his correspondence and occasional letters from his companions present the men of the time even more vividly than the officers of to-day stand before their readers, for in these hastily executed writings, untouched by secretary or typewriter, one sees the real men, and one finds the book all too brief. Its frontispiece is a portrait showing the lion face of the true fighter, with the keen, judging eyes of the mathematician, the face of a man to be recognized as a hero and a gentleman. "Singil-arem fidem, prudentiam, virtutem ad reipublicae utilitatem et salutem contalit," says Prof. Lane's epitaph, and well was it earned.

*CHARLES HENRY DAVIS: Rear Admiral 1807-1877. By His Son, Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WILLIAM BLACK.

The William Black memorial beacon which is to be erected at Duart Point, near the entrance to the Sound of Mull, on the Scotch coast, is to be no mere lighthouse or fantastic iron frame work, or even the conventional beacon. Its architecture will resemble the turret of a Scotch feudal castle, with battlements and port holes complete. It will be about fifty feet in height. Apropos of literary memorials, a London contemporary remarks on the absence of the names of notable men of letters from the subscription list toward raising a fund to place a stained-glass window in memory of Jane Austen in Winchester Cathedral. Can it be that the notable writers are jealous of Miss Austen's perpetuated fame, or is it that they have the idea that anything gorgeous, or even impressive, would be out of keeping with the simple works and ways of the author of "Sense and Sensibility"?

THE VARIORUM SHAKESPEARE.

An addition to the great Variorum edition of Shakespeare's plays has just been completed by Dr. Horace Howard Furness and will be shortly presented by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The new volume is "Much Ado About Nothing." Dr. Furness has just returned to this country from England, where his literary abilities and pre-eminence as a Shakespearean authority obtained recognition at Cambridge University, which conferred upon him the degree of D.Lit., an honor that has been shared by only two other American scholars, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Charles Eliot Norton.

Paul Laurence Dunbar is in Denver, Col., recuperating from a severe attack of illness. He has so far recovered as to be able to resume his literary work. He has a new novel nearly completed, which is to be called "Copperheads of the Civil War." Mr. Dunbar has written for the October Lippincott a pathetic slave story called "The Strength of Gideon." His new book of verse called "Poems: Cabin and Field," is being published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

E. W. Deming is preparing for Frederick A. Stokes & Co. an important work in color entitled "Indian Pictures." The collection will be made up of six fac similes of water-color paintings of the North American Indian in his halcyon days, together with twelve illustrations in black and white. The colored pictures represent shooting the wild swan, preparing for battle, working at picture-writing, a Winter encampment, and kindred subjects. There will also be exact representations of Indian picture-writing and ample text descriptive of the pictures.

"The Jessamy Bride," by F. Frankfort Moore, has just gone to the press for the sixth time at Herbert S. Stone & Co.'s. The same publishers are also presenting a new novel by Kate Chopin called "The Awakening."

GENERAL PICKETT.

Mrs. Pickett Tells the Story of Her Husband's Career.*

In a sympathetic preface to Mrs. La Salle Corbell Pickett's memoirs of her husband, Gen. George Edward Pickett, Gen. Longstreet thus describes as gallant and as chivalrous a soldier as ever lived:

In memory I can see him, of medium height, of graceful build, dark, glossy hair, worn almost to his shoulders in curly waves, of wondrous pulchritude and magnetic presence, as he gallantly rode from me on the memorable 3d day of July, 1863, saying in obedience to the imperative order to which I could only bow assent, "I will lead my division forward, Gen. Longstreet." He was devoted to his martial profession, tolerating no rival near the throne excepting the beautiful, charming, and talented lady whose bright genius and loyal heart have penned these memoirs to her noble soldier husband, and who since he left her has fought, single-handed and alone, the battle of life. Of her and other ex-Confederate widows it can be said that they have since the war between the States fought as fierce battles as ever their warrior husbands waged, for in the silent passages of the heart many severer battles are waged than were ever fought at Gettysburg.

It is a spendid eulogium one soldier pays another when Longstreet writes that George E. Pickett, "whether fighting under the Stars and Stripes at Chapultepec or under the stars and bars at Gettysburg, duty was his pole star, and with him duty was above consequences."

As an old and scarred veteran, Gen. Longstreet draws the fine distinction between the man who fights for glory alone—to whom duty occupies but a secondary place. Good, sound old Martin Luther, in his great sermon on war, classes the soldier who fights for glory alone as rather lower than he who kills for plunder. Those terrible battles of the civil war—how Gen. Longstreet recalls them when he writes of that one murderous action:

At Five Forks, Pickett lost more men in thirty minutes than we lost, all told, in the recent Spanish-American war from bullets, wounds, sickness, or any other casualty, showing the unsurpassed bravery with which Pickett fought, and the tremendous odds and insuperable disadvantages under and against which this incomparable soldier so bravely contended.

Thank God that these deeds of valor—equally distributed among the men who were once foes—have been deprived of their bitterness, for the victor and the vanquished now stand shoulder to shoulder.

In her dedication Mrs. Pickett writes:

The gallant sons of heroic fathers who fell in battlefields North and South now stand together to defend our common country. Side by side North and South are marching against the foe; step by step they keep time to the mingled notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" blending with the noblest battle hymn that ever thrilled the hearts of soldiers to deeds immortal.

Mrs. Pickett tells in her opening chapter of the fall of Richmond. Orders had been issued to Gen. Ewell to destroy the public buildings. "A stormy sea of smoke, wave on wave, surged over the city. * * * Piles of furniture lay in the streets. There were terrific explosions." When the United States forces entered Richmond, Mrs. Pickett thought she had no friends. She was mistaken, for an old comrade of her husband's, a Surgeon in the United States service, came to her aid. Who can describe the tension of those unhappy days? One evening the lady heard the yell of the newsboy in the street, and he howled "Grand Victory at Five Forks! Pickett killed and his whole division captured."

It seemed very strange to me that in the streets of Richmond, my dear old home, the capital of the Confederacy, the death of Pickett and the capture of his whole division should be heralded as "a grand victory." How great a change had come in a short time! Even the newsboys had gone over to the enemy.

In the lady's arms was her little child; by her side was a small brother of hers, and the lad was irate, and he said: "It isn't so, sister. You trust in the Lord. I know brother George is not killed, for he said he wouldn't get killed." And the child's words comforted her.

Mrs. Pickett tells of her husband's two horses. One, his charger, used in action, was a staid animal, indifferent to bursting shells; the other was named Lucy. Bob, who was Gen. Pickett's colored groom and orderly, drew the distinction between the war horse, Old Black, and Lucy: "Dat hoss Lucy, she Marse George's co'tin' filly." One fine day the despondent wife heard a voice cry "Whoa, Lucy!" and it was her husband, who had come home from the wars. Mrs. Pickett has much to say of the kindness shown her by the United States officers immediately after the strife. Now followed days of dread, the possible proscription of Gen. Pickett, and so it was thought wiser that he should find a refuge. Husband, wife, and baby were separated, and Mrs. Pickett writes amusingly of the many accidents befalling her, and she was sometimes among utter strangers without any means. Finally, after many vicissitudes, Mrs. Pickett joined her husband. At last came a noble letter of Gen. Grant's, all in his own handwriting, declaring that George E. Pickett, as a paroled officer, was free to go where he listed.

Gen. Pickett was born at Richmond in 1825, and died at Norfolk July 30, 1875. His wife gives his military career. As excellent a summary as can be found of this especially brilliant officer, was written by Gen. George B. McClellan, and may be read in the appendix to the volume. Strange to say, Pickett's appointment to a cadetship was in a measure due to Abraham Lincoln, and Mrs. Pickett quotes several extracts from letters written by Lincoln to the young cadet. In one letter this is found: "Now, boy, in your march, don't you go and forget the old maxim, that 'one drop of honey catches more flies than half a gallon of gall.' Load your musket with this maxim and smoke it in your pipe." What can be more touching than the simple words of as great and good a man as ever lived! When President Lincoln went to Richmond, Mrs. Pickett came to him with her child in her arms. The lady describes the incident.

"I am George Pickett's wife," I said.
"Ard I am Abraham Lincoln."
"The President?"
"No, Abraham Lincoln. George's old friend."

Then Abraham Lincoln took the child and kissed it, and said in that deep and sympathetic voice which was one of his greatest powers over the hearts of men: "Tell your father, rascal, that I forgive him for the sake of your mother's smile, and your bright eyes."

Mrs. Pickett says that her husband's reverence for President Lincoln was intense. When the tragic message of his assassination reached Gen. Pickett, he cried:

"My God! my God! The South has lost her best friend and protector, the surest, safest hand to guide and steer her through the breakers ahead. Again must she feel the smart of fanaticism."

Gen. Pickett's military service began when, after being graduated at West Point (1846) he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry. In August, 1847, he was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico, and was made Captain Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec, Mexico." When the Confederate trouble began Pickett resigned. He was then at San Juan Island. The date of his resignation was June 25, 1861.

Pickett's service under the Confederacy is now a portion of military history. The battle of Five Forks is fully described in the volume under notice, and it deserves particular mention not because it was one of the bloodiest contests of the civil war, but for the reason that it showed more than anything else the devotion of Pickett and his men. Never was a position more untenable, but yet it had to be held. Here 6,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had to hold their ground against "an attack by 35,000 troops, supported by heavy artillery. The task was impossible of achievement, but the effort was nevertheless most bravely done." Gen. Lee's orders were "Hold Five Forks." Never was there closer fighting, men clubbed one another with their muskets. Who questions Sheridan's magnificent soldiership? Then followed the fight at Sailors' Creek, where Pickett and Pickett's men showed the same pluck. It was their "last battlefield, when all hope was gone, and even they had lost faith of ultimate success." Then remember, too, the impetuous Sheridan and other fine soldiers striking blow after blow at the constantly diminishing Confederate forces. After the battle of Sailors' Creek occurred the first reunion of the Blue and the Gray. It was when Sheridan's soldiers shared their rations with Pickett's men until Grant issued orders for their supply. "Thus the voice of a common ancestry of blood and kinship was heard as an echo to the roar of the cannon. In after years came other reunions."

Mrs. Pickett, familiar as she is with the incidents having to do with the particular services of the officers who were in the Mexican war, tells of Lieut. Pickett at Chapultepec. As the hill of the castle was jumped, Lieut. James Longstreet was badly wounded. "As he fell Lieut. Pickett sprang to his place and led on the men. The colors of the regiment were borne by Corp. McCauly of Company I, who fell wounded, being the sixth color bearer to be shot within five days. Lieut. Pickett seized the flag, carried it as he charged up the height, and while the battle raged below took down the Mexican standard and planted the colors of the Eighth Regiment with the National flag in triumph on the summit of the Castle of Chapultepec." In this same action Lieut. Jackson—better known afterward as "Stonewall"—led a section of Magruder's artillery.

Those who may have worn the gray all know what was Joseph E. Johnston's greatest fault, and it was inordinate curiosity. Nothing ever satisfied Gen. Joe Johnston but ocular demonstration. If away front on the firing line a sharpshooter had signaled Gen. Joe Johnston for a mark, he seemed to be intent on ascertaining whether the rifleman's ball could reach him. There never was such an indifferent man to death, always excepting Gen. Joe Wheeler. It was at Cerro Gordo where some enterprising Mexicans lodged not one, but two balls into the young topographical engineer, and it is said that the only sign the badly wounded officer showed when he fell was that of astonishment. Mrs. Pickett writes: "Some of us may be impressed by the fact that Joseph E. early formed the habit of stopping musket balls, and that it lingered with him uncomfortably until a much later period in his military career."

Mrs. Pickett's volume has its particular charm. "The impulse which moves me is love," she says, "and I have endeavored that nothing should be written unworthy of the motive," and so there are no desparaging statements, and the author has tried her best to present "the facts of history and justice."

*PICKETT AND HIS MEN. By La Salle Corbell Pickett, (Mrs. G. E. Pickett. With a Portrait. Atlanta, Ga.: The Foote & Davis Company.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Readers wishing to communicate with the writers of these letters will please address those persons directly instead of through the editor.

Frank R. Tryon, Bath, N. Y.: "I have a copy of Alexander Cruden's 'Concordance to the Scriptures,' and the Old and New Testaments' dictionary and, alphabetical index of the Bible, London, 1784. The book is in good order, and I would like to dispose of it for cash or exchange. It also contains an alphabetical table of proper names in Old and New Testaments."

Miss H. W. Beck, 1,117 Walnut Street, Philadelphia: "I would like to hear from any one owning a copy of 'Under the Ban,' a novel published anonymously by Harper & Brothers many years ago. It was evidently a translation from the French. Also from any one with a copy of 'The Paradise of the Christian Soul,' by Horstitious, a book of private devotion, published in England, and now out of print. Kindly send description and lowest terms."

A. B. Sinclair, Jr., Keesville, N. Y.: "I have a copy of the Monroe Library, (cloth,) and also a valuable collection of autographs, which I should like to exchange."

Millington Miller, 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York: "I am anxious to secure any of the original parts or plates of Audubon's 'Birds,' Hall McKenney's 'Indian Tribes,' or Michaux & Nuttall's 'North American Sylva.' Will purchase them for cash, or will give anything reasonable in the rare book or periodical line for them."

R. S. Guernsey, 1,711 Bathgate Avenue, New York City: "I have a set of Graham's Magazine, 1841 to 1858, inclusive, which I will sell or exchange. I have heard there is no set of this magazine in any library in the State of New York."

A. B. Yard, 85 Madison Avenue, New York: "I have an autograph letter written by Admiral Dewey while at Manila which I might be induced to part with. Does any one wish it, and at what price?"

Oswald Campbell, 159 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn: "I have for sale the 'Life and Writings' of Abraham Cowley, London, 1668. It is in good condition."

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GIRLS OF EIGHTEEN.

"The Saturday Review's" First List of Books Too Easy for Such Girls in Illinois—We Try Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The High School class of '99 wishes to acknowledge the friendly services of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the generous offer of guidance in our reading which appeared last week in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. We were highly gratified to find so much space devoted to a fellow-member, but on questioning the actual assistance gained by the one of our number whom you addressed, we became somewhat doubtful as to the suggestiveness of your advice. Since we first asked for books as little children, we have been earnestly exhorted by friends and teachers to keep within the hazy bounds of "good literature," and we long ago decided to read good books. On being introduced to the world's greatest writings in our High School course, many of us carried our resolution to the extent of freely abandoning periodical and current literature, or read just enough to be informed of public issues and current topics. From the weakening diet of the Sunday school library we most of us turned in disgust while in breeches and frocks, and at the time of our majority we are pained by a caution against such childish allurements.

Coming but lately from the careful study of Burke and Herber Spencer, we are surprised at the timorous suggestion that "perhaps the young reader could be induced to take up books like Hamerton's 'Intellectual Life,' reading only a page or two a day as a sort of task, as such reading might be followed by a love for books." In the lists, also, there is evidently shown the peculiar estimate made by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the ability of High School graduates. We have read Kipling's "Jungle Books," in company with "Uncle Remus," to our brothers and sisters in the fifth grade, and the volumes mentioned of Kingsley, Hawthorne, and Church, and the editions of Lanier, are classic tales in simple language which we thumbed in the grades when the classics themselves seemed far in the future; but now, it is three years since we read Pope's "Iliad" in the second-year class, and our luckier fellow-members have read, or will in college read, the "Iliad" in the original. Our taste for the classics will now be satisfied with nothing but the best translations.

Four years of careful training in English language and literature have bred in us a love of books and a desire for systematic and careful reading. In our classes we have studied books critically, and outside reading has widened the field of our knowledge and deepened our appreciation. Those of us who drop out of the number of students have been advised to continue their reading on definite lines and with a careful plan, in order to keep in hand the scholarly methods which they have been taught, and in order to obtain a general culture, of which they need not be ashamed before their classmates, whom in four years they will welcome on their return as college graduates. While many of us are undergoing the most severe training we have yet experienced in the best colleges, many will be left who value systematic training and will follow out a guided course of reading.

With the expectation of reading many novels in the spare moments of the next four years, the sensible ones will consult their former teachers for direction; some may have the good fortune of devoting a whole year's play time to the guided study of a single novel, and will find the reading of historical novels to open a new and unexpected field of thought for pastime activity. If more cursory reading is all that can be attempted, the novels read may be taken in a series, so that a well-centred conception of the work of a single author or of a development of a period will be gained. In poetry, we have studied Shakespeare and Tennyson in High School and American poets in the grades; if our choice for further reading now lies in this direction, we shall expect to do work of college grade in the study of a single author. In a general view of the periods of the growth of our literature, we caught a glimpse of the work of the true historical scholars, and, by single volumes, many of us are already gathering on our shelves Parkman's series in the colonization of America, expecting later to read Fiske for the Revolutionary period. In short, many of our friends have found an especial interest in some particular field of literature and intend to become acquainted in it with economy of time and effort; those who are attracted by science or mathematics still desire to become reasonably familiar with our literature and will read with system.

Of course, some of us are careless and preoccupied, and will read without foresight, drifting upon books of current interest with no real profit, losing the benefit of our training quickly to become as dull as the traders and shopkeepers whom we are forced by circumstances to serve. Such can fall away from the methods of thought acquired in a High School course only with a discomforting sense of unworthiness spurring them to effort ineffectual only through lack of method and subjecting them to constant uneasiness. We are surprised and chagrined that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW could inadvertently print advice on reading so general and so childish in its terms that it failed to consider the preferences we have gained from the serious introduction to thoughtful literature, or take notice of the methods in which we have been trained and which we have been exhorted to continue. It is even possible that the more ready to desert on account of the difficulties found in methodical ways are encouraged to abandon plans and counsel by the statement that one good book suggests another equally good, that the habit of reading "good books" produces an endless chain of excellent reading without plan, list, or forethought. How pitable, in comparison with the fruits of system, are the results of such a course! The class of '99 deserves an apology for the mistaken notion that a list of general literature, extending from Miss Austen to Kipling, and including the bare names of three great poets, the "Wonder Book," and "Boy's King Arthur," constitutes advice for a High School graduate.

H. H. N.

Evanston, Ill., Sept. 8, 1899.

It is obvious that in compiling our first list we did not quite grasp the high aims and laudable ambition that influence the class of '99 in Evanston. The young men and women of that class seem to have read too deeply not to understand how hard it is to formulate a general list for young people of a given age, without knowing anything of their particular mental development, for in these days of individualism, special knowledge of environment, individual tastes, industry, &c., are an important factor. Frederic Harrison, whose opinion on the choice of books has the highest value, says the most useful help to reading is to "know what we should not read," adding:

Systematic reading is but little in favor even among studious men; in a true sense it is hardly possible for women. A comprehensive course of home study and a guide to books fit for the highest education of women is yet a blank page remaining to be filled. Generations of men of culture have labored to organize a system of reading and materials appropriate for the methodical education of men in academic lines. Teaching equal in mental calibre to any that is open to men in universities, yet modified for the needs of those who must study at home, remains in the dim pages of that melancholy volume entitled "Libri Valde Desiderati."

In the face of this dictum, it is with all humility that we offer a few suggestions to our Evanston friends. Young people who have mastered Burke's perfect English, and have carefully studied Herbert Spencer, including probably the various volumes of the latter's "Synthetic Philosophy," as well as his books on education, social statics, sociology, and kindred subjects, must be well grounded in literature and in comparatively little need of advice as to what are the best books for them to read. But may we not put in a timid plea for "Uncle Remus" and the "Jungle Books"? Surely the virginibus puerisque to whom we are writing will see in these volumes much more than the simple stories their brothers and sisters of the fifth grade will find. The ethical lessons, for instance, taught by the Law of the Jungle are most valuable. We know the "Jungle Books" almost by heart, reading them one, two, or three times a year, and finding the wisdom of all the ages in many of Balor's maxims, such as the following:

If ye find that the bullock can toss you, or the heavy-browed sambhur can gore,
Ye need not stop work to inform us; we knew it ten seasons before.

Or this, which is even finer:

"There is none like to me," says the cub in the pride of his earliest kill;
But the jungle is large and the cub he is small. Let him think and be still.

There are numberless points in the above letter we should like to touch upon, but space will not allow, so we can only offer a few suggestions, once more congratulating the class of '99 upon their evident ambition and their very laudable wish to make the most of their opportunities. It is a most valuable lesson fully to appreciate the fact that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and to make up one's mind to drink at the Peierian spring as deeply as circumstances will allow. Verse does not appeal to all alike, but our Evanston friends should read it, for all those who love it have a rich mine to draw upon. It has been well said:

The immortal and universal poets of our race are to be read and reread, till their music and their spirit are a part of our nature; they are to be thought over and digested till we live in the world they created for us; they are to be read devoutly, as devout men read their Bible, and fortify their hearts with Psalms. For, as the old Hebrew singer heard the heavens declare the glory of their maker, and the firmament showing his handiwork, so in the long roll of poetry we see transfigured the strength and beauty of humanity—the joys and sorrows, the dignity and struggles, the long life history of our common kind.

Among English poets we would recommend a careful study of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, any of the Elizabethan dramatists, Milton, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Burns, Browning, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Tennyson, William Morris, (and especially his "Earthly Paradise,") Rossetti, Swinburne, Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, to name a few of "our friends the poets."

As to the classics, we strongly recommend that a good history of each country be read at the time its literature is taken up, so that a proper framework can be made for the masterpieces of each age and country. For instance, we should advise the reading of Timayensis's "History of Greece" and Merivale's "History of the Romans" and "Romans Under the Empire" and other equally good histories before taking up the following:

Lord Derby's or Chapman's Iliad, Philip Worsley's "Odyssey," Lang's "Theocritus, Bion, and Morchus," E. Myer's "Pindar," J. Hookham Frère's "Aristophanes," Milman's "Greek Lyrics," Mosherd's "Oedipus the King" and his "Trilogy of Aeschylus," Connington's prose version of Virgil's "Aeneid," Lord Derby's "Horace," Robinson Ellis's "Catullus," Fitz Gerald's "Calderon," Lamennais's "Dante," (if to be had in English,) Rossetti's "Vita Nuova," John Carlyle's "Inferno," A. J. Butler's "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso," Lettsom's "Nibelungen Lied," Malory's "Morte D'Arthur," Southey's "Cid" or Lockhart's, as preferred.

Besides which one should wish to take up and read, in any good translation, at least a representative work of Ariosto, Tasso, Petrarch, Metastasio, Alfieri, Molière, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, and innumerable others.

By way of recreation and diversity, two very delightful and instructive courses of reading would be the taking up of two recent books, "A Century of French Fiction," by Benjamin W. Wells, (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1898,) and "The Development of the English Novel," by Wilbur L. Cross, (Macmillan, 1899.) If these books are carefully read, and the novels and romances (for Mr. Cross makes a clear distinction between the two classes of fiction) therein mentioned used as collateral reading—and no amount of reading about a book can be half so valuable as reading the book itself—a very good idea of an important class of literature will be formed. Such reading, too, ought to awaken sufficient interest in the various writers, whose books and style are described, to make one wish to read the different biographical series, such as the "Great Writers," "English Men of Letters," "Eminent Women," and the "Great French Writers," besides the memoirs and separate biographies in which both languages abound.

In conclusion, we should like once more to repeat our old statement that good books always suggest others. Bronson Alcott writes: "A good book is fruitful of other books; it perpetuates its fame from age to age, and makes eras in the lives of its readers." Then, too, the manner in which books are read is quite as important as their matter. A book should be in a way mastered before another is taken up. Most good books will be found to have a personal message for the individual, which may not be discovered until the work has been read and reread, and has come to form a part of one's being. It is often said it is one thing to have read a book, but quite another to be familiar with it, to know it thoroughly. Therefore the choice of books will be seen to be a most important function, and one which must largely be determined by the individual himself.

TWO GREAT DUTCH ARTISTS.*

The third and fourth numbers of the "Monographs on Artists" series, edited by Prof. Knackfuss, have for their subjects two men as widely different from each other in temperament and manner of living as in methods of painting. Rembrandt, self-centred, solitary in habit, comparatively obscure, incurably prodigal in expenditure, more loving than lovable; according to M. Fromentin's notion of him, impatient of worldly pleasures and absorbed in his painting during even the gay, childishly sportive honeymoon with Saskia; Van Dyck, in Fromentin's words, "a young prince of a royal race, with everything in his favor—beauty, elegance, magnificent gifts, precocious genius, unique education"; fond of admiration and readily eliciting it, filling his house with brilliant guests, and, after a day's work at his portrait painting, inviting his sitters to sumptuous dinners, spending his immense earning with a free hand, yet dying possessed of a considerable fortune, "loving his art to the utmost, yet sacrificing it to passions the least worthy."

Prof. Knackfuss either suffers in translation or failed in his original text to give a very vivid impression of these divergent lives, marking the beginning of the opulent seventeenth century with its tendency on the one hand toward a vigorous individualism and realism, and on the other toward a courtly affectation of refined nobility. The facts of the two biographies are chosen with care from sources of authority, however, and the general reader to whom the series is addressed will not be misled by apocryphal stories of picturesque embellishments of the truth.

In the case of Rembrandt considerable insight is shown in stating the quality and character of his genius. His passion for external realism, combined with his genuinely exalted imagination, renders him not only an intensely interesting but a singularly puzzling painter, and in the modest and limited criticism indulged in by Prof. Knackfuss, the two aspects of his painting are clearly brought out. Though Fromentin calls him an artist "dominated by ideas," they were not ideas gained from books, and he was as far as possible from mingling the literary element with his work. His library, described in the melancholy inventory of his property at the time of his bankruptcy, consisted of an old Bible, Six's tragedy of "Media," Durer's treatise on proportion, several books in German, "which were there, most likely, only for the sake of their woodcuts," and fifteen volumes not precisely described.

The objects that tempted him to his extraordinary expenditures were those appealing chiefly to the eye; jewels with which Saskia's charming young head and figure might be adorned; curious and beautiful antiquities in the way of furniture and armor and hangings, and especially pictures by men who were then "the old masters," and by his own contemporaries. Several portfolios contained engravings by his countryman, Lucas van Leyden; others were filled with Marcantonio's prints after Raphael; one "contained the works of Andrea Mantegna, another the woodcuts and engravings of Lucas Cranach; a whole chest was filled with the works of Martin Schongauer, Israhel van Meckenem, Hans Brosamer, and Holbein; there was also a collection of engravings after nearly all the pictures of Titian, and many after Michelangelo."

Even the walls of the entrance hall were covered with pictures, and the other rooms in the house were hung with them. "We see," Prof. Knackfuss says, "that Rembrandt had a thorough knowledge of the great masters of the Renaissance, but he was too independent to allow himself to be influenced by them. He possessed a collection of prints of the monuments of Roman architecture, but never made use of them in his own compositions; it is more possible that the collection of Oriental subjects engraved by Melchior Lorch and others, which filled one portfolio, was occasionally used by him, but only from a distance, so to speak, and in the freest manner possible. The number of portfolios in which he kept other engravings by and after celebrated masters of the Dutch and Italian schools, both earlier and contemporary, was extremely large; Rembrandt knew and valued the works of other artists of his day, however different their manner might be from his own." The value he placed on individuality is indicated by the method he is said to have pursued with his pupils—putting them into separate little rooms or compartments into which his studio was divided for the purpose that they might work free from one another's influence.

A large proportion of the illustrations to the Rembrandt monograph is chosen from Rembrandt's draw-

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*MONOGRAPHS ON ARTISTS. Edited and Written Jointly with Other Authors, by H. Knackfuss.
3. REMBRANDT. By H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 159 illustrations from pictures, etchings, and drawings.
4. VAN DYCK. By H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 55 illustrations from pictures and drawings. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 1899

ings and etchings, by which the reader can study his expressive treatment of line where outline pure and simple, independent of chiaro-oscuro, is used. That he did not love line-work in the sense that the modern master, Degas, for example, loves it is indisputable. We seldom feel in his work that he has sacrificed any detail for the sake of preserving a beautiful continuity or extreme veracity of line, but where it is capable of expressing character or emotion or texture, he makes it serve his purpose with ease and sureness. The study of the "Lion in Repose," reproduced on Page 88, gives the peculiar massive structure of the forepart of the body and the relaxed expression of the huge features with the simplest possible means. The general impression to be gained from his work, however, even where it is seen only in reproduction, is the impression that Fromentin has emphasized, that he was a painter more strongly affected by personal impressions than most of his predecessors, and much more strongly than his contemporary, Van Dyck; that he had a less adaptable style and one that served him for fewer kinds of subjects; that he possessed a more willful mind, which, together with his hand, was trained to its high degree of accuracy by the necessity of competing with the conscientious masters of portraiture, who were in the field at the time when he began to be known in Amsterdam; that his pictures were more consistently painted under the influence of a single mood and more intensely expressed that mood; that he was, in short, an idealist, in the literal sense of the word, much more than he was a realist. And in this the secret of his tremendous influence over the painters who came after him undoubtedly lies. The numerous portraits of him by himself, more than a dozen of which are reproduced in this monograph, show through their surprising variations the self-consciousness and sensitiveness that encourage a subjective view of the external world, and from that subjective view he seldom if ever escaped.

In Anthony Van Dyck we get the very antithesis of this temperament. The elegance of his drawing seen in juxtaposition to Rembrandt's emotional handling of his subject, is highly suggestive of the style that is not the man, but his mantle thrown lightly over the incongruities of nature and subduing them to a gracious but superficial likeness to himself. The description of his "Iconography" is interesting as showing the sort of amusement that distracted him from his more serious labors and gratified the public to whose favor he was certainly not indifferent. This "Iconography" was suggested to the master by the increasing number of his portraits of celebrities, and included, according to the title page "Portraits of Princes, Scholars, Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Amateurs of Painting, to the Number of One Hundred, Done from Life by Anthony Van Dyck, Painter, and Engraved on Copper at his Expense." As a matter of fact, however, portraits of certain famous contemporaries, heroes of the Thirty Years' War then occupying the minds of the people, were included, although Van Dyck could hardly have seen any of them in person, and must have made use of the likenesses which were sent into the market in great numbers from Germany, and were for the most part the "merest inartistic broadsides." But in spite of his taste for doing the popular and profitable work of portrait painting, Van Dyck shared the common ambition of artists not profoundly impressed by their vocation to shine in a different field from the one forced upon him by "circumstances," as he designated his own deliberate choice; and a somewhat pathetic account is given of his efforts on the eve of his death to obtain a commission for historical decorations.

The chief value to the public of both these monographs lies, of course, in the number and excellence of the reproductions. The typogravures miss giving the delicacy and variety of the photographs from which they are taken by many degrees, but the comparatively low price at which the series is sold and the admirable selection of the subjects reproduced make these numbers, like their predecessors, an interesting and useful addition to a general library.

We notice that the portrait on Page 15 of the Rembrandt volume is entitled "Rembrandt's Sister," while in Michel's "Life of Rembrandt" it appears as a portrait of Saskia.

"ST. ELMO"—A DELICATE TASK CONFIDED TO "THE SATURDAY REVIEW."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I depend upon THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to settle this little dispute: My wife recently read "St. Elmo," by Augusta J. Evans, and I frequently found her weeping over some of its tender and sentimental passages. I thought the story must be a good thing, and one night pored over it for several hours. I unconsciously began to find myself skipping it like the mischief—a sure indication it was not suiting me. Finally, after reading about one-third of the story, I gave it up and declared it "trashy and impossible and unnatural." I said such a character as St. Elmo Murray as therein portrayed was an unheard-of creation, and the ringing in of countless quotations of Greek, Spanish, French, and, in fact, every language, in various ways by the author seemed to me only a device to show how learned the author was.

All this heartless criticism on my part hurt the feelings of my wife, who promptly began to weep over my hard-heartedness and lack of sentiment. I say the book is chock full of fine sentiments, and it is good to read them, but as a story I don't think it amounts to much. Can you decide this momentous question, as we have both decided to abide by your knowledge, no matter who or how hard the decision hits. Please reply in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. ST. ELMO.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1899.

We fear a hard-hearted generation of readers and critics will confirm the verdict of this hard-hearted husband. Miss Evans's novels combine impossible characters with the most naïvely preposterous pedantries. One thinks of her as a literary Van Amburgh, who

Goes into the lion's cage,
And tells you all she knows.

We can hardly understand a generation that took these books seriously. Yet thirty years ago and more we did take them very seriously, indeed. A Southern home was once a group of which each member had a lover, a brother, or a father in the field. Some wore for kinsmen fallen in battle such meagre mourning as those strenuous days could afford; and one girl wife wept for a husband in a Northern prison. To this group "Macaria" was read aloud, voice after voice faltering and failing as the book passed from hand to hand, until there was no sound save that of sobs.

Then, hard upon the blessed peace, came "St. Elmo." Circulating libraries all over the country were unable to meet the demand. The book was almost as much a rage as "Robert Elsmere" or "Trilby." Quarts of tears were shed over it, tears which broke into watery smiles at the appearance of the rather "footless" parody of "St. Twelmo," and then went copiously on. What girl did not secretly long for a delightfully glowering and brutal lover like St. Elmo Murray? He was the last of the "Rochesters," of those noble heroes with a lurid past, who won their brides by flinging "muttered oaths" and figurative boot-jacks at their heads. The lady so wooed by St. Elmo belongs to the almost equally extinct race of perfect heroines, with hair suggestive of "The Seven Sutherland Sisters," and all other charms and virtues to match, enriched, moreover, with learning that would put to the blush a Girton graduate or an Oxford Fellow.

There must have been some real power in these books, after all, despite their glaring absurdities. We cannot help thinking of them tenderly, as a vanished youth of dreams and illusions leaps into life with their recollection. Our young people are wiser now. That charming prig, Guy Carleton, is no longer the nursery hero, and the darkly fascinating St. Elmo could no more impose upon the girls of to-day than could the stage villain in an Italian opera.

We may admire the new woman immensely. Perhaps we are a little afraid of our daughters, though we are heartily proud of them nevertheless. Still, we have a lurking love for the girls of the old fashion, and we are glad to see from our correspondent's letter that all are not gone. We hope this new "St. Elmo" will hurl no missile at the head of his wife in the shape of a hurtling "I told you so," but will value as it deserves her rare charm of a younger youth than is given to a generation that has seen, as we have lately been told, "the decay of sensibility."

SOUVENIRS OF IK MARVEL'S HOME TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With your permission I wish to add a short list of my favorites, which I think will be interesting to girls of eighteen, in reply to "E. D. F." of Sept. 9.

Among the books touching upon American life are some as interesting and vivid and noble as any in the world; for example, Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," a beautiful description of California life; Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," an intensely fascinating picture of Quaker life in Philadelphia during the Revolution; Capt. King's stories of army life, especially the "Story of Fort Frayne," full of healthy American blood. Then there are the charming idyllic sketches, Van Dyke's "Little Rivers," redolent of outdoor life; F. Hopkinson Smith's "Gondola Days" and "Caleb West," George William Curtis's delicate "Prue and I," Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw," and Ik Marvel's "American Lands and Letters."

No book proved more interesting to me than Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years," in which is frankly (shall we say too frankly?) told the heartlife of that true American woman. I must also mention Jean Ingelow's "Off the Skelligs," a charming book for young ladies; Miss Mulock's "A Noble Life," Miss Yonge's "Done in an Eagle's Nest," Björnson's "Arne," a Norwegian idyll; Clark's "Life of Savonarola," Miss Oliphant's "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Makers of Florence," letters of James Russell Lowell, and "Girls and Women," by Chester.

I wish to add in conclusion that I love nothing better than to spend an afternoon rambling about the estate of dear old Ik Marvel, who has described the surroundings so well in "My Farm at Edgewood." Edgewood is a modest little suburb skirting New Haven on the west, about three miles distant. I love to chat with his farmhand, who speaks broken English. If any of those for whom this list is written will inclose a stamp to the address below I will mail a bit of boxwood, leaf, or other souvenir picked up on the farm.

F. S. K.

495 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 20, 1899.

"REST"; A POEM.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, Annie S. Carman of Brooklyn, queries concerning a poem she found in her scrapbook. The poem was written by John S. Dwight, the musical enthusiast, editor, and critic. It has often been attributed to Goethe, from whom Dwight made many admirable translations. It made its first appearance in the first number of The Dial at the end of a sermon by Dwight, who was then a Unitarian preacher, on "The Religion of Beauty." There are two mistakes in the three stanzas of Miss Carman's quotation. As an isolated poem of the transcendental school it has a generous rival in Christopher P. Cranch's "Thought is deeper than all speech," which, as well as "Rest," will be found in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry." I append the whole of Dwight's poem, which cannot have too wide a circulation:

REST.

Sweet is the pleasure
Itself cannot spoil!
Is not true leisure
One with true toil?

Thou that wouldst taste it,
Still do thy best;
Use it, not waste it,
Else 'tis no rest.

Wouldst behold beauty
Near thee, all round?
Only hath duty,
Such a sight found.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career:
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeing to ocean
After its life.

Deeper devotion
Nowhere hath knelt;
Fuller emotion
Heart never felt.

'Tis loving and serving
The Highest and Best!
'Tis onwards! unswerving,
And that is true rest.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Chesterfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1899.

From the many other letters received on this topic we select the following as containing some additional facts about Dwight that are interesting in connection with this poem:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The poem quoted in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 16th beginning—

Rest is not quitting
The busy career:

has sometimes been attributed to Goethe, but, in fact, was written by John S. Dwight, who was a student of Goethe and published in 1839 a volume of translations, with notes, of Goethe's poems.

Emerson speaks of Dwight as "A good, susceptible, yearning soul." And Carlyle, writing of this book, declares that "no Englishman to my knowledge has yet uttered as much sense about Goethe and German things." Dwight was ordained in 1840 minister of the Unitarian Church at Northampton, Mass., George Ripley preaching the ordination sermon.

He joined the Brook Farm enterprise, where he taught Latin and music, while Charles A. Dana was giving lessons in Greek and German, and George Ripley had classes in mathematics and moral philosophy. When The Harbinger, published by the "Brook Farm Phalanx," was started in 1845, Mr. Dwight had the musical and poetical department in charge. In this paper was printed his review of "Evangeline," concerning which Longfellow wrote: "I have seldom, if ever, read a notice of any book of mine which gave me so much pleasure." F. P. WHITING.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1899.

A BOOK ABOUT TRAMPS.

Josiah Flynt's book on tramps will be of much broader scope and of a more scientific character than had at first been the author's intention. The Century Company will shortly publish it under the title of "Tramping With Tramps." It seems that the author, in order to secure his degree in Berlin, selected as his thesis "Vagabondage." When he came to work up the theme he found that there was very little important literature on the subject, and hence determined to gather statistics, data, and color for himself. For several years he roughed it with the professional "hoboes" in Russia, England, Germany, and America. While in Russia he spent a few days at Count Tolstoï's farm, where the great novelist informed him that what Mr. Flynt was doing Tolstoï himself had once thought of undertaking. The tramp book, besides being very interesting reading, contains much valuable information, which may be taken advantage of by Legislatures and other corporate bodies that desire to suppress the tramp nuisance. It is a fact not generally known that the freight trains of the country offer daily transportation for about 10,000 of these homeless wanderers. Mr. Flynt was employed for a year on a large Western railway for the purpose of making a report on the railway tramp. As a result of his observation, this road has taken such drastic measures against tramps that they no longer travel on that line. It is estimated that thousands of dollars worth of property is yearly destroyed throughout the country by tramps, either through accident or design. In general, the author finds that the tramp is an unsuccessful criminal or convict, who has escaped from prison, or who has been discharged. An interesting vocabulary of the tramp's language will accompany the volume.

Great speculation is being indulged in as to the identity of the author of "The Hypocrite," which has a wide distribution in England, notwithstanding that it has been "boycotted" by certain book agencies. Negotiations are now under way for an American edition. In London the fifth large edition is in press at Greening & Co. The literary reviewers over there have attributed the work to authors of vastly different styles and themes—among others to Marie Corelli, Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) Lord Alfred Douglas, R. S. Hichens, R. I. Powerberrey, (author of "Byways of Crime,") and Oscar Wilde. The same author, whoever he or she may be, has in preparation another book which will appear in a fortnight, entitled "Miss Malevolent."

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

Brief Appreciations by a Reviewer, Who Is Not a Professional Writer.

"EARTHWORK OUT OF TUSCANY."

Here we find the general aspects of Florence itself sketched by no shrinking hand, but by an impressionist of the first order. Allegory can hardly be further sublimated than is shown in the third article entitled "A Sacrifice at Prado." The introduction and the two succeeding sketches have such a continuity of charm and wealth of local color that they impress the most wide-awake mind with the gratefulness induced by the richest poetry.

One of the most difficult of arts is to blur the canvas of recent and present memories with the magic wash of antiquity. The scenes and legends and spiritual facts which were immortalized by the hand of a Perugino, Botticelli, or Giotto are still with us in their crudest form, but the Old World flavor of these painters and their time is what we enjoy. To read, then, the dialogue between Perugino and his unnamed inquisitor on the requisites and glory of art is to be admitted to the inner sanctuary of tradition and to absorb the enthusiasm of a novitiate at the easel. No one would imagine from the title "Quattrocentisteria" (however technically appropriate) of the seventh narrative its enveloping and radiant beauty. Passion, inspiration, scorn, humility, sorrow, and despair each in its turn works upon the plastic nature of the artist Botticelli as he labors to infuse his charcoal sketch with the vraisemblance and similitude of life. Of such exceeding beauty was his model that the world was entirely forgotten in his rapture and preoccupation.

Italy, the land of dreams and lovers! Where the atmosphere seems softened by the tender legacies of art and the harsh records of her history become suffused with the glamour of her radiant skies! And yet it is rather to Tuscany that we must pay our devoirs as its legends of faith and art memories are unrolled before our eyes. To read J. Addington Symonds's "Renaissance," then his "Sketches of Italy and Greece," is a good preparation for this volume, with its more elusive coloring and sympathetic value.

Among works of this dreamy traditional character Longfellow's "Hyperion" has hitherto held first place in our affection, but henceforth we must number this newcomer among our choicest friends and confidants.

THE BROWNING LETTERS.

Every soul, if ought of the spiritual lurk within, is capable of greater undreamed-of goodness than the best books can prompt us to or apprise us of in the reflective hour. But so few are the souls that keep in sustained unison with the mighty harmonies of life that we are prone to magnify the book in the face of the greater possibilities from the man. What concerns the world mostly and man to his eternal glory is not What millionaires have newly died? but What poets are surely born? They are the intimates of God, more closely than either priests or divines, wherever these latter do not combine the offices of scriptural teaching with that of poesy. Under this guise we apprehend every thought of Browning's, however obscured by weighty language, and feel the immanence of blessed discovery when we read his poems. There is no need to enumerate the titular and insular qualities of Browning's poetry. That has been discussed and bandied about ad nauseam by more learned heads, (authorities?)

This letter writing, with its novel abruptness, unexpectedness of phrase and idea, and profundity of meaning, may likely enough disappointedly balk any but the acutest intelligence. But it is possible to understand even "Sordello" after a well-tempered following of these letters, and appreciation becomes a new-born element in even the most practical mind, provided that it seeks and yearns for enlightenment. We gather from Browning's admission in a few particular strains that the test of emancipated spirit from the things of sense is shown when one can live on an indifferent and paltry provision of food; when pride no longer subjugates one to conform to outward appearances in dress and style; when wants are always subordinated to the soulful aim. The proof of love that we regard unanswerable is when a supereminent genius such as Browning deferentially passes his beloved to a rank above his own.

The benefits which in after time these letters may give are uncountable. Wherever a spirit hovers near the brink of the unknowable or catches a furtive gleam of the unattainable radiance, there will these consolatory messages of hope—these glimpses of undying faith and love, these endearing attachments to art and poesy—be appreciated. But how speak of them best to attest their excellence? They are grand, they are stately and almost prosily rich with erudition and invested talent. For two such spirits as Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning the world had never seen approximating to intimacy before and will hardly ever see the like again.

"THE JESSAMY BRIDE."

It is not necessary to read the most eloquent panegyric of a book ever published to be able to appreciate the companionableness of "Boswell's Johnson." Yet when we have followed the learned and astute Macaulay in his qualifying eulogy of this work we apprehend more definitely its many-sided humorous demands on our interest and pay more regard to its serious tone. Is it not to a certain extent a portrait history of our incomparable Goldsmith? Was there ever one so variously equipped or as well qualified to entertain, instruct, and edify the human mind? And if for no other reason than its many divulgences of "Goldy's" character, we would place this book, "The Jessamy Bride," in the light of eminence for well-read people. With a manner of trustworthiness not easily gainsaid, our author has here depicted the byplay and bivouac of life that contained among its lasting ornaments a Garrick, a Goldsmith, a Johnson, and a Joshua Reynolds. In one capital chapter we are blest with a sketch of Garrick's farcical portraiture and impersonation of his friends.

Wit that could convulse the lordly feelings of Dr. Johnson's mind; humor that could rock his majestic heart into a playful acquiescence; pathos that was not only an emollient to the rigidity of that sage's doctrinal views, but that could also insert a saving clause into the greatest roysterer's heart where spiritual niggardliness had been. All these Oliver Goldsmith possessed, and this volume is testamentary proof of their influence. In this book the plot and situations, the dialogue and artifice are happily conceived and the characters finely drawn in mezzotint that leaves a stronger impression of contemporaneous history than would an elaborate historical painting in oils. A celebrated lawyer being complimented upon an unusually felicitous address he had delivered, referred to the early habit he had formed of reading whenever he could Longfellow's "Hyperion" for the sweetness of image and simpleness of language it contained. Yet for purity of diction and noble sentiment, what can equal the almost lyric charm of "The Vicar of Wakefield"? To read it as a diversion from the pressure of crowding novelties is like bathing the mind with a new moral elixir. Every community, however small, has its witty claimant, and yet how many of them produce but commonplace aphorisms or animadvertive maxims nurtured in the atmosphere of vulgarity. But at each new instance of Goldsmith's wit we perceive the same deference and gentility which allowed his enjoyment and agreeing help in spreading the jest of which he was often the butt.

When we are in the gentlest of moods we turn instinctively to the immoral "Vicar of Wakefield" or the "Good-Natured Man" for assurance of comfort, and when the unrhymed melodies of the soul seek egress we pick up "The Deserted Village" for an enjoyable perusal, hardly knowing that it is the apotheosis of that hungering state and the realization of the tenderest dream of the human mind.

So this author who has striven to acquaint us with a nearer perspective of our idol and his time has outreached the expectations of common gratitude and won our sincere regard.

"FIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS," BY MAUD GOING.

If a connoisseur wishes to see a Shakespearean drama he invariably supplies himself with the text to connote with the impersonation and help to strengthen his memory. If he goes to hear a Hofmann interpret his favorite composer's work, if he be technically qualified he reinforces his knowledge and enjoyment by bringing along the musical folios or sheet music. And so we might advise the young man or woman who anticipates visiting an aunt or uncle in distant parts to carry a book such as the above if scenery and useful knowledge attract and edify them. The opening chapters could easily be called informal talks on flowers and grasses, leaves and trees, by one who has handled and studied them with appreciation. Too many of us are deterred from systematic botanical inquiry and observation by its formidable nomenclature. There is a great and remunerative field for investigators such as the authoress of this volume shows herself to be—a mediator between technicality and common sense. The flowers we see most generally are seldom understood or valued, as we have a peculiar hankering for the rare and curious, traveling thousands of miles to see landscapes that are surpassed in many instances by those at home. In every large mass meeting or assemblage of people there is undoubtedly one genius whose talent may be an undiscovered quality. Given the opportunity, he could sway the throng into melting acquiescence by dwelling upon the message and beauty of eternal things, and so he is at heart the spokesman and interpreter of that multitude. Books such as the above provide him with the weapon of utility without which all his finely burnished armor and implements would be of no avail. Therefore the more varied, detailed, and simplified the observations and reports of first-hand students of nature, the greater the approach of each individual to truth, and consequently the power that genius stores up is deepened and expanded for more glorious fruition. The phraseology, though based on scientific terms respecting the germs of plants or trees, is wonderfully simple and intelligible. The illustrations are good, and the personal reflections and similes of the authoress adorn and entertain in a manner that is at once pleasing and instructive.

MOSCHELES'S "FRAGMENTS OF AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY."

To be born of gifted parents and with an unusual splendor of circumstances and tradition hovering around the family name augurs the very highest success for the novitiate in art. How ideal as a godfather must Mendelssohn have been! How happy in his moods and in the possession and exercise of his fertile genius! So, when our entertaining host who was christened Felix in honor of his illustrious sponsor tells us of the doings in their musical circle we listen with rapt attention. The magnetism that books may hold breaks in upon the student's mind as he pores over these sweetly flavored pages. In his former book, called "In Bohemia," with Du Maurier, we followed with glistening eyes the adventures and misadventures of artist life in the Latin Quarter of Paris. His bonhomie companions then were a few struggling artists, who subsequently acquired repute and distinction. We felt the depth of intimacy that existed between the author and his great companion, for we realized that Du Maurier was his alter ego, and inseparably they joyed and sorrowed for many years.

In this volume we trace the ineffable pleasure that exists within the boundaries of a remarkable composer's home. 'Tis a sacred precinct, and there stands the wonderful instrument so often desecrated by abominable execution. Presto! The wand has waved, the magician is seated, and the air is rife with melting and enveloping harmonies that soften and uplift the soul to the very heavens of delight. Who could help quoting a passage in which is described a rebuke administered by the elder Moscheles to a conceited but execrable performer, as told by his son, viz.: "Sometimes my father did not wait for that finishing touch of recognition, as when on one occasion he invaded the room of an ill-fated lover of music. It was at Tetschen, on a journey through Saxony and Bohemia; we arrived one evening at the little hotel of that place, tired and hungry, and thinking only of supper and a good night's rest. Scarcely had we settled down to the former when, separated from us only by a wooden partition, a neighbor commenced operations on the piano, slowly and carefully unwinding one bar after the other of that most brilliant of pieces, Weber's "Invitation à la Valse." • • •

Fortune smiled upon the father by providing him with kingly associates, for a man who improvised and interpreted music with Liszt and Mendelssohn was uncommonly blessed. The son elbowed out the promise of such a start by hobnobbing with men such as Rossini, Rossetti, Thalberg, Giuseppe Mazzini, Joachim, and Robert Browning. Such a concourse of leadership in the various channels of art is seldom witnessed by one man, and when it is, be assured that the narrative he writes will be one worthy of the most profound pondering and absorption.

There is a rare tribute to the sterling worth of the elder Moscheles to be found in the following lines written by the poet Browning for the occasion of his birthday:

Hail to the man who upward strives
Ever in happy unconcern;
Whom neither blame nor praise contrives
From his own nature's path to turn.

On, and still on, the journey went,
Yet has he kept us all in view,
Working in age with youth's intent,
In living—fresh, in loving—true.

BRANDES'S "IBSEN-BJORNSON: CRITICAL STUDIES."

Ibsen has now not only his audience, but his commentators also, and one of the most virile and fortunately circumstanced is George Brandes, whose work has claimed more than passing attention as each impression was issued from the press. Who would imagine that the feelings of foreboding gloom, acute terror, and resolute sorrow that we experience after each perusal of "Peer Gynt" could be translated into music so declarative and characteristic of the theme as Grieg's "Funeral March."

Reference is made in one of these impressions to the "Aladdin and the Lamp" story, as it is written in the Norwegian version. We elbow space with sagas and scalds, Princes and Kings, and they are made by Ibsen to canter in the tracks of righteousness.

It is an unusual spectacle—that of a man consecrating the best years of his energy and devotion to the systematic and chronological study of a great creator's work. We find this absorption and well-applied zeal in this book written by George Brandes illustrative of Ibsen's work. He sounds the deep keynotes of those majestic dramas, and the fervor of his pleading makes us wish to add a lingual capacity to our possessions, so that we might read them in the original.

Some of these dramas, our interpreter says, are written to exemplify the glory of pure and strong will power. It is a valuable adjunct toward the surety of soul growth. How many of us are deficient in its use and sense of value! We may love to skylark along the flower-skirted meadows of fiction and find our only relaxation in those ministering creature comforts of the mind, but above are the everlasting stars, and over those fertile fields there are thrown uncanny gleams which speak somewhat of the supernatural. For 'tis at night that the eternal verities touch the soul with a profounder gravity than customary usage might dictate. With such feelings uppermost the wisdom of men like Ibsen seems to us godlike and supreme. Having connoted the related charms and permanence of such dramas we find ourselves more given to meditative moods in which we strive through a higher intelligence to solve the many problems of life. J. F. F.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Are not the reminiscences of Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood charming? They seem so to me. Which would receive the greater compliment, were I to call her the Mrs. Oliphant of America? I think that Mrs. Oliphant would. Mrs. Sherwood's articles in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW have the happy power to bring back to an old man the true, the beautiful, and the good of his youth. I have enjoyed these articles so much that I bought her "Epistle to Posterity," and read it through with pleasure. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sherwood, but I do like to hear her talk—on paper; and I think that all your readers will agree with me. GEO. W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

HERE AND THERE.

Julia Ward Howe and Prince Peter Krapotkin are the next of the notables whose autobiographical and reminiscent moods promise to enrich the end of the century literature with valuable and attractive volumes of this character. Edward Everett Hale's "James Russell Lowell," as well as Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge" and "Contemporaries," have already delighted the reading people. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise the two first-named volumes at an early day. The increasing interest in such books is a good sign.

It is evident that the Baconian advocates of their idol's authorship of the Shakespeare drama have determined to stay a while longer. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly writes from Hastings, Minn., to a friend in New York, that he has very nearly completed a new book whose title tells of its contents and purpose. It is "The Cipher in the Plays and on the Tombstone." Mr. Donnelly is the ablest recruit that the Delia-Bacon-Judge Holmes-Mrs. Potts theory has so far secured. A lawyer of ability, a strong if erratic public man, a scholar, too, in more directions than this one, what he will soon publish will receive attention.

There are other indications of activity among the Baconians. The August number of Baconia, London, gives a series of alleged signatures of Francis Bacon as found in the plays prepared by the untiring Mrs. Potts. A lady in this city well known as an elocutionist and dramatic reader of merit is also preparing to contest with Mrs. Potts and Mr. Donnelly the "credit" or otherwise of finding in the plays, especially "Richard III.," the most "striking" proofs of the real authorship of the works attributed to the manager of the Globe Theatre.

Charles Louis Hinton, the young artist and illustrator, whose work on the decorative covers, which McClure, Scribner's, Harper's, and The Book Buyer are using is attracting attention and warm commendation, is a resident of New York, a young man of twenty-seven years, pupil of the School of Design, and one of its medalists and winner of European study prizes. He is both a pupil and an associate of Prof. William H. Low. Mr. Hinton has done some noteworthy work also in carving and sculpture, having at the time of the World's Fair modeled for the State a statue of Hendrik Hudson. The fine panel on the grand staircase of the State Capitol at Albany, which shows a striking head of Columbus, flanked on either side by bas-relievos showing the Spanish caravel the discoverer used and the steamship City of Rome as the contrasting modern vessel, is perhaps the best specimen of this work. The principal carver and decorator of the Capitol for the past twelve years, Mr. Louis J. Hinton, still a resident of Albany, now engaged upon the Episcopal Cathedral there and other work, is the artist's father. He learned of him that clearness of outline and correctness of proportion which so distinguish the younger man's work.

An interesting little book will shortly appear, and it has some timeliness, owing to the recent ceremony of reinterment at the John Brown homestead, North Elba, Essex County, N. Y. Mrs. Rebecca Spring, formerly a resident of Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and now of Los Angeles, Cal., has nearly finished her "Recollections of John Brown in Prison." Mrs. Spring, the wife of Marcus Spring, once a well-known merchant of New York, was kindly permitted by Gov. Wise to visit and attend on John Brown, while lying a wounded prisoner in the Charlestown (Va.) jail, after the anti-slavery raid on Harper's Ferry, October, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Spring were Quakers, and in sympathy with the abolition movement, but her visit to the old Puritan prisoner was one purely of benevolence and kindness. She afterward secured permission to care for the burial of two of the raiders, who were the last tried and executed. The venerable lady, who is now eighty-four, has many interesting letters and other memorabilia relating to a remarkable historical episode.

Edwin Markham, the poet, will betake the lecture field this Winter, speaking on "The Man With the Hoe," "The Fraternal State," as well as on some purely literary topic.

The Rev. Isaac K. Funk, D. D., chief editor of the Standard Dictionary, is engaged in preparing a book on co-operation in business, industry, and governmental affairs.

William Dean Howells and family are at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, where Mr. Howells is preparing his lectures.

The brilliant young poet, who as Ednah Dean Clark has attracted much interest for her work in The Atlantic, Century, and Independent, was married a short time since, and now resides in one of the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Hayes, her husband, has a valuable coffee plantation there. Mrs. Hayes had a strong poem in The Independent of Aug. 17, "The Caged Lion," and is understood to be engaged on a romantic novel, which her friends believe will be a revelation of power. Mrs. Hayes is a relative of Ednah Dean Riveter, and was named after her.

Elbert Hubbard has a charming essaylet on William Morris in the September Philistine.

James Ford Rhodes, the fourth volume of whose history of the United States is just from the Harpers' press, is a resident of old Cambridge and a neighbor of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. His work is a valuable contribution to historical literature

and certainly gives a place for this, the passing generation of American life and work, that no other man has done so far.

One of the attractions of the coming Winter's lyceum lectures is to be a full-blooded Apache, grandson of the famous Chief Cochise, who will describe the Moqui snake dance, with pictures and a vivid lecture, said to possess both eloquence and literary merit. The aborigine is getting along. The late Pottawattomie chief was a writer of romance, the present chief of the Comanches is a university graduate, a lawyer, and linguist; the chief of the Mexican Yaquis, in Sonora, is a civil engineer, and otherwise highly educated.

A curious piece of bibliography is in possession of an American lady who has spent a number of years in London, becoming deeply interested in the subject of the same. It is a carefully compiled list of the volumes, large and small, essays, magazine articles, and other papers which have been published relating to the famous Mrs. Maybrick case. Nearly 200 titles appear, and each one is carefully stated, so that all the main points and facts as to editors or authors, &c., are to be seen at a glance. The owner of this compilation is a firm believer in the innocence of the alleged poisoner. She asserts also that the present, as well as other Home Secretaries, also know the woman's innocence, but the permanent officials and the routine of the department are against her release. It has become, however, a matter of precedent to consider twenty years of penitentiary imprisonment as the equivalent of a life sentence. From something recently said in the House of Commons in reply to Michael Davitt, it is now deemed probable by Mrs. Maybrick's friends that her release will be given at the end of the nearing twenty years. Lord Chief Justice Russell is known to believe her innocent and unfairly tried. It is not denied that he has so written the Home Secretary.

Kipling, Elbert Hubbard, and Lawyers in the Case.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In recent issues of certain New York newspapers I see startling headlines thus: "Kipling Wins His Suit Against Hubbard." And one paper was so unkind as to put 'it,' "The Sage of East Aurora Downed!"

This latter line was brought to my attention by a telegram from a Buffalo merchant who mistook the word "downed" for "drowned," and wired condolences (collect) to my bereaved family.

Now, not only am I not much of a sage, but I have not been drowned or downed; neither has there been any trial of the issue involved between Mr. Kipling and myself. Mr. Kipling, however, entered suit against me, and I compromised with his attorney by allowing an injunction to be issued restraining me from selling any of the Kipling wares, (having sold all I cared to;) and in consideration of my making no defense, Mr. Kipling waived all question of damages, and withdrew his suit. I then paid his learned counsel the modest stipend of $40 "for expenses," and that was all there was about it.

I am firmly of the opinion that Mr. Kipling never had any legal claim against me, and that in a trial of the issue I could have defeated him. It was my first intention to fight the thing to a finish, and to this end the entire local bar of East Aurora volunteered to stand by me for $1.75 per day each and board for the five. But after consideration I decided that when it comes to paying out good money to rogues it makes really no difference whether you pay the ducats over to your own attorney or the other fellow's. ELBERT HUBBARD.

East Aurora, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1899.

Observations of Wild Life in the Hampshire Highlands.*

The fact that this volume belongs to the Haddon Hall Library is sufficient guarantee of its beautiful printing, fine paper, attractive chapter headings and tailpieces, and generally charming make-up.

The book itself is a fascinating account of wild life in the Hampshire Highlands. Mr. Dewar, the author of the book, says one of his principal objects is to show that a home, "built in the centre of dense and secluded woodlands, miles from a town," is so happily placed "that no portion of the year can be without its delights for the field naturalist," or for the sportsman who "sets much store by charming south country scenes and the pleasure of observing a great variety of wild life."

Mr. Dewar tells us the portion of Hampshire he writes to describe is comparatively little known, but is a beautiful and interesting district, heavily wooded, and some 640 feet above the level of the sea, so that strangers are much impressed by the beautiful view to be had in all directions. He describes a particular evening when he climbed to a high point, where, without a glass, Saulisbury Cathedral could be seen. Mr. Dewar says it "was one of those alluring evenings when the winds, high during the morning and afternoon, are 'upgathered now like sleeping flowers,' while the sun, hid through much of the day, reappears to sink in the west a globe of fire." Here, he overlooked a wide stretch of country, full of trout streams, with farms and large estates in all directions, except to the north "where lay the hills above Combe, as desolate in aspect as those unreclaimable hills of Exmoor Forest, one of nature's last remaining fastnesses, in the tilled and tamed South."

Mr. Dewar is very enthusiastic about the few trees of Hampshire, which flourish in its chalk soil; quotes Tennyson's description of these trees, and tells of one at St. Mary Bourne, having a girth of twenty-one feet, and another in his garden at Selborne, five or six feet more around; many of the cottage gardens, too, have quaintly trimmed yews of smaller growth.

Aroun.d Salisbury, and especially about its Cathedral spire, may be seen fine specimens of the peregrine falcon, one having been shot there a few years ago which weighed two and a half pounds and measured nineteen inches from beak to tail. Among other rare birds found in this locality are the great gray shrike and the white-winged black tern, "so rare that most people, I dare say, won't believe in the occurrence."

Winchester, a few miles from the forest, Mr. Dewar says, "is one of the most cheerful and interesting of country towns. * * * It seemed to me as though Winchester boys were, if possible, more fortunate in their school than Oxford men in their university. Unlike many places with a radiant past, Winchester wears still an air of cheerfulness and life which by no means ill accords with her architectural beauties." The neighborhood of Winchester is noted for its rare birds, such as the gray phalarope, the dipper, the sand grouse, and the hoopoe.

Mr. Dewar calls certain periods of the year by very suggestive names—"the sweet of the year," part of May and all of June; "the silent time," July and August, "when Nature seems to rest from her labors." Then come September and October, which he calls, respectively, the partridge and pheasant months. He also writes very charmingly about "Winter sport" and the wild life of the rest of the year. "A great wood, to be enjoyed and understood, should indeed be lived in the whole year round. Each season, each month has its own beauties and delights, which cannot pall, cannot lose their freshness. On the dreariest midwinter day we may think with a pang of the great days lived among the wood warblers and fritillaries and blossoms of the Summer time past, but if we glance back with regret, we also look forward with joy to the time when the larches put on that tender green of theirs and the wind thrush builds, and the beautiful wild cherry tree flowers, and the sulphur butterfly awakes to tell as clear as clear can be of the coming of Spring."

A most fascinating chapter is the one called "The Woodland's Medley." In it Mr. Dewar tells us how a long hunt for the nests of scarce birds will be rewarded, even should the nests remain undiscovered, by the unexpected coming upon choice if not actually rare woodland flowers. The very names of the plants he describes are new to us—twayblade, the bee orchis, butterfly orchis, spider orchis, fly orchis, the rosebay willow herb, sweet woodruffe, blue pimpernel, cow wheat, and greater stichwort. This procession of the flowers leads up to a long account of the nightingale, the one bird of all others one never tires of hearing about. Its song begins the second or third week in April and continues until about the second week in June—a period of eight weeks; repeated observation on Mr. Dewar's part, tending to show that the nightingale ceases to sing the very day, if not the very hour, the young break through the shell. He also writes of the nightjar and the cuckoo, saying of the former's song, as Keats says of the nightingale, "Darkling I listen." "Except the bleating of the snipe over a wild marsh scene, I know of no bird sound more fascinating than the whirring note of this odd creature of the Summer dark."

Mr. Dewar is as enthusiastic over angling as over bird nesting and rare plants. "The river, like the wood, has its medley of exquisite things, when the Summer comes in and the marshes and commons and meadows are all oozing with water. The glossy eggs of the kingfisher, the deep, wonderfully made cut in which the reed warbler sits secure in the highest wind; the small but richly colored wings of the greasy fritillary, the silky cotton grass, the starlike bag-bean, the little needle furze, the fragrant riverside orchises, the velvety chocolate-brown herds of the reed mace, with their yellow spires, the loose stripes—yellow and purple; these are a few of the treasures of the deep, when the trout are at their best. Set me down by the stream, with my rod and box of flies, on a fair day in May or June, and even if a trout be not landed, I shall find that day all too short." Who will not wish to indulge in the delights of "fender-fishing," as Eugene Field calls it, with such an enthusiastic companion?

One would like to dwell upon various other chapters, such as "Bird's Nester's Notes" and "Among the Butterflies," but where all is so interestingly put, one can only choose a bit here and there to show the charm of Mr. Dewar's style. For instance, what could be more beautiful than the following description of the woods in Winter: "There is a solemnity and a glamour about the Winter woods in the fast-fading light which adds not a little to their fascination. When the ground is covered with the frosted snow, which may often be seen glittering in the daylight, and later on, also, when the moon is up; at a distance of a hundred yards every sound falls with intense clearness on the ear of the sportsman, as he lies in wait for the quarry. The scamper of the rabbits over the frozen hazel and oak leaves and the hesitating step of the hare can be heard at considerable distances. The night side of nature in the deep wood has, too, a certain eeriness, such as the wild fowler on the moonlit marsh will often be conscious of; an eeriness that not repels, but attracts, the lover of nature. The voices of the tawny owl and the roaming fox, the ghostlike forms of the gray grown oaks along the woodland walks, are familiar sounds and sights to which the oncoming Winter night lends a certain indefinable mystery of its own."

The book, a volume of about 300 pages, has a very attractive binding and cover lining and is unusually well illustrated with beautiful photogravures and colored plates.

*WILD LIFE IN HAMPSHIRE HIGHLANDS. By George A. Dewar. Lodon: J. M. Dent & Co., Aldine House. 1899.

Saints in Art.*

Clara Erskine Clement has written many art books, all of which have had such a wide circulation that the present volume is taken up with the feeling that her words are authoritative, and that the book will be found of special value for reference purposes.

Pictures and statues of saints are so numerous and important that Mrs. Clement's field in the present volume is a wide one. Her first point is very well taken, she claiming that while thousands of people visit the churches and galleries where these representations of saints are to be found, yet comparatively few comprehend their true meaning, for the reason that the symbolism of the saints and sacred art in general is but little understood. While the representation, therefore, may be enjoyed as a work of art, its more subtle meaning is lost upon most of us. All pictures of the saints are divisible into two classes. The first class is devotional, representing "beings worthy of veneration simply as sacred personages; these may be in numbers or as single figures, but must be void of action." The second class consists of pictures "where such personages are represented as performing miracles, doing good works, suffering martyrdom, or taking their part in any Scriptural or other sacred story," the latter being distinctly historical pictures.

Pictures of the Virgin with the Babe, either alone or with angels and saints, form the best-known examples of the devotional class. Pictures of Paradise, the Last Judgment, the Adoration, &c., such as "The Last Judgment of Orcagna" in the Campo Santo of Pisa, "The Paradise of Ira Angelico" in the Academy of Florence, and Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb" in the Church of St. Baron at Ghent, are all fine examples of devotional pictures.

The "Hause Memling Virgin" in the Munich Gallery, is a good example of the historical class. The painting contains many figures, all being in action. "The Virgin adores the new-born Child; the wise men worship Him, and present their gifts; Jesus heals the sick; the procession of the cross ascends to Calvary; in short, the seven sorrows and the seven joys of the Virgin are all depicted as actually occurring before our eyes."

Another class of religious art, votive pictures, includes those painted in fulfillment of a vow, either in gratitude for a past blessing or to avert future danger. Holbein's "Meier Madonna" in the Dresden Gallery, is the best-known example of this class; the donor and often his entire family being introduced into the picture; such figures at first being drawn very small to denote humility.

Among historical subjects will be found the purely legendary, and a second class, in which Scripture and history are mingled. Saints that would seem to bear no possible relation to each other may be joined in a picture, because the latter was painted for a particular locality, where both have been venerated as patrons. Again, other saints may be termed the patrons of Christendom, and so appear with propriety in pictures of all countries.

Another very important feature of the book is an explanation of the symbolism connected with saints in art, the knowledge of which makes sacred pictures much clearer to us.

The circle around the head of sacred personages is known as the aureole, the glory, or the nimbus. It is varied in size and form, being a circle more or less brilliant about the head of dead saints; if still living, the shape is square; if ascending to heaven, an oblong glory surrounds the entire person. The cross, when the symbol of a saint, is usually the Latin cross. A staff, with double cross at top, is never given to an ecclesiastic of lower rank than a Pope, while a staff with single cross indicates a Greek Bishop, as a crosier symbolizes one of the Latin Church.

The fish is used as a symbol of water and baptism; the lion, with St. Jerome or the hermit saints, typifying solitude. With martyrs the same animal stands for death in the amphitheatre, and lying at the feet of a saint means exceptional courage under persecution. The lamb is employed to denote sacrifice, modesty, and innocence; while a peacock typifies the passing of the spirit to immortality.

So Mrs. Clement continues, even explaining what colors and in what combinations have symbolical meaning; and also giving us infallible rules to distinguish the different orders of monks. For instance, the Franciscans originally wore gray, but the reformed communities adopted dark brown; a Franciscan, however, may always be known by his girdle of hempen cord.

Many of the sacred pictures of the world are founded on some local legend, which needs to be known to make the picture clear to us; therefore Mrs. Clement takes up and explains in detail the most celebrated pictures of this class all over the world.

The book is illustrated with between thirty and forty pictures, copies of some of the more celebrated of the paintings so described. As a whole, the book is an attractive volume of over 400 pages, in which will be found a mass of well-arranged, clearly stated facts.

*SAINTS IN ART. By Clara Erskine Clement, Author of "A Handbook of Legendary Art," &c. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. (Incorporated.) 1899. $2.

SCRIBNER'S FOR OCTOBER

Mrs. JOHN DREW'S Autobiography—with introduction by her son John Drew—rare illustrations from private collections.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899.

WHERE AMERICAN HERALDRY IS WEAK.

The appearance of the first portions of an "American Armoury and Blue Book," which is coming out in parts in London, seems a fitting time to impress upon readers the weak points in American heraldry in general. Many of us, of course, are the direct descendants of English families who bear arms, but it is the commonest thing in the world to see the simplest rules of the science of heraldry violated, one very common violation being the assumption of the arms of a family of the same name when not the slightest relationship has been traced. Heraldry, as is well known, is a more or less exact science, and grants of arms or assumption of the same, to mean anything at all, should be made or sanctioned by a herald's college.

It is common to find a family using a crest that belonged to the distaff side of the house and has absolutely no connection with the family name. It has also been repeatedly pointed out that citizens of the United States cannot claim the right to bear arms, for the reason that such right was voluntarily relinquished in 1776. Then, too, many of our crests and arms have been assumed on the authority of self-constituted heralds, or, more often, of ordinary trades people, who guarantee the finding of proper arms on the payment of small fees.

Then, too, the use of crests alone has an absurd side, for while there are in England, in justifiable use, many coats of arms to which crests have never been assigned, there is not a single crest in existence without its accompanying coat of arms. So, unless a family have an unquestionable right to bear arms, it is absolutely certain they have no right to a crest, the latter being simply a component part of a formal armorial achievement. As for the coats of arms in this particular "American Armoury and Blue Book," to which subscriptions are invited at $15 each, the heraldry may be correct, but the armorial bearings have a distinctly curious look, and in at least one instance do not correspond with the arms of the family mentioned, a book plate engraved by Hurd for a member of the family showing entirely different arms.

Interest in heraldry and a knowledge of the subject is reviving, its terms and meaning rapidly ceasing to be a sealed book. In England the fact that many people are assuming or have already assumed arms to which they can have no claim is arousing much indignation, and books and articles are constantly appearing directed against such abuse, as for instance in the book "The Right to Bear Arms," recently published by Elliot Stock. The contents of this book originally appeared in The London Saturday Review, the concluding chapters coming out in The Genealogical Review. The papers were signed "X." and the subject was not only treated generally, but the writer went into particulars and cited many cases, often of well-known men, who had appropriated and were using arms to which they had not the slightest claim. These papers created much excitement during their publication, the later numbers emphasizing just what steps must be taken to secure a grant of arms and under just what conditions the College of Arms may make such grants, doing away with the idea, common on both sides of the Atlantic, that such college can grant arms on the simple payment of the proper fee.

Heraldry originated in Germany and rapidly spread into France, and during the Crusades was a recognized institution. About the middle of the twelfth century Norman Knights introduced the custom into England, and in the reign of Henry III. armorial bearings were made hereditary, the rules governing such use being well established. There are numberless rules governing the use of arms, but some very simple ones may be given here. The shield, which may be of any shape, is the essential portion, for no man is entitled to carry a coronet, crest, or helmet who has not the right to bear arms on his shield. A man, therefore, may bear arms alone, but he may not use a crest unless provided with arms. Every part of a shield has its correct name, as have the division lines crossing it, a knowledge of which and of the tinctures indicated forming the science of heraldry, but space will not allow further touching upon these matters.

Over the shield there may be either a helmet or a coronet, from the shape and position of which the rank of the owner may be seen. A crest usually springs from the helmet, the position and shape of the latter being governed by fixed rules. For instance, a sovereign carries a helmet of gold, with six bars, showing full front. Princes and nobles carry silver or steel helmets set in profile, showing five gold bars; Baronets and Knights helmets set full front, without bars, and with visors raised, while esquires and gentlemen carry a barless helmet, with visors closed and set in profile. The right to use supporters is carefully restricted, being allowed only to members of the royal family, peers, Knights of the Garter, the higher ranks of the Bath and the Star of India, and Nova Scotia Baronets, and must under no conditions be assumed without the sanction of the Herald's College.

Mottoes are not hereditary and may be assumed or changed at will, no regulation forbidding the use of one already used by another person or family. The arms of ladies should be emblazoned on a lozenge, oval or diamond shaped, and not on a shield, and as women do not fight in battle, no woman, except a sovereign Princess, should carry helmet, mantling, wreath, crest, or motto.

Ecclesiastical heraldry is governed by rules of its own, too many and too complicated to be mentioned here. Coronets show rank according to the number and arrangement of the strawberry leaves and pearls, (balls,) royal coronets bearing in addition fleur-de-lis and crosses pattee, so that, although ornamental details may be added, such as caps, tassels, mantling, ermine bands, &c., the owner's rank can be ascertained at a glance. Baronets frequently carry on their shields the "Bloody Hand of Ulster," a left hand cut off at the wrist, and borne either in the centre of the shield or in the right-hand top corner. Who has not seen the same hand on Mr. Smith's very meaningless arms?

All the sons of a family being entitled to bear the paternal arms, it has been found necessary to mark the exact relationships; therefore marks of cadency are used, the first son bearing a label of three points, the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, (star of five points,) the fourth a martlet, (bird without beak or legs,) the fifth an amulet, (a ring,) the sixth a fleur-de-lis, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, &c., all of which marks of cadency we have seen used on American plates by way of ornament.

It is impossible even to touch upon the subject of tinctures in heraldry, which are seldom correctly given in America, nor upon quartering, impaling, or dimidiation, or upon many other little points of heraldry so often disregarded here and which help to make our armorial bearings so meaningless. It is only necessary to look over a small collection of American armorial book plates, and especially among the more modern examples, for proof of the constant violation of these very simple rules. For instance, the plate of a well-known New York collector bears a Prince's helmet, with no crest; a Philadelphia plate shows a helmet, set in profile, facing the heraldic left instead of right, and although the visor is closed, yet the five bars indicating a Prince or noble are shown. A Boston plate has merely a name below a coronet, surmounted by a crest, but as the pearls are so arranged as to indicate no particular rank the coronet is probably used entirely for ornament. Another plate shows a correctly designed helmet, but with a wreath above it and no crest, so that the wreath becomes valueless. There are also numberless American book plates with supporters and heavy mantling, to which the owner could have had no title. We well remember the pride with which a man displayed a new book plate bearing a bar sinister, evidently with no idea of that adornment's particular meaning. It must be granted, on the other hand, that there are many coats of arms properly emblazoned, and with which the only fault to be found is uncertainty as to the owner's right to bear arms. That arms are wrongfully borne in England as well as in America is shown by the following note of warning, which, as will be seen, has some bearing in America as well:

It is perhaps, not generally known that the use of arms, even for a very long period, does not, in England, create any prescriptive right, and cannot confer any authority on the arms used unless they have been borne with the sanction of the Crown, which can only be obtained through the officers of the College of Arms. In other words, in order to bear arms with authority, the wearer must be in a position to show: (1) That he has obtained a grant of arms from the College of Arms; or, (2) That his direct male ancestor formerly obtained such a grant, or was entitled to bear arms by virtue of the limitations of a grant; or, (3) That his direct male ancestor had arms allowed to him at one of the Herald's visitations, although the grant then made is not in existence at the present day.

"ASSOCIATION BOOKS."

The extraordinary prices fetched at the recent sale of the library of Mr. William Wright, in London, recalls the growing interest in books which have some particular association connected with them. There were a number of books in this library which were presentation copies. Among the most conspicuous examples of prices were those paid for presentation copies of Dickens's and Thackeray's books. Formerly the fact that a book had been presented to some one would not have materially altered its value, but there has been an upward tendency for some years in London in the prices of this class of books.

The French have a name for association books which is hardly translatable. They call them "provenance" books, and as nearly as one can come to it, the term would be translatable into pedigree books. One can safely say, therefore, that books with a pedigree are decidedly in demand. Whether this pedigree means that they have been in some of the great sales or whether they have the book plates of former owners, it does not seem to matter. When they have added to both these interesting facts an autograph inscription, we then have four interesting features which tend to make the value of a book: First, that it is a first edition; second, that it came from the sale of some well-known library; third, that it contains the book plate of a former owner, and fourth, that it contains notes or handwriting which authenticates former ownership.

Some time ago, or, to be more exact, in 1864, the library of George Daniel was sold in London. The character of the library, as well as the fame of the author, was so noteworthy that since that time any book which occurs at private sale or at auction with his well-known book plate or stamp in it commands an added price. Another fine library, whose owner often enriched his books with numerous notes, generally quoting from some former sale, was Mr. Heber. Happy is the collector who can secure a book with his name and notes in it. Still another library that always contained notes by the owner was the John Mitford library. What collector has not been made familiar with the minute handwriting of this well-known English collector?

There is a sense in which the collecting of book plates seems like a meaningless and inexcusable fad, and yet there is another sense in which it is legitimate and of decided interest. For example, one can imagine the joy that comes to the average collector when he finds either on an old book stall or at auction a book with the anchor plate of David Garrick, or Horace Walpole's bookplate, or, better still, one with the family coat of arms of George Washington.

Now the crank who collects book plates would remove these evidences of former ownership and promptly transfer them to some card or possibly an album to augment his collection. This seems like collecting gone mad, whereas to own the book itself, with this badge of ownership, is a delight and it ought to satisfy the collector of book plates as well. Happy the man who can get a book, as some of the American collectors have successfully done, containing both the book plate and the signature of Washington.

Many collectors have been extremely particular to inscribe in their volumes the history of the purchase, or if not the history, quotations copied from some favorite passage in the book itself, or perhaps from the poems or essays of the author of the book. This was notably the case in Thomas Gray's library.

Some three years ago, when the library of the late C. W. Frederickson was disposed of, a number of books formerly in the possession of distinguished owners came up for sale, notably the nine or ten books once in the library of Charles Lamb and a few belonging to Coleridge, as well as some from the library of Thomas Gray, while Shelley's copy of "Queen Mab," presented to his wife, was the rara avis.

In a few instances these books were of intrinsic value, being specially interesting and rare editions, but in most cases they had no particular value, and yet in the case of the Lamb books they fetched from $180 to $500, and even $600, for no reason whatever other than that there was a sentimental interest given them because of former ownership.

It is most difficult to establish a rule of values or any guide by which the beginner can form an estimate as to what books with these peculiarities are to be in demand in the future. It is safe to say, however, that almost any distinguished author adds an interest and commercial value to the price which his books will bring when he puts his name in them. As an example of this, not long ago a book formerly in the library of Shelley came up for sale in London, and brought £30, for no apparent reason whatever other than that it contained his autograph.

There are a few collections in this country largely made up of such books, the library being not necessarily large and the books themselves not necessarily rare, but because they contain notes or manuscripts or book plates they are not only of decided interest, but of great commercial value, the most notable one in New York being that of Harry B. Smith, the well-known librettist.

The young collector would do well and be wise to start by buying, if at a moderate price, any book of a living writer with his name or book plate in it, for the same rule applies to this practice as it does to the collecting of first editions—viz., one never knows who of the present generation will be thought great in the future. It is wise to use care in buying a current book—to be sure that it is of the first issue, for, besides a prospective advance in price, the first edition, both for the impression of the illustrations and the beauty of the type is preferable to any later one.

In a few libraries in this country—perhaps one or two—are books that were presented by Izaak Walton to his friend; in one case presentation copies of the first five editions of his "Compleat Angler." It would take a small fortune to induce the present owners of these books to part with them, and we may emphasize this particular branch of collecting, so decidedly on the increase, as a wise course for the young collector to take. Necessarily much care must be taken to be sure that forgeries are not used in the handwriting, or, as in the case of book plates, that they have not been stolen from some valuable book and placed in a worthless one.

The late Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson used to give his book plates about with some degree of liberality, but he found, to his dismay, that some of the London booksellers were sending to him for them and placing them in books which he never owned and never saw and advertising them as from the famous Rowfant collection.

Sometimes an author has a stamp which he uses on his books and which shows their pedigrees, but this is not as interesting to the collector as either a book plate or a signature. Two notable examples of this method of indicating ownership are those employed by Thackeray and Thomas Westwood, the collector of books on angling. Thackeray used a little monogram, not unlike one engraved on a ring, "W. M. T.," interlaced, while Mr. Westwood used only a rubber stamp. The late Lewis Carroll had a curious monogram of his own invention, which he used in most of his books, writing it in violet ink. George Augustus Sala used to write his name out in full, usually on the title page, and made what would correspond to a butterfly as well.

Lucky is the collector who finds a book with some of the older book plates in it. Paul Revere engraved four book plates that were inartistic, crude, even for the time, poorly done, but they possess great interest for the collector when they are found in a book. In fact, such books have been sold as high as $50. A set of books in eight volumes recently was discovered, each with a Revere plate. The finder promptly soaked the plates off and placed them in his collection and threw the books away.

ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—John Lane of the Bodley Head will publish, under the general title of "Flowers of Parnassus," a series of illustrated pocket volumes, each consisting of a single famous poem. Mr. Money Coults has selected the poems, one of which will be Stephen Phillips's "Marpossa." Mr. Lane is also publishing a tragedy in blank verse by Phillips, entitled "Paolo and Francesca," a play which Mr. Alexander will shortly produce at the St. James's Theatre.

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Messrs. Heinemann's list is just out. It includes I. Zangwill's "They That Walk in Darkness," Mrs. Sheet's "The Voices of the Night," Stephen Crane's "Active Service," Maxwell Gray's "Twice Derelict," and Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "The Lion and the Unicorn."

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Sir Walter Besant's "Orange Girl" has reached its second edition.

***

Mr. Dunne's "Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen" will be brought out here soon by Grant Richards.

***

The Macmillans are publishing James Lane Allen's "The Mettle of Your Pasture." This house will shortly present over here as well as in America Mr. Clement Scott's "The Drama of Yesterday and To-Day."

***

Messrs. Duckworth are about to publish John Arthur Barry's "None Against the Tides of Fate."

***

Mr. Bell publishes shortly "Cities and Sights of Spain."

***

Messrs. Oliphant have in press Belle Brain's "The Transformation of Hawaii."

T. B. F.

HAWTHORNE.

Donald G. Mitchell's Reminiscences —Authors' Rewards and Publishers'.

From advance sheets of Volume II. of Mr. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters." (Scribner's.)

It was just at this juncture when the fame of the "Scarlet Letter" and the "Seven Gables" was fresh, and when the plaudits of tens of thousands of admirers were mingling with the gratulations of those friends who bade him godspeed in his voyage across seas, that I had the honor of meeting with the distinguished author for the first time, and gracious pardon will, I am sure, be shown me if I try to recall, with some particularity, the details and memories of that early interview.

The time was April, 1853; a journey southward had brought me to Willard's Hotel, in Washington. Hawthorne was a fellow-lodger in company with his cheery publisher, William D. Ticknor, whom I had previously known, and through whose offhand, kindly offices opportunity was given of paying personal homage to the author.

Mr. Hawthorne was then nearly fifty—strong, erect, broad-shouldered, alert—his abundant hair touched with gray, his features all cast in Greek mold, and his fine eyes full of searchingness, and yet of kindliness; his voice deep, with a weighty, resounding quality, as if bearing echoes of things unspoken; no arrogance, no assurance even, but rather there hung about his manner and speech a cloud of self-distrust, of malaise, as if he were on the defensive in respect of his own quietudes and determined to rest there. Withal, it was a winning shyness; and when—somewhat later—his jolly friend Ticknor tapped him on the shoulder, and told him how some lad wanted to be presented, there was something almost painful in the abashed manner with which the famous author awaited a schoolboy's homage—cringing under such contact with conventional usage as a schoolgirl might.

Yet over and over it happened that the easy, outspoken cheeriness—like that of his friend Pike or of Ticknor—though of a total stranger, would drive off his shrinking habit, and inoculate him with a corresponding frankness and jollity. A seat adjoining his for a day or two at the hotel table gave delightful opportunity for observation; nor can I ever forget the generous insistance with which he urged my going with him for a morning call upon the President, (from whom he had already received his Consular appointment,) and the beaming welcome given by his old college friend. No one in search of political favor could have desired a happier introduction, and it did happen that the present writer was at that epoch—in view of some special historic studies—an applicant for a small Consular post on the Mediterranean, and as the place has no pecuniary value, and was hence unsought, the path to it was made easy and flowery.

A certain familiarity with the routine of social duties of the Liverpool Consulate enabled me to give to Hawthorne some hints, which were eagerly received. The possible calls upon him for speechmaking at public (or private) complimentary dinners loomed before him, even then, in terrific shapes. It would not, I think, be too much to say that these awful apprehensions cast a leaden hue over his official sky and over all his promise of European enjoyment. We all know how bravely he came out of such dread experiences, and how he has put his glowing conquests on record in the delightful story of a Lord Mayor's banquet.

Yet another and more notable subject of talk I recall, as we sat on a Spring eventide upon a little balcony which in those days hung out from the front of Willard's Hotel and gave easy view up and down of the passers-by upon the great breadth of Pennsylvania Avenue—then innocent of trolleys or of asphalt, and swept on occasions with gusty spasms of dust. We had dined together; we had been talking of the great success which had attended the issue of his more recent books; possibly the eagerness with which this had been set forth by a young and fresh admirer had put him into a warm and communicative glow; possibly the chasse-ennui of a little glass of Chartreuse may have added to the glow; however this may be, there certainly came to his speech then and there a curiously earnest presentment of the claims of authors to public favor and to public rewards—whether of place or pension. "Who puts such touch to the heartstrings of a people? Who leads them on to such climacterics of hope—of courage? Who kneads their sympathies and their passions in such masterful grasp? Isn't this a leadership to be reckoned with and to be recognized by something more than the paltry purchase of a few books, of which the publisher (though he be excellent good fellow) is largest beneficiary? Is it not time for a new shuffling of the cards—so that if a man can chant as Homer chanted and set a score of rhapsodists to the hymning of his song through the great cities of the land, he should still struggle on, blind and poor, or serving as 'Surveyor' to be ousted on the next ides?"

No, I have no right to serve myself with quotation marks here, as if I were citing the very words of Hawthorne's talk; 'tis impossible to recall them; yet the large assertion that he made of the dignities and of the reach of the writer's influences is still most vivid in my mind. Withal there was no bitterness—no pugnacious jealousies—no egoism. It was the talk rather of one looking down from skyey heights upon those struggling at mundane games for a good footing or a winning stroke; perhaps, too, there was a glimmer here and there of Mephistophelean mischief—as if he were testing a fervid young listener with a psychologic puzzle. I think he loved putting such puzzles to the brains of others—all the better if young and intently watching issues.

That listening to his low yet impassioned words—subtle sometimes, but always clear—and that vision of his pale, noble face, catching as he talked the last glow of an April twilight—dwells with me. Three months after I saw him again in the murky neighborhood of St. Nicholas Churchyard in Liverpool, and yet not reconciled to the sodden mists of the Lancashire coasts; and again, two years thereafter, at the Adelphi; wonted now to all the fogs and to the juicy sirloins of the Irish black cattle, and with the fear of banquetting speeches all gone by. His inbred Americanism still rampant—nay, sometimes provincially defiant; yet love of things English, things more than men, had grown over him; the ivies of old ruins took him graciously in their clasp, and with such close hug of their abounding tendrils as he did not struggle against. He loved the mosses on stones, and on wayside and on cottage walls; and if he shrunk from some of the more lusty show of British womanhood he loved the quiet fireside virtues and stanchness which adorned it; and came to have dear images of the Old Home planted and glowing in his heart.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

FRANCE AND ITALY. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. vii.—352. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE. A Narrative of the British-Boer Troubles in South Africa, with a History of the Boers, the Country, and Its Institutions. By Howard C. Hillegas. Illustrated with eight photographs and a map of South Africa, 16mo. Pp. vii.—308. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TOPICAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By John G. Allen. New edition revised. 16mo. Pp. xxxvi.—93. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents

THE GROWTH OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787. An effort to trace the origin and development of each separate clause from its first suggestion in that body to the form finally approved. By William M. Meigs. 8vo. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Earliest Peoples. By Zenaide A. Ragozin. 16mo. Pp. xi.—108. New York: William Beverly Harrison.

THE HEART OF ASIA. A History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times. By Frances Henry Skrine and Edward Denison Ross. Nineteen illustrations from sketches by Vereschagin, numerous photographs, and two maps. 12mo. Pp. xi.—444. London: Methuen & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By the Very Rev. Dean Farrar. With a Chapter on the Poet's Corner by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. 18mo. Pp. 60. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

THE REMINISCENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF CAPT. BRONOW. Being Anecdotes of the Camp, Court, Club, and Society, 1810-1860, with portraits and 32 illustrations from contemporary sources. In two volumes. Vols. I. and II. 12mo. Pp. (about) xiv.—340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 each.

ADMIRAL PHILIP. The Founding of New South Wales. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. 12mo. Pp. xx.—338. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS. The Story of a Great Masonic Guild. By Leader Scott. With 83 illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xiii.—435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

THE TORY MAID. Being an Account of the Adventures of James Frisby of Fairlee During the War of the Revolution. By Herbert Baird Stimpson. 16mo. Pp. 245. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THIRTY YEARS OF NEW YORK POLITICS. Up to date. With illustrations. By Matthew P. Breen. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.—834. Published by the author.

MEDIAEVAL MUSIC. An Historical Sketch. By Robert Charles Hope, F. S. A. 8vo. Pp. viii.—169. London: Elliot Stock. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Wilbur L. Cross. 18mo. Pp. xvii.—329. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH DAYS. By E. Blantree Simpson. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. vii.—326. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. By Mandell Creighton. With portrait. New edition. 12mo. Pp. vi.—307. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE. By A. F. Murison. Famous Scots Series. 16mo. Pp. 159. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO. A Woman's Reminiscences of the French Intervention, 1862-1867. By Sara Yorke Stevenson. 12mo. Pp. xiv.—327. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

POPE LEO XIII. His Life and Works. By Julien de Narfon. Translated from the French by G. A. Raper. With numerous illustrations and portraits. 12mo. Pp. xii.—237. London: Chapman Hall, Limited. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SARAH BERNHARDT. By Jules Huret. With preface by Edmond Rostand. Translated from the French by G. A. Raper. Fifty-five illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xiii.—192. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

ROBESPIERRE AND RED TERROR. From the Dutch of Dr. Jan Ten Brink. By J. Hedeman. Sixteen illustrations. Pp. vii.—405. London: Hutchinson & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D. D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. A Memoir by the Rev. Henry L. Thompson. With portraits and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vii.—288. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS OF MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT. Arranged and edited by Mrs. Henry Coghill. With two portraits. Pp. xiv.—451. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

KIPLINGIANA. Biographical and Bibliographical Notes Anent Rudyard Kipling. With illustrations. 18mo. Pp. 188. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.25.

MATTHEW ARNOLD. By George Saintsbury. 12mo. Pp. vi.—230. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

AULD LANG SYNE. Second Series. My Indian Friends. By the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Muller. 12mo. Pp. xii.—302. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

POETRY.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations, Letters, and Journals. Vol. III. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero. 12mo. Pp. xvi.—488. London: John Murray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE POETIC AND DRAMATIC WORKS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Household Edition, with 127 illustrations. 12mo. pp. xx.—980. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROSE AND POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. Comprising all the autobiographic passages in his works, &c. By Hiram Corson, LL. D. 12mo, pp. xxii.—302. New York: The Macmillan Company, $1.25.

BALLADS OF BOOKS. Chosen by Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. viii.—174. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

TRAVEL.

HOLLAND AND HOLLANDERS. By David S. Meldrum. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii.—405. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

A RUSSIAN PROVINCE OF THE NORTH. By Alexander Platonovich Engelhardt. Translated from the Russian by Henry Cooke. Illustrations, with photographs, by Messrs. Lietzinger and Engineer Podgaetki, and three maps. 8vo, pp. viv.—356. Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

INTIMATE CHINA. The Chinese As I Have Seen Them. By Mrs. Archibald Little. 120 illustrations. 8vo, pp. xv.—615. London: Hutchinson & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

TWELVE MONTHS IN KLONDYKE. By Robert C. Kirk. 100 illustrations and a map. 12mo, pp. xii.—273. London: William Heinemann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

PRESENT-DAY EGYPT. By Frederick Courtland Penfield. Illustrated by Paul Philippoteaux and R. Talbot Kelly, and from photographs. 8vo, pp. xiii.—396. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

RUSSIA ON THE PACIFIC AND SIBERIAN RAILWAY. By Valdimir. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, pp. xii.—373. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE STORY OF THE LIVING MACHINE. A Review of the Conclusions of Modern Biology in Regard to the Mechanism Which Controls the Phenomena of Living Activity. By H. W. Conn. Fifty illustrations. 24mo. Pp., x.—191. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 Cents.

THE HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET. An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters. By Isaac Taylor. In two volumes. Vol. I., Semitic Alphabet; Vol. II., Aryan Alphabet. 12mo. Pp., (about,) xii.—358. $2 per volume.

BOTANIZING. A Guide to Field Collecting and Herbarium Work. By William Bailey. 18mo. Pp. ix.—142. Providence: Preston & Rounds Company.

A COURSE IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING. By Gertrude Bock. 12mo. Pp. viii.—203. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

SECOND YEAR LATIN. Part I., Miscellaneous Selections of Easy Latin; Part II., Selections from Caesar's Gallic War. Edited by James B. Greenough, Benjamin L. D'ooge, and M. Grant Daniell. 16mo. Pp. xiv.—188 Boston: Ginn & Co.

LONGMANS' ILLUSTRATED FIRST CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH READER. With notes and Full Vocabularies. By T. H. Bertenshaw. 12mo. Pp. viii.—174. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE. An Essay in Epistemology. By Walter Smith. 12mo. Pp. xxii.—340. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FICTION.

THE INCARNATION OF KRISHNA MULVANEY. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo, Pp., 95. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE COURTING OF DINAH SHADD. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 83. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE DRUMS OF THE FORE AND AFT. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 114. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 86. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 135. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE ROMANCERS. A Comedy in three acts. By Edmond Rostand. Translated by Mary Hendee. 24mo. Pp. 134. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

LA PRINCESSE LOINTAINE. The Princess Far Away. A play in four acts, in verse. By Edmond Rostand. Translated into English verse with a preface by Charles Renauld. 16mo. Pp. iv.—110. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

LITTLE NOVELS OF ITALY. By Maurice Hewlett. 16mo. Pp. 341. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IONE MARCH. By S. R. Crockett. With illustrations by E. Pollak. 12mo. Pp. x—364. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE ORANGE GIRL. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated by Warren B. Davis. 12mo. Pp. iv.—347. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE VIZIER OF THE TWO-HORNED ALEXANDER. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. 16mo. Pp., 235. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

THE RALSTONS. By F. Marion Crawford. Two volumes in one. 12mo. Pp., 336. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

ESTHER WATERS. A Novel. By George Moore. Revised and enlarged edition. 18mo. Pp. ix.—508. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. Five volumes—"Castle Dangerous," "Count Robert of Paris," "The Higland Widow," "St. Valentine's Day; or, the Fair Maid of Perth," (two vols.) 18mo. Pp., about 375. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 80 cents per volume.

SILAR MARNER. The Weaver of Raveloe. By George Eliot. With introduction by George Armstrong Wauchope. 18mo. Pp. xiii.—259. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

MAMMON & CO. By E. F. Benson. 16mo. Pp. vi.—360. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE REVOLUTION OF TANNER'S LANE. By Mark Rutherford. Edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott. 12mo. Pp. viii.—388. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE HEIR OF SHERBURNE. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Pp., 384. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE TRACY DIAMONDS. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

WELL AFTER ALL. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

HAROLD PAYSON; or, a Life of Lowly Ministry. By I. Mench Chambers. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

A LIVING SKELETON. A Novel. By W. J. Fraser. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

A BITTER HERITAGE. A Modern Story of Love and Adventure. By John Bloundelle-Burton. 16mo, pp. vi., 411. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

LEND A HAND. By Charles M. Sheldon. 16mo, pp. 32. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

MY SMOKING ROOM COMPANIONS. By William Harvey King. 16mo, pp. 221. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

BLIX. By Frank Norris. 16mo, pp. 339. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD, AND OTHER TALES OF THE SEA. By Morgan Robertson. 16mo, pp. 302. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

SQUARE PEGS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LESSER DESTINIES. By Samuel Gordon. 18mo, pp. 310. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE YARN OF A BUCKO MATE. His Adventures in Two Oceans. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen. 12mo, pp. ix., 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MR. PASSINGHAM. An Episode in His Life. By Thomas Cobb. 16mo, pp. 220. New York: John Lane. $1.

SCOUNDRELS & CO. By Coulson Kernahan. 16mo, pp. 320. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

MIDSHIPMAN STUART OF THE LAST CRUISE OF THE ESSEX. A Tale of 1812. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi., 339. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LEGEND-LED. By Amy Le Feuvre. 16mo, pp. 240. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

JOHN SCROOGIN'S FIRST VISIT TO CHAUTAUQUA. A poem. With illustrations. By George F. Beasley. Octavo, pp. 24.

WHEN LOVE IS LORD. By Tom Hall. 24mo, pp. xiii., 108. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

MADAME LAMBELLE. Ouvrage Couronné par l'Académie Française. Par Gustave Toudouze. 16mo, pp. 318. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

EPISODES FROM LE VICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE. By Alexandre Dumas. Les Deux Rois. Edited, with notes, by F. H. Hewitt. 18mo, pp. viii. 108. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

JUVENILE.

THE TWO RENWICKS. By Marie Agnes Davidson. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

AN UNDIVIDED UNION. By Oliver Optic. The Blue and the Gray—On Land. Completed by Edward Stratemeyer. 16mo, pp. xv., 482. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

THE BOYS OF SCROOBY. By Ruth Hall. 12mo, pp. vi., 315. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

RUPERT'S AMBITION. By Horatio Alger. 16mo, pp. iv., 366. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates Company.

JACK, THE YOUNG RANCHMAN; or, A Boy's Adventure in the Rockies. By George Bird Grinnell. 16mo. Pp. 304. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A ROVING COMMISSION; or, Through the Black Insurrection at Haiti. By G. A. Henty. With 12 illustrations by William Rainey, R. I. 12mo, Pp. 373. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

NO SURRENDER. A Tale of the Rising in La Vendee. By G. A. Henty. With eight illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. 12mo. Pp. 345. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WON BY THE SWORD. A Tale of the Thirty Years' War. By G. A. Henty. With 12 illustrations by Charles M. Sheldon, and 4 plans. 12mo. Pp. vi., 384. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

DICKEY DOWNEY. The Autobiography of a Bird. By Virginia Sharpe Patterson. With introduction by the Hon. John F. Lacey. Drawings by Elizabeth M. Hallowell. 18mo. Pp. 192. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. 60 cents.

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THE ETCHINGHAM LETTERS. By Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland. 12mo. Pp., 343. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE ART OF DINING. By Abraham Hayward. With annotations and additions by Charles Sayle. 12mo. Pp. xi.-211. New York: G. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PLAYS. In five volumes. By Thomas Carlyle. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. xii.-524. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE. Their Manufacture and History. By Ernest Lefébure. Translated and enlarged, with notes by Alan S. Cole. With 156 wood cuts. 12mo. Pp. x.-326. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

ESSAYS IN MODERNITY. Criticisms and Dialogues by Francis Adams. 12mo. Pp. 253. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A SHORT VIEW OF GREAT QUESTIONS. By Orlando J. Smith. 18mo. Pp. 75. New York: The Brandur Company. 3 copies.

STUDIES FOR LETTERS. By Frances Bennett Callaway. 18mo, pp. v.-147. Chicago: Williams & Rogers. 50 cents.

MOULDS, MILDEWS, AND MUSHROOMS. A guide to the systematic study of the fungi and mycetozoa and their literature. By Lucian Marcus Underwood. 12mo, pp. iv.-238. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE AID. An essay on the effect on local administration and finance of the payment to local authorities of the proceeds of certain imperial taxes. By Sydney J. Chapman. 12mo, pp. 142. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM. By C. T. Winchester. 16mo, pp. xii.-352. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE PERSONAL OPINIONS OF HONORE DE BALZAC. Taken from his correspondence and his miscellaneous writings. Compiled and translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 16mo, pp. xxviii.-340. Boston: Hardy Pratt & Co. $1.50.

STORIES OF GREAT NATIONAL SONGS. By Col. Nicholas Smith. 16mo, pp. 238. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Young Churchman Company. $1.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND OTHER SUPERSTITIONS. Being selected chapters from "Faith Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena." By J. M. Buckley. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: The Century Company.

THE TRUE BASIS OF ECONOMICS; or, the Law of Independent and Collective Human Life. Being a correspondence between David Star Jordan and Dr. J. H. Stallard, on the merits of the doctrines of Henry George. 8vo, pp. 130. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Paper, 50 cents.

MOODY'S STORIES. Being a second volume of anecdotes, incidents, and illustrations. By D. L. Moody. Authorized collection. 16mo, pp. 122. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK. Transmitted to the Legislature Feb. 15, 1898. 8vo, pp. viii.-577. New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company.

An Index to Subjects in Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is considered essential to every book to have a table of contents, and also an index of subjects, and several publishers have advantageously published in connection with their catalogues an alphabetical index of all subjects in all their books, as it increases sales, as buyers generally ask for all books the publisher issues relating to the subject of interest to them.

I am arranging with all publishers to prepare such an index, and will bind them in classified sections with an index to all books in each section, and when complete in one volume with a complete index of every book and its subjects, author, title, price, and publisher.

It is evident this will be a vast improvement on the Trade List Directory I originated and published twenty-five years ago, and the Trade List Annual, which superseded and continued my work, but neither had an index even to the books, which this work will have, and in addition to the subjects, authors, and titles, and will commend itself to all buyers of books accordingly. The burden of the preparation of each publisher's list will devolve on each publisher, and I will bind all together and reindex all the indexes. The co-operation of your readers, whether makers, sellers, or buyers of books, will enable me to make it as complete as possible, and correspondingly valuable for reference.

HOWARD CHALLEN,
150 Nassau Street, New York, Sept. 2, 1899.

THOUGHTS FROM READERS.

Rejected MSS. Not All Unworthy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last week's SATURDAY REVIEW unusual attention was given to the article on "Magazine Editors," and parenthetically let me deny the charges against contributors in general and wish to refute the evidence. All that is rejected is not slush! The average beginner does not always imitate. There is no lack of literary talent. Talk of the hundreds of poems and articles with their wealth of committed beauty that an editor's wit cannot perceive nor his sensibility appreciate as—slush! He might as well say, Away then with mental effort and spiritual communings, for if an editor see not thy various inner furnishings and plans and touch thy pulsating and sensitive heart with the cold, practical thumb of repression, then the angle of his vision cannot be thine and thy work is—trash! If originality in toto be impossible, are we mimics when we absorb a poetic phrase from here, a figure of speech from there, and a marshaling arrangement of forces from somewhere else? Cannot these various elements be compounded into newer mediums of expression? As humble contributors we do not pose as the great watchmen of the literary path, but are the disportive elves who between our frequent sallies of jollity insert an admonition or serious thought for the guidance of wayfarers. To relieve the tedium of the constant bow to greatness we rather suggest the charm of the comical grimace, for no servility lurks there. The end of the world is not yet—the day of miracles has not passed. What we need is leisure and escape from the bustle and hubbub of city life to produce the very best that is within us.

The oracles speak not as of old, else we could snatch even in our given time a few sparkling reflections from the well of truth. Few are the public men such as Newell Dwight Hillis who through the channels of a limited theme can diffuse a radiance so generously that we leave them with a sense of quickened insight and rapture. This is the office of sermonizers, lecturers, and writers. If from the products of their pen or voice we gain no deeper clue to the Divine beauty that we know is existent in life, then are they justly termed babblers and sophists whose works are soon forgotten.

We are fortunate in our editor, who needs no praise, for THE REVIEW is gaining ground and strength with every edition. In its success he lives and we joy, because it may become a momentous factor in the distribution of the world's mental wealth.

F. F.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

Read the Older Novelists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Much has been written and spoken advocating the practice of systematic reading, so that the basis of our knowledge of men and their doings may be more firmly established along certain lines. It seems to me, however, as if a course of reading in the older novelists, actively and faithfully pursued, may also be both profitable and entertaining.

Take, for example, the novelist Thackeray. We may begin the reading of his works by a perusal of "Henry Esmond," following this by "The Virginians," and so on. After concluding the entire series of Thackeray's writings, articles and criticisms on the author and his works may be begun. Or, if it may be feasible, after each separate work has been finished, remarks on it, critical and explantory, may be read. The result will be that not only an intimate acquaintance with the works of the writer, in this case Thackeray, will be formed, but that his influence on English letters will be understood and duly appreciated. Not only will the humor and the satire of, e. g., "The Book of Snobs," delight us, but it will also cause us to reflect on the conditions of English life and society existing at the time of its composition.

This theme is capable of indefinite continuation Suffice it to say that the analogies to what is written above exist throughout the works of the older novelists. I pause here, however, in the hope that for those to whom this line of reading has been unknown, a new point of view has been created and that to the many intelligent readers of the older novelists they shall be added.

A. M. FRIEDENBERG.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Origin of the Name Flushing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent Mr. J. Howard Suydam questions the accuracy of my statement in "The History of Flushing": "There appears to be no authority for the tradition that the incorporators chose the name [Flushing] because they had found refuge in the Holland town of the same name." He quotes the following passage from Miss Flint's "Early Long Island" in support of his position:

> Flushing, although in undisputed Dutch territory, was first settled in 1645 by a band of English planters, who had lived in Holland. They came hither from Lynn on the representation of the Dutch agents of Niew Nederlandt. They called their possession Vlissingen, the name passing by easy transition from that of the Zealand town, through Vlissing, to Flushing. This was doubtless the place from which they emigrated.

Miss Flint's (and Mr. Suydam's) theory would be as good a one as any other if one were writing history on a priori principles. It may be true, but I was unable to find any historic evidence to support it. On the other hand, the western boundary of the town is described in the patent as "a Creeke upon the East River, now commonly called and knowne by the name of Flushing Creeke." Hence before the town was laid out the creek was commonly called Flushing Creek.

I am compelled to state that there appears to be likewise no authority for the other statements in this passage from Miss Flint's book. The "band of English planters" came to Long Island from Lynn in 1640, not in 1645. They attempted to make a settlement east of Flushing, were driven out by the Dutch, and finally settled on the south side. When they at last found a resting place, they called their town Southampton, an English, not a Dutch, name. None of this Lynn company is found among the patentees of Flushing. So much for the "English planters from Lynn," who did not come to Flushing and who did not give their settlement a Dutch name.

It was not so common a custom for the English Nonconformists to select Dutch names for their American possessions as Mr. Suydam supposes, or New England would abound in such names. Middleburgh, by the way, was not, as your correspondent states, "just east" of Flushing. It was southwest.

It would be difficult to prove that any of the original settlers of Flushing had ever lived in Holland; impossible, I think, to establish the fact that any considerable number of them had lived together in the Dutch Flushing. Only one of the patentees can, with any degree of certainty, be traced to Lynn; viz., William Thorne. The Lawrences seem to have come from Boston and Ipswich, Thomas Stiles from Dorchester, Thomas Saull from New Haven, Robert Field and John Hicks from Newport. The names of several cannot be found in New England at all.

H. D. WALLER.

Flushing, L. I., Sept. 20, 1899.

"Montblanc" to "The Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

During the siege of Paris, as is generally known, so called "Lettres de Ballon," were invented, which, as the name shows, were sent in balloons. The space to dispose of being very limited, the letters had to be light and small, and were written on thin paper, with almost microscopic handwriting. Perusing a letter, to be sent to an absent friend, and finding the same almost unreadable, somebody made the following post scriptum: "If you put this letter on a white sheet, the writing will appear much more distinctly." After having lost almost his eyesight, the unhappy receiver found out what could have saved him much trouble. This anecdote came to Montblanc's mind after he had finished "Cynic's" latest—the last words of which give the key to the enigmatic would-be reply. They show that "Cynic" cares more to avail himself of the longed-for opportunity.

He is tapping "Montblanc" benevolently on the shoulder, thanking him for the longed-for opportunity for a discourse abounding in invectives against women. These expectorations strike "Montblanc" personally only, inasmuch as a man's ideas are part of his ego, for "Montblanc" is a man. But this is another story.

Among the many words against woman, there are a few directed to "Montblanc." On the latter's remark that it seems strange to hear a man quote a perverted author, and then tear to pieces a relatively clean one, he states that pornographica and erotica are comprised in one and the same notion. However big the suggestive power of bombastic phrases, if proffered in a self-possessed way, there will, we hope, be few weak mortals found whose mental equilibrium will be unsettled by "Cynic's" lecture on language. But "Cynic" knows how to write in the described way, and will convince many listeners with his self-assured lapidar sentences. He writes briefly and shortly that "Montblanc" "surely is a woman," and refers to books which she has never read, &c. Finally he takes refuge in what Schopenhauer calls in "eristic dialectics," ultima ratio stultorum, to uncivility. In this case one has not to struggle with the intellect of a man, but with his radical will, which wants to be victorious, be it per fas or per nefas. The dear Cynics are dear to us.

MONTBLANC.

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

High Ideals Needed First.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letters you so kindly print from your readers are always interesting, but those of your last issue were especially so, one set of letters commenting on the books of the day, the other, suggested by your article, singing the praises of the older books, thus unconsciously forming two sides of a very interesting controversy.

While some of the letters were rather extreme in their enthusiasm, one even stating that nothing ever will be written to excel the old books, it is certainly gratifying to see that so strong a love for our classics exists.

Nothing gives one such insight into new books as a thorough knowledge and appreciation of our standard authors. Not only are they worth reading and rereading for their own sakes, but by making our ideals of books high and our knowledge of what constitutes a good book accurate, they show us for what to search in a new book.

When we have learned to appreciate the elegant, easy, perfect style of Irving or of Goldsmith, the fund of pathos, humor, and human sympathy in Dickens, the marvelous descriptive power of Scott, the keen, yet kindly, satire of Thackeray, the philosophy of Eliot, then we can take up a new book and criticise it with some knowledge of what we are talking about.

Once a good book is thoroughly understood, what a precious life friendship we have formed! The very mention of its name calls up pictures of its characters living through their lives before our eyes, as if they were real people. And soon we find ourselves seeking resemblance to our favorite book friends in our intimates, and even in casual acquaintances. I well remember, when I was a little girl, cherishing a profound liking for another little girl at school because she resembled my ideal of Florence Dombey. Many of your readers must have had such experiences, especially with Dickens, for there are very few types of human nature that do not find a place somewhere in his books.

Those of us who have the leisure to read their old books as they ought to be read, and still keep up to date in contemporary literature, are indeed fortunate. One of my acquaintances, with very little spare time for reading, but with an excellent memory, manages it by sticking to her old books for solid reading, and reading the different notices of new books in the various literary magazines by way of dessert. The plan works to perfection.

Though new books may be added to our list of intimates from time to time, nothing can ever displace from our hearts the old books over which our parents, and in some instances our grandparents, laughed and cried. As we look over their titles on our shelves, we wonder which of them will be forgotten a hundred years from now, just as Fielding, Richardson, and Sterne, once the pride of their generation, have been forgotten in our own time. Surely not Dickens, or Scott, or Irving, or Eliot, or Thackeray. Our minds refuse to imagine any one of our favorites forgotten in the future, and there is not much fear that they will be, for they are, even now, considered immortal.

JOHANNA LOBSENZ.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

What Books Are Really Funny?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been asking myself lately what are the really funny books in English and American literature. I have asked some of my friends and some very intelligent booksellers. And I think we are all surprised to find how short is the list. To simplify the search I confine my question to books in English, and exclude short stories. And I use the word "funny" to express my idea of a book which will make a cultivated man with a good digestion laugh heartily and often. This would exclude all horse play, and everything morbid and satirical. It is meant also to exclude gently and sweetly humorous books that merely warm the heart, and on the other hand books which contain witty remarks that merely tickle the intellectual palate.

I now ask this question of you and your readers. If it is too narrow, you can widen it, but in some way please answer it.

MALTA.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 11, 1899.

Fallibility in the Infallible.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There may be something unhallowed about it, but I must confess to a mild feeling of glee when I detect an error in such an authority as the Century Dictionary. That this invaluable work is not infallible was made known to me a year or two ago, when a geographical sharp pointed out the following entries in the Cyclopedia of Names:

KISWAHILI, or KISUALI. See Suahili.
SUAHILI. See Swahili.
SWAHILI, or SUAHILI. See Kisuahili.

The instance which I myself have just chanced upon is to be found in the same volume. I was looking up the pronunciation of the name of one of the stars which form the Great Square of Pegasus, one of the most conspicuous objects in the evening sky at this season. This star is Scheat, (pronounced she-at,) and the definition is as follows:

> A name given to the second-magnitude star B (Beta) Pegasi, usually known as Menkib.

Naturally I turned to Menkib, and this is what I found:

> MENKIB. A rarely used Arabic name for the second-magnitude star B Pegasi, more usually called Scheat."

Comment is unnecessary.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1899. STAR GAZER.

Dumas's Error or the Translator's?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a copy of "Twenty Years Later" (translation unknown) I find what seems to be a curious blunder. D'Artagnan, endeavoring to induce Porthos to enter the service of Mazarin and picturing the joys and delights of Paris with Richelieu's edicts no longer in force, is made to say: "The Guise killed Coligny in the Place Royal and nothing was said about it." Of course the assassination of the Admiral on St. Bartholomew's Eve antedated the time of this conversation by some seventy years. Now, is this a blunder upon the part of Dumas or the translator? Or is it intended to show that D'Artagnan is facetious at the expense of dull-minded Porthos, who might not be expected to know much of French history? Can you give me the correct answer?

CHARLES E. HOMANS.

Troy, Sept. 14, 1899.

"Forest Lovers" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9 was, without exception, the most comprehensive literary effort in serial form ever offered to book lovers. The page on "Read the Old Books" was a perfect feast, and while Helen Church is always delightful, the contribution of M Van Duzer Heard met with appreciation from one reader, I can assure you.

Enthusiasm over the tout en semble does not prevent me from resenting "J. F. F.'s" views regarding "Forest Lovers," and I cannot let one of his statements remain unchallenged. He compares the author, Maurice Hewlett, to a number of standard writers, and adds that they have in common the "knack of unfolding a panorama in which the admixture of evil predominates without offending the most delicate sense of modesty." No one ever conceded me the right to have the superlative applied to my "delicate sense of modesty," yet I was "offended," and many friends who have read the book criticised it in the same way. It it difficult to understand why some writers cannot give us their best without these lapses into suggestiveness, not to speak more strongly. That the same man should have written such a sweet story as "A Kentucky Cardinal," and such an open parade of animal instincts as "A Summer in Arcady" can only be explained by the statement that he wants to be "all things to all men."

There are books where naturalness is the element of strength, and such a story as Phillpotts's "Children of the Mist" deals with live people, who are drawn so vividly that one's sympathies are aroused most keenly. But I do not think any one could honestly take exception to the "breadth" of this book, because it is so true and human. Surely the line between vulgarity and wholesome discussion of feeling is not so fine as to leave any one in uncertainty. "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and "To the pure all things are pure," are both beautiful in theory, but as a matter of hard, everyday fact, we do not want uncleanness presented to our women and children, no matter how perfect we may consider their moral foundations.

In conclusion, let me extend my sympathy to "Leonora S. Ashton," whose pretty poem was assassinated by your compositor. "The shining ripples form thy name in gold" was doubtless what she wanted to say, and the transposition to "from" was unintelligible. [And yet the copy from which that poem was set up had been carefully type written. —ED.]

From a spasmodic reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW during its early issues, I have become so enthusiastic that a semi-weekly would not arrive too often, and some of your really intellectual women readers might appreciate it every day. Wishing you great success,

E. I. F.

Englewood, N. J., Sept. 9, 1899.

The Great Dictionary Problem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of July 22, in answer to "A. W. K.," Brooklyn, who desired to "ask your judgment concerning the choice of a dictionary," you say that you prefer the Century to the other dictionaries. You say that if the cost enters into the problem, your correspondent would do well to obtain the Standard. Well, where is Webster's place? According to you, his dictionary is not worth mentioning. But it is certain that Webster's Dictionary is a much more learned one than the Standard. The Standard in giving the etymology of words derived from the Greek prints the Greek word or words in English letters. Why should this be so? A person who knows Greek would much rather see Greek words written in Greek characters. First, it takes a longer time to read a Greek word in English letters, and, secondly, the Greek student can more readily recognize and longer remember the word if printed in Greek.

On the other hand, you will say: "But the dictionary is not made for scholars and students only. It is for all persons. The answer to these statements is this: A person will, naturally, in looking for the meaning of a word, look also for the derivation of the same. If the word comes from the Anglo-Saxon, it is well for him. But if it is derived from the Greek and the person, as I have said before, knows not Greek, it would be a platitude for him to read the Greek word in English, with the additional discomfort of forgetting it the next moment. A great deal can be urged against this, but the fame of the dictionary is, I think, now fixed, and therefore it would do no good to speak openly against it, as my feeble remarks would be smothered by the stentorian voices of greater men.

But I cannot refrain from giving another example of the short-sightedness of the dictionary makers and also of that society by which the spelling of the words is directed throughout the lexicon. The society and the dictionary advocate the omission of the "e" after the "l" in "ble." What can be more nonsensical? Do you think, Mr. Editor, that a person who has been accustomed to see "inestimable" spelled "inestimable," would more readily recognize the word by dropping the "e" after "l"? Certainly not. If they would go to such extremes in order to simplify the spelling, "ble" would become simplified by spelling it "bel." Webster's Dictionary is the giant of lexicons. It is an intellectual, philosophical, and scholarly dictionary. But if some of your readers will grant me the favor of a reply through the invaluable columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW and prove conclusively thereby that the Century is the best dictionary, regardless of cost, I will willingly and promptly relinquish my stand. Will you kindly give the prices of the Century, Standard, and Webster dictionaries?

ROBERT A. FERRARI.

New York, Sept. 4 1899.

Mark Twain and the Jews.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the current number of Harper's Magazine, Mark Twain, in the course of a paper on the Jews, says that they "constitute but 1 per cent. of the human race." In reality they constitute less than one-half of 1 per cent., and not much more than 1 per cent. of the number of Buddhists and Brahmins. The figures in Meyer's "Konversations Lexikon" are Buddhists and Brahmins, 612,000,000; Mohammedans, 200,000,-

000; Protestants, 137,000,000; Catholics, 216,000,000; Greeks, Armenians, and Abyssinians, 95,000,000; other beliefs, 125,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000. Jews and Christians, taken together, constitute but about one-third of the population of the world, and Buddhists and Brahmins almost one-half. Mohammedanism, the youngest of all beliefs including nearly one-seventh of the whole, and nearly one-third of the monotheists.

Making due allowance for the number of Jews who conceal their religion, Mark Twain's estimate is twice as large as it should be. This does not invalidate the reasoning of the article, for that is based on Christianity and common sense.

W. A. L.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 29, 1899.

Nursery Rhymes and Jingles Wanted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A short time ago you were good enough to print a request from me for American variants of the Mother Goose rhymes and jingles. This request has had a somewhat unexpected and unlooked-for result. Instead of finding any body of evidence that the old favorites have become corrupt, almost the contrary appears to be the case, for their purity seems to have been generally preserved in quite a remarkable manner. This is probably due to the fact that the Mother Goose books have been for so many years made so cheaply that there can scarcely be found a home, however lowly, where there are children, without a copy of the received text of the famous classic.

The direct simplicity, the dramatic imagination, the vivid fancy, and the free and spontaneous humor of the Mother Goose rhymes and jingles will probably never be excelled by any body of modern verse, and will doubtless, while our language lasts, remain "the light literature of the infant scholar."

But since the collection was first printed by Newbery, about the middle of the last century, many new verses, rhymes, and jingles have succeeded in getting a foothold in the nursery, from which it would be as hard to dislodge them as to oust Mother Goose herself, such as, for example, some of the inimitable nonsense rhymes by Edward Lear, Longfellow's "There Was a Little Girl," some of the verses of Eugene Field, Tennyson, Stevenson, not to mention many others. The kindergarten movement, too, has set many people actively to work in writing nursery rhymes and jingles, play games, &c., many of them of course worthless and doomed to perish as the sparks fly upward, but some of them, possessing, in the main, the characteristics of the Mother Goose rhymes, will doubtless be perpetuated along with them.

All this is reflected in the letters which I have received during the past two or three months from correspondents all over the country, and it is evident that the approved literature of the nursery has enormously increased during recent years. In making a collection of these modern classics of the nursery it is impossible for one person to find out all of those which have taken a permanent place in the life of the little ones, and I should like to make another appeal to your readers to ask them this time to send me the nursery rhymes and jingles which are familiar and popular in the nursery, but are not to be found in the Mother Goose collections. CHARLES WELSH.

Winthrop Highlands, Mass., Sept. 10, 1899.

Gov. Roosevelt Unjust to Tom Paine in His Life of Gouverneur Morris.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There was a time when to slander and malign the memory of Paine was a virtue. There was a time when, as a New York pastor publicly stated, every orthodox minister considered it his duty to preach against the "horrible infidel, Tom Paine," without taking the trouble to become acquainted with the life and writings of that remarkable man. But—

"Other tunes and other birds!
Other birds and other music!"

As a writer in a recent number of The Christian Register says: "Paine's skepticism a century age obscured his important services to his country and made his name a by-word and a hissing. Paine's character has been rehabilitated in the present age." Slowly but surely the people are beginning to revise their opinion of Paine, and many have already come to the conclusion that Paine, instead of being an incarnation of the devil, was one of the greatest and best men that the world has produced. There are, however, men in the rear of the procession who even at this hour would not admit that Paine deserves the thanks and admiration of every lover of liberty and justice who knows nothing about the real Paine, and who cannot be induced to study his life and works before sitting in judgment upon him. Ignorance and malice still look upon Paine as the very personification of evil. Of some of Paine's detractors we can say: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." When we hear the Rev. Dr. Talmage repeat the old absurd stories about Paine, we are not astonished; but what shall we say of a man like the Governor of this State, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, when he does the same thing? My attention has been called to the following passage in his "Life of Gouverneur Morris," (Page 285):

"One man had a very narrow escape. This was Thomas Paine, the Englishman who had at one period rendered such a striking service to the cause of American independence, while the rest of his life had been as ignoble as it was varied. He had been elected to the Convention, and, having sided with the Gironde, was thrown into prison by the Jacobins. He at once asked Morris to demand him as an American citizen, a title to which he of course had no claim. Morris refused to interfere too actively, judging, rightly, that Paine would be saved by his own insignificance and would serve his own interests best by keeping still. So the filthy little atheist had to stay in prison, 'where he amused himself by publishing a pamphlet against Jesus Christ.'"

I have always considered Gov. Roosevelt a brave, honest, and courageous man, and I dislike to think that he would willfully misrepresent any one. The Governor, I believe, is a "devout Christian," and I would find no fault with him for disagreeing with Paine's religious views; but is he justified in misrepresenting a man who, to say the least, was his equal in courage and ability? If Gov. Roosevelt is ignorant of the facts, what shall we say of him as a historian? A historian has no right to draw upon his imagination or to repeat the "they say so" of the ignorant multitude. It is the duty of a historian to become familiar with the subject he undertakes to write about; but in the passage given above there is scarcely a word of truth. Let Gov. Roosevelt read Paine's writings and his life, written by M. D. Conway, (a work which has been pronounced by competent critics to be truthful and impartial,) and he will find that his statements about Paine are unworthy of a man of his reputation.

To begin with, Paine's career in France was not ignoble, but, on the contrary, very glorious. He did not achieve as much in France as he did in America, but he worked faithfully for the cause of the Republic; he was opposed to the "horrors" of the French Revolution, and his voting against the execution of Louis XVI., at the risk of his own life, was an act which even so courageous a man as Gov. Roosevelt may envy.

Gov. Roosevelt evidently knows nothing of the real cause of Paine's arrest and his long detention in prison. The truth is that the man who, more than anybody else, was responsible for Paine's imprisonment was Gouverneur Morris himself, who was a royalist, and who was afraid of Paine's influence and the revelations he would make to Jefferson upon his return to America. (See Conway's "Life of Paine," Vol. II.)

The statement that Paine had no claim to the title of American citizen is not true. Paine was an American citizen, and as such he was afterward reclaimed by Monroe, who succeeded Morris as Minister to France. True, Paine's "qualification to be a member of the convention required an oath of fidelity to that country, but involved in it no abjuration of his fidelity to this, [the United States.] He was made a French citizen by the same decree with Washington, Hamilton, Priestley, and Sir James Mackintosh." (See "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow," by Charles Burr Tod, Page 238.)

Gov. Roosevelt ought to know that a man who was elected by four departments to represent them in the convention could not have been "insignificant."

Paine was not "filthy," and certainly he was not an atheist. If Gov. Roosevelt will only read the first page of the "Age of Reason" he will find that Paine was as sincere a believer in the existence of God as he himself is. Neither is it true that Paine "amused himself by publishing a pamphlet against Jesus Christ." In his "Age of Reason," published, but not written, during his imprisonment, Paine speaks with reverence of the character and teachings of Jesus.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion I wish to say that I have no desire to accuse Gov. Roosevelt of bad intentions; I am willing to believe that his incorrect statements were due to lack of information, and I hope that, as an honest man, he will familiarize himself with the true facts about Paine, and have manhood enough and courage enough to acknowledge his mistakes. CYRUS W. COOLRIDGE.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

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"THE MORMON PROPHET."

Congressman Roberts's Views of Miss Dougall's Novel.*

It was expected that sooner or later some attempt would be made to explain Joseph Smith, the "Mormon Prophet." Such was his character, such the importance of the religion he founded, so remarkable and thrilling the history of his people, that he could not be ignored.

Already of biographies there have been many, some written from the side of sympathy and belief in his prophetic calling; more from the standpoint of the polemic contemner. Even fiction before now has found incidents in his career and elements in his character that promised material for its purpose. But the fiction in the main has been "sorry stuff," utterly contemptible from its distortion of facts and sickening in its abnormal sentimentality, or disgusting in its childish efforts to deny the "Mormon" leader or his people any honesty of purpose, uprightness of intention, or praise for what they have achieved. The latest work of Miss Lily Dougall, "The Mormon Prophet," however, does not belong to that class of fiction. Here at least we have a strong, clear-cut, purpose story, lofty in tone; its incidents easily within the lines of probability, and singularly free from the vulgarity of nearly all the writers of fiction who have made their work at any point touch Mormonism. It is an honest effort to account for Joseph Smith and his work; and, I may add, without depreciating any one worthy of consideration, that it enjoys the distinction of being about the first honest effort in the department of fiction to account for the Mormon Prophet. This, it must be explained, is not said in approval of the entire book or its purpose, but is said of the story as unobjectionable fiction and the honesty of effort upon the part of the authoress to solve what must have been to her, and what is to the world, a difficult problem.

That Miss Dougall writes from intimate acquaintance with the early history of the Mormons is apparent on every page; that she has followed the order of events, all acquainted with the history of our people well know; and if, as she explains in her preface, she has taken "necessary liberty with incidents," those that she has used have not been violently wrested, and those invented have not been much out of harmony with the facts of history.

The point at which her work is vulnerable is the point of view from which she treats her subject. In studying the character and achievements of Joseph Smith, she was evidently not ready to accept him as a prophet truly inspired of God, nor could she accept the theory of "conscious invention" as a reasonable explanation of his life's work; for, had that been the source of his efforts in founding a religion, "it would not have left sufficient power to carry him through persecution, in which his life hung in the balance, and his cause appeared to be lost," nor could she believe "that the class of earnest men who constituted the rank and file of his early following would have been so long deceived by a deliberate hypocrite." "It appears to me," she explains, "more likely that Smith was genuinely deluded by the automatic freaks of a vigorous but undisciplined brain, and that, yielding to these, he became confirmed in the hysterical temperament which always adds to delusion self-deception, and to self-deception half-conscious fraud." She calls to the aid of her theory—and with marked skill, be it said—the inclination of the times toward superstition. "In his day," she remarks, "it was necessary to reject a marvel or admit its spiritual significance; granting the honest delusion as to his vision and his book, his only choice lay between counting himself the sport of devils or the agent of heaven; an optimistic temperament cast the die."

This is Miss Dougall's point of view in the treatment of her subject, and it is utterly untenable. The facts in which Mormonism had its origin are of such a character that they cannot be resolved into delusion or mistake. Either they were truth or conscious, Simon-Pure invention. It is not possible to place the matter on middle ground. Joseph Smith was either a true prophet or a conscious fraud or villain. Had his religion found its origin in the visions of his own mind, without any connection with material objects, as was the case with Emanuel Swedenborg, then there would have been room for Miss Dougall's theory; but the facts in which Mormonism had its origin had to do with quite a different order of things. The ancient record of America, revealed to Joseph Smith by an angel, and which was finally given into his keeping to translate, was no visionary book—no mere creation of an overwrought brain—but actual substance, sensible to touch as to sight, consisting of golden plates, with length, breadth, and thickness. Each plate was about seven by eight inches in dimension, and somewhat thinner than common tin; the whole bound together by rings made a volume some six inches in thickness. These plates Joseph Smith claimed to have handled, and during the time they were in his possession—some two years—he frequently removed them from place to place in the most matter-of-fact way. Others saw and handled them also, not only the three men to whom the angel Moroni exhibited them, and whose testimony accompanies every Book of Mormon published, but eight other men, whose testimony is also published in every Book of Mormon, testify that Joseph Smith showed the plates to them; that they saw and handled them, and examined the characters engraven thereon. It cannot be said that Joseph Smith and these men were self-deceived in such things; not even the "automatic freaks of a vigorous but undisciplined brain" could delude itself in such matters. The Book of Mormon plates had an existence, and Joseph Smith and others who testified to the fact saw and handled them, or they were conscious frauds and lied and conspired to deceive.

So with many other manifestations which the prophet claims to have received. Many of them consisted of visions and conversations with resurrected personages—men of flesh and bone—who laid their hands upon the head of Joseph Smith and others who were with him. There was no chance for self-delusion or mistake to enter into such transactions, and no theory based upon the idea of Joseph Smith being confirmed in the hysterical temperament can explain away these stubborn facts, however well intentioned or skillfully worked out.

It is to be regretted that Miss Dougall has not extended her studies of Mormonism beyond the Nauvoo period; had she done so she would have escaped some errors that now appear in her work, such as treating seriously the story of the Danite organization, which never had any existence by reason of any sanction given it by Church authorities. Nor would she have assumed so largely the ignorance of the early converts to Mormonism, upon which she depends so strongly for the working out of her theory concerning Joseph Smith's character. Here in Utah in the past we have had with us very many of those early converts to Mormonism; some of them are still with us, and could Miss Dougall have met them she would have found them people of rather superior intelligence and character, and not at all the ignorant and superstitious persons they are generally supposed to have been. Nor would she have committed the blunder of saying that Mormons revered but one prophet. While it is true that Joseph Smith will always hold a pre-eminence in the Church, yet the Mormons believe that all the men who have succeeded him in the Presidency of the Church have held the same keys of authority and exercised the same prophetic powers that were exercised by him.

In conclusion let me say it has been suggested that certain "claims made for the early followers of Joseph Smith were later repudiated by members of the sect." That is not true, so far as the Church is concerned. What individual members scattered over the country formerly occupied by the Saints, but over whom the Church has no jurisdiction—what they may have repudiated of Joseph Smith's early or even later teachings we cannot of course say; but for the Church it can be said that not one of the early claims or teachings of the prophet Joseph Smith has ever been repudiated, nor is there any institution or doctrine of the Church, which has not sprung from his teachings, and for which he is not morally responsible. Such changes as have taken place are but the natural developments of that which he founded.

B. H. ROBERTS.
Congressman-elect from Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 5, 1899.

*THE MORMON PROPHET. By L. Dougall. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MR. DOLE AND OMAR'S RUBAIYAT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Spending the Summer at my quiet country place six miles from a trolley, I was inclined at first to leave unanswered Mr. Stanhope Sams's vivacious attack on the pronouncing vocabulary attached to my brief introduction to the latest Portland edition of Fitz Gerald's Rubaiyat. But, upon returning to the city, and finding several copies of it sent to me by courteous friends, I think it is no more than just for me, first, to thank Mr. Sams for the pains he took in enlightening his Pointe-à-Pie correspondent and incidentally the offending editor. Several of his strictures, as, for instance, on Mah and Mahi, reveal mistakes which will be corrected in the next edition.

But Mr. Sams blames the editor for Mr. Fitz Gerald's translation of Persian names. Fitz Gerald says:

VI.

And David's lips are lockt; but in divine
High-piping Pehlevi, with "Wine! Wine! Wine!"
"Red Wine!"—the Nightingale cries to the Rose
That sallow cheek of hers to incarnadine.

Fitz Gerald says:

X.

Well, let it take them! What have we to do
With Kaikobad the Great, or Kaikhosru?
Let Zal and Rustum bluster as they will,
Or Hatim call to Supper—heed not you.

Fitz Gerald says:

XLV.

'Tis but a Tent where takes his one day's rest
A Sultan to the realm of Death addrest;
The Sultan rises, and the dark Ferrash
Strikes, and prepares it for another Guest.

The vocabulary was for the Persian words in Fitz Gerald's version, and I expressly stated that Fitz Gerald was not a very accurate Persian scholar. He did not have a scientific system of transliteration; and it would seem as if every Persian scholar had his own, so that long "u" is represented in at least four different ways, and Khayyam, appears as Khiam, Khaïyam, Chiam, Chajjam, Chijam, &c. I am, therefore, justified in declining to stand responsible for what offends Mr. Sams in Fitz Gerald's work. As to the pronunciation of Omar and Rubâ'iyât, I will simply take the liberty of quoting a pertinent passage from the introduction of Mr. Edward Heron-Allen's reproduction of the Bodleian manuscript.

"Edward Fitz Gerald crystallized (so to speak) for all time the transliteration "rubaiyat," a transliteration which I would fain see fall into disuse and thence into oblivion. The word "rubai" is common to more than one Oriental language. Between the letters of the first part of the word "ruba" and the terminal "i," or "y," occurs the purely Oriental letter 'ain—gh, as in our word "high," as opposed to the 'ghain, as in our word "ghost," the terminal "at" being an artificial form of Persian plural borrowed from the Arabic, in which language it is the regular plural termination of feminine nouns. If, therefore, it be desired to retain this Persian word in the title of an English translation, (a pedantry which would be deemed inexcusable were it to occur in such a title as, for instance, "The Gedichte of Henry Heine,") it seems a pity that the transliteration rubaghyat should not be adopted in place of the spiritless and thin rendering "rubaiyat," even with the "gh" indicated, as is usual, by a comma. I have, however taken counsel with Prof. Cowell, Mr. Whinfield, and Dr. Ross, and they warn me earnestly against disturbing an accepted rendering, and point out that my suggestion would involve similarly transliterating the "ain," which commences the name "Omar" (or, as some purists would have it, 'Umar) and reading it "Ghomar," which would offend widely spread susceptibilities. It is also difficult to pronounce this gh without giving it the value of the thick (grasséyé) Continental "r."

Mr. Sams says categorically there is no "o" in Persian. Dr. Wahrmund, speaking of the short "u," says it is a "trüber Laut zwischen unserem u und o," and he adds, "Wir schreiben u, seltener o." He transliterates the Persian word for God as hodâ. The truth of the matter is—to represent in English sounds which the English has not is an impossibility, and it was expressly noted in connection with the vocabulary in question that the pronunciations were approximately the pronunciations in modern Persian, but as Omar's own pronunciation is utterly unknown and was undoubtedly very different, the ordinary anglicized use of the words is to be recommended.

I may add that Mr. D. K. Varzhabedian's system of transliteration varied somewhat from the one I used, and the mixture of the two was partly responsible for several of the inconsistencies complained of.

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

Jamaica Plain, Boston, Sept. 12, 1899.

"DUTCHESS" AND "DUCHESS" ONCE MORE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A good motto for a writing man's desk would be: "'Never!' 'What, never?' 'Well, hardly ever!'" It would serve as a gentle reminder when he should feel like making a sweeping statement. Few are such statements that can safely be made. Mr. Joel Benton's "the title of the wife of a Duke at that period (16—) and before Dr. Johnson made his famous dictionary was always spelled d-u-t-c-h-e-s-s," is one of the statements that cannot safely be made.

The word "duchess" came into English from the French "duchesse," and, like the most of such importations, it long preserved the original spelling. But there early set in a fashion for adding the "t," which made "dutchesse" of "duchesse," and satisfied, so, the English ear and eye, never entirely pleased until every outlandish word has been subdued to the color of the English speech. But the change was not made all at once, nor was the corrupted form, in the beginning, used invariably by any writer. Thus, in the stage directions in the First Folio Shakespeare (1623) we have in "Richard III.," Act. V., Scene 3, "Enter Dutchesse and Queene"; then, II., 2, "Enter the old Dutchesse of Yorke," and IV., 1, "Enter Anne Duchesse of Gloucester and the Duchesse of Yorke." In "Richard II.," Act V., Scene 2, we find "Enter Yorke and his Duchesse." In Bacon's "Henry VII.," edition 1629, the spelling is "Duchesse" in every instance: thus, "Not of a Duchesse of Burgundy onely," "Cecile Duchesse of York," "Lady Duchesse Dowager of Burgundy."

In the "Life of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Written by Himself," written in the sixteenth century, but not published until 1764, we again find both spellings, and, once, on the same page: "A daughter of the Dutchess of about 10 or 11 years of age," and "The Duchess of Ventadour." Once more, in that most entertaining book, "Howell's Familiar Letters," edition 1754, we find in one letter, dated 1626, "The Duchess of Bar," and in another, giving a graphic account of the assassination of Buckingham by Felton, "Duchess" occurs twice.

It happens that the word "duchess" occurs but seldom in these old books, "lady" is oftener met with; i. e., "The Duke and his Lady." But it must be plain that a superior antiquity cannot be maintained for "Dutchess" over "Duchess," nor was the "t" put into the original word for any better reason than to insure the correct sound of the first syllable, as in an English word. It was in reality unnecessary, and if Dr. Johnson left it out and gave the pas to Duchess, he was right in so doing. If the "t" is to be retained in the name of our county, it will not be because it is correct, for it is not correct, but for the sake of auld lang syne.

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 19, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Joel Benton's explanation in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the presence of "t" in Dutchess County is interesting and satisfactory, except that he does not tell us how it was that before Dr. Johnson's time the word "duchess' was spelled with a "t." If, as one would suppose, the title was derived from the French, where and when did the "t" get in? Being in, however, and for so long a time, it is not easy to cut it out, and certainly it gives to the word, as applied to the county, a solidity and breadth which are very appropriate. But difference on the point is more widespread, I fear, than Mr. Benton is willing to admit. If I mistake not, one of the Poughkeepsie papers spells the word with the "t," the other without. On the other hand, The Country Gentleman of this city, which for a long time excluded the "t" when speaking of Dutchess County, a few years ago restored it, for much the same reasons given by Mr. Benton.

W. H. C.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1899.

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Those Sold for That Sum or More in England in the Season Just Closed.

The following list names the books which brought this year in London £50 ($250) or over. The record price was for the "First Folio" Shakespeare, sold at Christie's for £1,700:

THE GUTENBERG OR MAZARIN BIBLE, the first printed edition and the first book printed with movable types, sold for £2,950. It was the Sir John Thoroid copy, which in the Syston Park sale fetched £3,900. Other copies of this choice specimen of early printing were Lord Crawford's copy, £2,480; Lord Hopetoun's, (imperfect,) £200; Perkins's on vellum, £3,400; this last came up again in the Ashburnham sale in 1897, when it was knocked down for £4,000.

TYNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT, 1534, rare and early edition, £120 and £81.

THE NEWE TESTAMET OF OURE SAUYER JESU CHRIST, by Myles Coverdale, 1539; (in this book there is a woodcut of the devil, with a wooden leg, relating to the parable of "The Sower";) a rare edition, £76.

THE LATIN VULGATE, 1475, the first book printed at Piacenza, £54.

THE BREECHES BIBLE, (the Dunn Gardner copy, £121; Crawford £111, and the Ashburnham, £73.)

MYLES COVERDALE'S BYBLE IN ENGLYSHE, 1550, black letter, imperfect, no perfect copy known, £88, £43, and £24 5s.; (Ashburnham, £175;) the 1535 edition of the same, £90, (cost previous owner £105.)

BIBLIA GRAECA, 1816, on vellum, £56; Cardinal Ximenes's Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, the first Polyglot Bible printed, £88.

THE GREAT BIBLE, rare edition of 1540, with the arms of Lord Cromwell erased from titles, £50.

GERMAN BIBLE, circa 1473, one of the finest productions of Zamer's Press, remarkable for its woodcuts, £80.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PRAYER BOOK, 1559, £142 (£240 last year, Dunn Gardner's copy, £64.)

FOLIO SHAKESPEARES. Only two were of importance. The "First Folio" sold at Christie's for the record price of £1,700, and the "Third Folio," with canceled title, for £260. In previous years "First Folios" have sold for £715, (1864,) £98, £190, £205, (wanting portrait and title page,) £585, £415, £169, and £255. "Third Folios," previous prices, £107, £260, £190, £435, (a unique copy,) £203, £130, £280, and £350, (these last two both in 1895.)

THE TROUBLESOME RAIGNE OF JOHN, KING OF ENGLAND, brought £510; "Henry the Fift," (third edition,) £98, and "The Tragedy of Master Arden," £52.

IZAAK WALTON'S COMPLEAT ANGLER, first edition, £91, £151, (£415 in 1896, £310 in 1891,) and the first five editions, in one lot, £235, (£800 last year.)

HISTORIE OF THE FOUR SONNES OF AIMON, Wynkyn de Worde, £81, (the Osterley Park copy, £54).

EPISTOLE ET EVANGELII ET LETIONI VULGARI, 1551, rare edition, with Italian woodcuts, £89.

ORCHARDE OF LYON, black letter, Wynkyn de Worde, 1519, £151.

PTOLEMAEUS COSMOGRAPHIA. 1436. £91.

SPECULUM HUMANAE SALVATIONIS LATINO-GERMANICUM, circa 1471. Zamer's woodcuts. £100.

THACKERAY'S PUBLIC LEDGER. Complete set. £210.

APIANUS (PETRUS) INSCRIPTIONES SACRA-SANCTAE. 1534. £200.

VESPUCCIUS, MUNDUS NOVUS, 1504, first edition, with a date, £102. (Young's copy sold in 1896 for £176.)

CAXTON'S HIGDEN'S POLYCHRONICON, first edition in English, wanting 151 leaves, £111.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, first edition, £89 and £85, (£90 in 1896 and 1897, £100 in 1896.)

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WAVERLEY, in original gray boards, uncut, £150. (The Ashburnham copy in half calf sold for £78.)

GEORGE SCOT'S MODEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST NEW JERSEY, U. S. A., 1685, £87.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS, all first editions, £226.

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ANOTHER LIFE OF KEAN, by Barry Cornwall, £130.

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FROISSART'S LE PREMIER, (le Second et le Tiers,) Volume des Chroniques, imperfect, on vellum, illuminated, £181, (the Ashburnham copy sold for £190.)

MISSALE ROMANUM, illuminated, 1526, imperfect, on vellum, £128.

MICHAULT'S LA DANCE DES AVEUGLES, La Valliere's copy, £104.

VALTURIUS (R.) De RE MILITARI, editio princeps, 1472, with woodcuts, attributed to Mateo Pasti, £168.

VORAGINE LEGENDARIO DE SANCTI, £99, (£120 last year.)

CAXTON'S CATON, 1483, imperfect, £360, showing an improvement on £295 paid for the Ashburnham copy, £104.

VIEUX ABRIDGEMENT DES STATUTES, a rare specimen of Machlinia's London Press, £107.

SA[illegible]T, (M. A. Coccii,) Rerum Venetarum Historia, Dedication copy to the Doge of Venice, 1487, printed by the father-in-law of Aldus, £154.

JOHN MILTON'S COMUS, 1634, rare original edition, £150.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS, first editions, £109.

HELYAS, THE KNYGHT OF THE SWANNE, Wynkyn de Worde, £410.

KILMARNOCK EDITION OF ROBERT BURNS'S POEMS, £77 and £96, previous prices £80, £86, £76, and £121, the last two in 1896, and the Edinburgh record of 545 guineas in February, 1898.

"The Personal Opinions of Honoré de Balzac" is the title of a volume to be added by Hardy, Pratt & Co. to their series of Balzac's works. The material, which is taken from the Frenchman's letters and miscellaneous writings, is translated by Katharine Prescott Wormely from pages never before rendered into English. It is intended to present Balzac's personal opinions on his own works, including the "Comédie Humaine," "Historical and Political Events," literature, art, &c. It forms a course of study that gives a clear insight into the writings of the "Father of Realism" and concisely presents an introduction to his novels that has not been available before to English readers.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The interest in the coming week in New York art circles centres in the attempt of the artists and architects who have been called in to supervise the artistic side of the Dewey day parade to give to Fifth Avenue and especially Madison Square a scheme of decoration and color which shall commend itself to all lovers of the beautiful. It remains to be seen whether the owners and occupants of houses and stores on the avenue from Central Park to Washington Square will respond to the intelligent and well-presented plan suggested by this art committee, and whether by its choice of colors in hanging and keeping its decorations above the second-story level the parade will be what it can be made, the most beautiful artistic spectacle that New York has ever seen.

As the fine arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street nears completion its splendid proportions and effect become more and more evident. The approach to this arch through the double row of pillars at north and south will be very effective. Crowds now gather all along the avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street to watch the sculptors and architects who are finishing the work. There will be plenty of material for the artistic eye during the Dewey celebration, and the wisdom of interesting the artists and architects to aid in the affair is now apparent. The Committee of Mural Painters, which was deputed to present a scheme of decoration for the celebration, states it was received very appreciatively by the official Committee on Decoration, and that the scheme it proposed was accepted with some modifications.

The new National Arts Club, at 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be informally opened to its members on Wednesday next. Its formal opening will take place in October, when a house-warming will be held and a small exhibition of designs for and specimens of artistic gold and silver work will be given. The new clubhouse has a small but well-proportioned and well-lighted gallery. The club is to have all the conveniences of a well-equipped organization, including a grillroom.

The Pittsburg Art Society has arranged a programme of unusual interest for its members during the coming season. The society is to have nine evening receptions in the Carnegie Music Hall, at which musical and literary entertainments are to be given, and in addition will hold an art exhibition in co-operation with the Society of Western Artists. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who lectured last year before the society on "French Impressionism," will again lecture on some art topic.

The jury for the next annual exhibition at the Carnegie Art Galleries at Pittsburg has been chosen and is composed of J. F. Raffaelli, Frank Brangwyn, Edwin Blashfield, William M. Chase, Wilton Lockwood, John J. Enneking, Thomas Eakins, Robert W. Vonnoh, Charles H. Davis, and Frederick W. Freer. Of these Raffaelli and Brangwyn are foreigners and French painters. The jury was selected by ballots of the eminent painters of America, England, Holland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. This jury will come to Pittsburg in October, and its members will be the guests of the Carnegie Institute while examining the pictures and awarding the prizes, medals, and other honors.

The new statue of Thomas Cass, Colonel of the old Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, of which Richard E. Brooks was the sculptor, was unveiled in the Public Garden, Boston, on Wednesday of last week. The Boston Evening Transcript says:

All's well that ends well, and the little granite statue of Col. Thomas Cass retires from the Public Garden with a certain degree of respect following it, since its genesis, vicissitudes, and undue notoriety have not only made a new and noble Cass monument possible, but have resulted in an innovation which may be of far-reaching importance in regard to the policy of the city with reference to its public monuments. For the first time an unsatisfactory monument is taken away and is replaced by a satisfactory one. Every one concerned is pleased, and the public is well satisfied. There have been other instances of the removal of monuments, but, except in this case, the rejected memorials have not been replaced by better substitutes. It is a valuable feature of the precedent now established that the principle of substitution, giving a quod pro quo, becomes fundamental. The new policy is to be positive, not negative, and for every ounce of bronze and stone taken away from the public it will give back a pound of art. Let the good work go on. There are several rival candidates among the monuments of Boston for the next honorable discharge.

The pedestal is of Red Beach (Maine) granite, a stone of a pink tone, which harmonizes with the green of the bronze very effectively. It was designed by the sculptor himself, and is proportioned with correct symmetry and balance in relation to the statue. The statue and pedestal are united in feeling further by the introduction of a wreath and palm branch in bronze overlying the upper left corner of the front of the pedestal. This unusual device also corrects a slight tendency on the part of the statue to have too much of the weight of the figure to the right. The inscriptions are as follows: "Thomas Cass, Colonel Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. V. Fell at Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1, 1862. Erected by the City of Boston in memory of the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, organized May 3, 1861, mustered out June 21, 1864."

The costume was modeled after that worn in the war of the rebellion by Gen. Burnside. The skirt of the frock coat was slightly lengthened. The artist relates that he had the utmost difficulty in finding a model in Paris with small enough feet to get into Gen. Burnside's boots.

Philadelphia is to have an exhibition of artistic photographs to open on Oct. 21 and continue until Nov. 19, and, like the previous photographic salon, be held under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Photographic Society of Philadelphia. The purpose of the exhibition, it is explained, is to display only that class of work that shows marked evidence of artistic feeling in conception and execution. This year there are no painters on the jury, as was the case during the previous display. The jury is made up of F. Holland Day of Boston, Miss Gertrude Kasebier of this city, Clarence H. White of Newark, Ohio; Miss Frances P. Johnston of Washington, D. C., and Henry Troth of Philadelphia. Intending exhibitors must send their entries to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Broad Street, Philadelphia, not later than 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 2. The foreign representative of the societies is A. Horsley Hinton. The societies will pay United States customs charges on foreign contributions, but all exhibits must be forwarded at the owner's risk and expense.

Last Spring the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts announced the second exhibition and competition for prizes to be awarded to the best pictures or compositions embodying the spirit of the Colonial or provincial periods. A second circular, just issued, announces the date of the exhibition, which will open at the Boston Art Club on Dec. 1, and will close on Dec. 15. Schedules must be returned to J. Eastman Chase, 423 Boylston Street, Boston, on or before Nov. 15. Pictures within the old city limits will be collected on Nov. 27. All other contributions should be sent to Charles F. Haak, 423 Boylston Street, with charges prepaid. We quote from the circular of last April the following conditions: "Any subject characteristic of those times, (interiors, as well as outdoor life,) historical episode, or story, may be chosen. The subjects are not restricted, but must be rendered in color, either oil, water color, or pastel. They must be the work of American artists, and not hitherto exhibited in Boston. The first prize will consist of $250, for the best work of art exhibited under the conditions noted above. The second prize of $150 will be awarded under the same conditions. A competent board of judges will be chosen to decide upon the admissibility of works to the exhibition and award the prizes."

The current issue of The Art Student has reproductions of drawings by Steinlen, Léandre, Starr Wood, Arthur J. Goodman, Forrest, Mitchell, Ritchie, and others. "Do not be disappointed," observes the editor, "if you do not make artists out of all your pupils. If you are simply successful in leading them to observe the proportions of the crow to the rail fence * * * you will accomplish something."

The Collector and Art Critic defends itself against the accusation of having constructed a paradox in stating that the Lorelei fountain was not a great work, but was of sufficient importance. "The words used may be of varying quantity," it remarks. "This monument is not great as Michael Angelo's Lorenzo de' Medici tomb 'Il Penseroso,' or Thorwaldsen's 'Lion of Lucerne,' are great, yet of sufficient importance to occupy the place assigned, because it is strong enough to arouse admiration and instruct."

Experts on antique gems have never been able to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to whether the cameo of "Eros and Psyche," placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this week, is a genuine example of ancient work or a comparatively modern production. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the gem was cut in the seventeenth century. It was regarded, antique or modern, as the finest specimen in the Marlborough collection, and the price paid for it by the Boston Museum authorities—$10,000—is not considered excessive. There are five figures, representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, and their attitudes are distinctly at variance with anything yet discovered that was produced in classical times. Charles Newton Robinson, alluding in The Nineteenth Century to this feature of the design, says: "Connoisseurs cannot make up their minds to regard it as other than antique, in spite of its thinly veiled modern spirit, the indifferent material in which it is executed, and its distinct resemblance in style to two other good and probably modern cameos." Another expert says that the gem has every appearance of "having been cut in an age of proof prints and luxurious margins."

Even giving the cameo the benefit of the doubt, and allowing—which is extremely uncertain—that it is an antique, it is a little surprising that no better information has been printed about it in Boston than that it "was well known throughout the civilized world before the Christian era began," and that "it has been for twenty centuries in the greatest art galleries of Europe." Which was the greatest art gallery of Europe in, for instance, the sixth century A. D.?

It is extremely probable that as soon as the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened, the President, Henry G. Marquand, will either loan or present to the institution his splendid collection of porcelain. Mr. Marquand's gifts to the museum have been in the past so extensive and valuable that it seems almost surprising that he has anything of value left in his beautiful house, at Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. But, as a matter of fact, he has various collections, which include many specimens finer than those possessed by any other resident of New York. Almost everything of artistic value that has been produced in ancient or modern times is represented by one or more objects, and permission to view the house is eagerly sought for by many persons every Winter. Mr. Marquand bought a number of the finest objects in the Spitzer collection, including some Limoges enamels, of which there were then hardly any in this country.

But neither Mr. Marquand nor any other American collector has yet succeeded in securing a specimen of the almost inconceivably precious Henri Deux ware. At the last sale at which an example of this ware was offered it was expected that an American would secure the vase, sixteen inches high, covered with the combined monograms of Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers. It brought over $10,000, but was not brought to this country. Instead, it is said that it was bought for one of the Paris Rothschilds, who between them undoubtedly possess the finest collection of art objects owned outside of museums in the world.

Things Not Meant Exactly That Way.

Perhaps humor which is utterly unconscious is the richest and appeals most directly to one's appreciation of the absurd and laughable. English is a wonderful language for expressiveness, affording the greatest facility for saying something quite different from what is intended. A young lady was relating how a certain family goat in the old country was injuring the foliage of the trees in the garden: "He reached up as far as he could with his hind legs and picked off the leaves," whereupon her unfeeling brother made a sketch showing the goat performing the operation. The same young lady, soon after arrival, was looking for a pair of shoes. The shopkeeper told her something about "Goodyear welts," and when she got home she referred to them as "Happy Christmas shoes."

There can be no doubt of the serious intent of the selections which follow, from the advertising columns of newspapers published abroad, but their irresistible humor is only equaled by some of the original verses which frequently appear in the newspapers of Washington, D. C., extolling the virtues and lamenting the death of relative or friend.

"A lady wants to sell her piano as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Furnished apartments, suitable for a gentleman with folding doors."

"Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad."

"Lost, a collie dog, by a man on Saturday answering to 'Jim' with a brass collar around his neck and muzzle."

"Bulldog for sale. Will eat anything. Very fond of children."

"A clerk wanted who can open oysters, and references."

"Wanted, an organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted, a clerk to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Lost, near High Gate Archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"To be disposed of, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable headpiece as good as new."

To the Memory of Shelley.

Some one writes to The Athenaeum from Rome asking if "Shelley's admirers have become fewer in England than formerly; if his fame were in any degree on the wane?" The house, No. 374, on the Via del Corso, Rome, is where Shelley wrote many of his poems. Being near the General Post Office, the street is one of Rome's busiest thoroughfares. Some eight years ago an inscription was placed on the house, of which this is a copy:

A. Percy Bysshe Shelley,
she nella primavera del 1819,
scrisse in questa casa,
Il Prometeo e la Cenci,
Il comune di Roma
Cento anni dopa la nascita del poeta
Sostenitore invitto di liberta popolari
Adversate ai suoi tempi
da tutta Europa
pose questo ricordo,
1892.

"All Europe," with England and America, are apparently oblivious of Shelley, for on the dingy marble there is suspended a forlorn and dilapidated wreath of immortelles—all black and dirty—hanging together from an old wooden hoop. Once there was a gay-colored sash there, but now the rain and smoke have made it a filthy rag.

The correspondent concludes: "This could be remedied at a very small cost by friends in England. Would The Athenaeum take the initiative of a small subscription for the purpose? A wreath in some more durable material might be substituted, and the marble slab washed. The amount of subscription, when closed, could be sent to the local British Consul, who would, no doubt, attend to it.

"I feel certain that Shelley's memory is not so forgotten in England as this would indicate. I believe it is only necessary to have the matter pointed out to provide a remedy for it. If nothing be done the inscription, instead of being an honor to Shelley, as was originally intended, will become an eyesore."

Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky & Co.," which the Doubleday & McClure Company are to publish a week from to-day, will contain a new poem by Mr. Kipling, which in spirit is a dedication to the men who, winning fame in greater Britain, received their formative influences in the surroundings depicted in "Stalky & Co." This poem begins with the line, "Let us now praise famous men"; but there is another line in it, which is said by the poet's friends to have a not unconscious application to Admiral George Dewey. This line reads, "Men who bear gifts from divers kings, gifts of case and shrapnel." The verses will appear first in the pages of Harper's Weekly, the next issue of which is a Dewey number. It may be noted in passing that the first edition of 20,000 copies of "Stalky & Co." has been exhausted before publication, and another edition is in press.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to supply in this department information which is trivial or a part of the common stock of knowledge. Readers would do well first to consult the familiar books of reference that are to be seen in any library. The information which THE SATURDAY REVIEW prefers and is always willing, if possible, to give or obtain for its readers is that which may still elude them after they have made their own researches.

J. R. Thomas, 152 Fifth Avenue: "I read in one of the magazines lately that Dean Hoffman has in his possession the Ashburnham copy of the Gutenberg Bible. Is that a fact? The same article also referred to 'The Book of St. Albans, printed in 1186 by De Worde, with Caxton's type.' Is not that an error?"

The Gutenberg Bible in the Hoffman collection is not the Ashburnham copy, on vellum, but the Thorold-Mackellar copy, on paper, which was sold in 1884, and again last November. De Worde had assuredly nothing to do with "The Book of St. Albans," which was printed by the mysterious schoolmaster of St. Albans, a contemporary rival of Caxton, who between 1480 and 1486 printed a few books, only two of which had any real importance—"The Book of St. Albans," and the "Fructus Temporum, or St. Alban's Chronicle." The first book from his press was the "Rethorica Nova" of L. G. de Saona. No one knows who this printer was.

"L. A.," Denver, Col.: "What is Rudyard Kipling's 'Book of Mother Maturin?'"

"The Book of Mother Maturin" is referred to by Kipling in his story "To be Filed for Reference," where it was apparently the production of a scapegrace Englishman, known in India as McIntosh Jellaludin. It has been said that this is an actual manuscript of Kipling's, and that it will some day be published.

"Bibliophile," Philadelphia: "I have an old book which seems to be Arnold's 'London Chronicle,' but is very imperfect, lacking leaves both at the beginning and end. A note in an old hand inside the cover says, 'Printed in 1503 in Antwerp.' There are ninety-seven leaves in all. What value has it?"

This book is probably the first edition of Arnold's well-known book, which Jan van Doisborch printed in Antwerp in 1503. Perfect copies are extremely rare and correspondingly valuable. Defective copies are common enough, and such a copy as the present one is worth about $35. It should have one hundred and thirty printed leaves.

Ralph Thomas, Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia: "In R. W. Lowe's 'Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature' only five books are mentioned under the name of W. C. Macready, the tragedian. Is that the extent of the Macready literature?"

The Macready literature is hardly so slight. Several biographical accounts have appeared since 1888, when Lowe's book was issued, but a number of books and pamphlets published before that year should have been included. At least four pamphlet accounts of the Astor Place riots are in existence, and Lowe also omitted George Henry Lewes's "On Actors and the Art of Acting," London, 1875, which contains a fine critical essay on Macready's acting.

Miss M. D., Box 110 Fitzwilliam, N. H.: "Have the following books any special value: 'The American Gazetteer,' Boston, 1797, with seven maps; Hinton's 'History and Topography of the United States,' two volumes; North American Review, Volumes XL. and XLI.; Graham's Magazine, Volumes XXII., XXIII., and XXV.; 'The Pantheon,' London, 1793; the Rev. Henry White's Early History of New England'; Thomas Milner's 'Wonders of the Earth and Heavens,' and Bailey's 'Festus.'"

They have a value of less than $10.

"Lawyer's Clerk," Trenton, N. J.: "What are some good recent books on international law?"

Holland's "Studies in International Law," Oxford University Press, New York, $2.60; Prof. G. E. Chipman's "Outlines of Modern International Law," J. Leverett, Upper Alton, Ill., 25 cents; F. Woolsey's "America's Foreign Policy," Century Company, $1.25; McCabe and Darien's "Can We Disarm?" Stone, $1.25; Harrisse's "Diplomatic History of America," Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50; Trueblood's "Federation of the World," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1; Lawrence's "International Law," Heath, $3; Callahan's "Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations," Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, $1.50; "World Politics," by "T.," Fenno, $1; Stockton's "Monroo Doctrine," J. and A. McMillan, St. John, N. B., $8, and Sakuye Takahashi's "Cases on International Law During the Chino-Japanese War," Macmillan, $2.75.

"John H. U.," New York City: "Has the edition of Byron's 'Select Poems,' published in 1823 by Murray, London, containing among others the first edition of "Childe Harold," Canto 3d, any value? If so, where can I dispose of same?

Its value is slight. A second-hand bookseller might care to have it.

B. N. Barnes, Utica, N. Y.: "Can you give me a list of the latest scientific publications concerning hypnotism; is there a magazine published on that subject?"

We know of no such magazine. See D. D. Drexel's "Hypnotism Made Easy," Hypnotic Publishing Company, New York, 10 cents; S. Flomer's "Hypnotism to Date," 25 cents; "How to Hypnotize," 10 cents, and "Education During Sleep," all published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, and L. F. Schlathoelter's "Hypnotism Explained," Moberly, Mo., 50c.

H. T. Stoesser, 276 Webster Avenue, Jersey City: "I possess a relic which I would be pleased to know the value of. It is 'The New York Albion,' a weekly. Volumes V. and VI. I have also the first number issued of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, published in 1836."

These old papers are interesting, but few persons care for material of this kind. Their value is hard to determine.

"B. A. P.," Montpelier, Vt.: "In your account of the sale of the Wright collection of books Dickens's 'American Notes,' 1842, is mentioned as having been sold for £61. Is the Tauchnitz edition of the same year valuable? It is bound in board, covered with green ribbed paper."

It is almost invariably the case that only the first editions of famous books have any value. The other editions, such as the present, are interesting—nothing more.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, Germantown, Penn.: "Is the lady who writes under the name of 'Pansy' still engaged in literary work?"

Mrs. G. R. Alden ("Pansy") recently published "A Modern Sacrifice: The Story of Kissie Gordon's Experiment," "As in a Mirror," "The Older Brother," "Agatha's Unknown Way," "Reuben's Hindrances," "Yesterday Framed in To-day: A Story of the Christ and How To-day Received Him," and a new edition of "The Prince of Peace," all published by Lothrop, Boston.

H. W. Drummond, Brooklyn: "I have the general index to twenty-seven volumes of 'The London Magazine' from 1732 to 1758, inclusive, London, 1760, of which I would like to know the value."

Its value is slight.

Appeals to Readers.

Will readers who make replies to these appeals kindly address their communications to those who make the appeals, and thus oblige a busy editor?

J. W. Fitch, Uncasville, Conn.: "Who is the author of 'I would rather take one step forward and die than one step backward and live'? E. P. Whipple says 'The Hero of Italy' said this, but Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi were all heroes. Did he mean the last named?"

"D. B. F.," Newport: "I have in a copy of Wildwood's Magazine, Vol. I., May-October, 1888, (all published,) a prospectus announcing the forthcoming publication of said magazine. In this prospectus is given the names of the contributors, among whom appear 'Toxophilus,' author of 'Foresterian Bibliography'—who was he? I should be greatly obliged if you or any of your readers could assist me in tracing out this matter."

Philip Deignan, Willets Point, N. Y.: "Some years ago I used to hear a 'plantation' song, a few words of which I remember and are as follows: ''Twas down in Carolina I lost my dearest Dina; Can anybody find her upon my wedding day?' Would you kindly inform me where I could procure the entire song?"

C. C. Lotus, Reading, Penn.: "I am desirous of ascertaining whence the following quotation is taken, 'Every generation shall grow weaker and wiser.'"

Margaret Nungesser, 476 Bergen Street, Brooklyn: "Who is the author of the following stanza from a poem called 'To Hope'?"

When by the solitary hearth I sit,
And hateful thoughts enwrap my soul in gloom,
When no fair dreams before my "mind's eye" flit,
And the bare heath of life presents no bloom;
Sweet Hope! ethereal balm upon me shed,
And wave thy silver pinions o'er my head.

Charles H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn.: "Will some one please send me, or inform me where I can find, Herder's German translation of the fragment of Alcaeus, beginning: 'Lokeidos en nemei skiero nekon Heslodolo,' etc. (Bergk's Poetae Lyrici Graeci.) Also if Herder translated any of the other fragments of Alcaeus?"

Rev. W. J. Kirby, Milltown, N. B.: "Can any one help me to find a sermon 'A Christian,' with the following divisions: (1) A Christian is a man with experience; (2) A Christian is a man with a creed; (3) A Christian is a man with a life? It was a striking sermon, but the name of the preacher and the paper or magazine have gone from memory."

Leon Mead, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Can you or any of your readers tell me anything about M. Le Baron Degerando, a French author, who, in 1823, published a work on 'Self Education,' which was translated into English and published in Boston by Carter & Hendee in 1830?"

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Fell Into an Old-Line Error.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Moore in his comments on Mr. Canfield's views has fallen into the old-line error of non-believers in a college education. Mr. Canfield cites the fact of the Ohio State University's lifting up of 1,700 young men and embracing them in the folds of a university opportunity as a boon to mankind. Mr. Moore fails to see "the beneficial results" of that act of the university. Mr. Moore claims that it is not how the university receives them, but how it actually turns them out that counts for effect. Could anything be more absurd? University men do not all occupy the important posts in Church and State, but that is far from proof of the non-beneficial effect of a university training. The mere fact of those 1,700 young men having been received into the university is a boon to them. The opportunity of a life is before them. Association with cultured and educated men reflects in their after lives the spirit of refinement. The class exercise teaches, if nothing else, punctuality and exactness, breathes of sure and positive refinement. The logic of the lecture imparts judgment, memory, and concentration. Social life is developed to a given extent. In fact, whatever goes to make for salient features of a good and thorough education finds plenty of free room and space in and around the university. Facts of the above nature cannot easily be deduced in support of Mr. Moore's assertion. Also the mere statement that college young men do not adopt the same occupation as their parents is met with the physical or mental (or both) development. All minds do not even from the parent stock groove the same.

D. I. JOHNSON.

Erie, Penn., Sept. 10, 1899.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

The Anglo-Boer dispute in South Africa vies in interest with the Dreyfus case and has led to an urgent demand for the literature of the subject. Besides Mr. Hillegas's "Oom Paul's People," which D. Appleton & Co. are publishing, there are some few monographs on the subject. As Mr. Hillegas's work is the avowed presentation of the Boer's side of the case, so the English side, dispassionately treated of, however, may be found in "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, which The Century Company has presented. The same impartiality is found in this work which characterized the author's "American Commonwealth." It treats of the history of the Transvaal Republic, the nature of the country, the character of the people, and their President, tells about the Boer "treks," Laing's Nek, and Majuba Hill, the Jameson Raid, &c. In short, it is the standard work, par excellence, on South Africa as viewed by a very observing and careful British statesman and historian.

Mr. Augustus Thomas is making a dramatic version of Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel." It seems that Mr. Charles Frohman has secured the dramatic rights to the novel. "Richard Carvel" is now selling in its one hundred and fiftieth thousand, or seventeenth edition. The eighteenth edition will go to press next week.

The publication of "Parson Kelly," by A. E. W. Mason and Andrew Lang, has been postponed this week by Longmans, Green & Co. It will be presented Oct. 6. The delay in publication is owing to the fact that advance orders have made it necessary to double the first edition.

The Pall Mall Magazine is nothing if not progressive, not only in things literary, but artistic as well. As each number of this monthly periodical is received, the reader doubtless wonders how it can be improved, and awaits the forthcoming issue with an expectancy that has in it no small amount of curiosity and enthusiasm. The October Pall Mall is conspicuous for many reasons. The frontispiece is a photogravure reproduction of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones's "The Wood Nymph," done in sepia. There are stories by Gilbert Parker, H. G. Wells, George Gissing, Bernard Capes, Miss M. A. Dickens, and Miss Flora A. Steel. Some of the artists whose work sets off the texts in this number are Abbey Alston, A. S. Hartrick, F. H. Townsend, L. Raven Hill, Edmund J. Sullivan, and others. A unique article by W. A. Baillie-Grohman is illustrated from engravings after Stradanus. Among the didactic papers is "The Peace Society and What It Has Accomplished," by Dr. Evans Darby. Among the poems are "God's Face," some illustrated verses by Marvin Dana, and a sonnet by Inez Burra. In this number Mr. William Archer writes on "The American Language," and, among other things, he says: "America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality." Mr. Archer, by the way, will, in the November number, begin his series on "The American Stage." This series will be illustrated with photographs of scenes from typical American plays, of actors, and of actresses.

Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, the publishers of "Mr. Dooley: In Peace and in War," and of Mr. Dunne's forthcoming volume, "Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen," have secured a decree in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois against the publishers of the unauthorized volume of Dooley papers, "What Dooley Says," recently issued in Chicago. The injunction which accompanies the decree prohibits any further sale of "What Dooley Says." The publication of "Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen" has been delayed in order that the author, who was present at the recent Dreyfus court-martial in Rennes, may incorporate in the volume some of "Mr. Dooley's" observations on the French cause célèbre.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish on Monday "The Hero of Manila," by Mr. Rossiter Johnson, and "The Story of Magellan and the Discovery of the Philippines," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

A new magazine, entitled The Sphynx, will make its appearance in Washington on Oct. 1. A feature of the initial number will be a hitherto unpublished poem by Rudyard Kipling, called "The Gentlemen Rankers." It is sixty lines in length, and is the song of Englishmen of gentle birth and breeding that the slings and arrows of fortune have forced into the ranks of the British Army. It is said to be full of insight and pathos—a poem of fine, vivid, and strong verse, singing with a magnificent rhythm, and thoroughly Kiplingesque. Another feature of the first number of The Sphynx will be a contribution by I. Zangwill. There will also be a number of clever illustrations by Washington's best cartoonists. The editors and publishers of The Sphynx are a group of newspaper critics of the National capital.

Brentanos have just received from Paris "Un Drame au Marias," by Louis Enault. It is a story of business life in Paris, containing some reference to the anti-Semitic Struggle. "La Fille du Forgeron," by Henry Demesse. It is one of the series known as "Drames de la Famille." "Fleurets Rompu," by Capitaine Costé. A treatise on fencing from the hand of a military expert. "La Brigande," by Paul Mahatin, in two volumes. A powerful story of French provincial life, and "Annunziata," by M. Maryan.

The Doubleday & McClure Company has in preparation four important books by Western authors. One is a romance of the Kansas border wars entitled "Sons of Strength," by William E. Lighton; another is "Blix," by Frank Norris; still another is "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington; the fourth is William Allen White's "The Court of Boyville." These have been heralded by the book of poems, "The Man with the Hoe," by Edwin Markham of California, which has already gone through five editions.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published a book called "Easy Reading for the Little Ones," by Mrs. D. P. Danford, called "Little Folks at Brookside." The same publishers also have "Reflected Lights from the Face of the Deep," by Christina Rossetti and a "Year Book of Colonial Times," compiled by the Rev. Frederick A. Sill.

The biography of Kate Field, which has been written by Miss Lilian Whiting, is to be much more comprehensive than was at first supposed. The book is modestly called "A Record." It is to be much more than a personal biography of the interesting woman whose life it portrays. The author has endeavored to describe the environment in which Miss Field was an active and vital factor, and not only this, but to show more or less brief glimpses of the people with whom Miss Field was acquainted and who had more or less influence upon her career of letters and for humanity. Miss Field's political work is fully described, as are her services to art and to the drama and her position in Washington society. The volume is rich in letters from many famous people. Miss Whiting, by the way, has in preparation another book, entitled "A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are making preparations to publish "Slavery and Four Years of War," by J. Warren Keifer, and "History of Direct Taxation," by W. A. Hayes.

Admirers of "Dream Days" and "The Golden Age" may be interested to learn that Mr. Kenneth Grahame was married last month to Miss Elsie Thompson, stepdaughter of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., M. P. The marriage was a quiet one at Fowey, in Cornwall, England, where Mr. Grahame went to convalesce after nearly dying from pneumonia. His cousin, Anthony Hope, was best man. Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch ("Q.") and other literary celebrities were present. Mr. Grahame's publisher, John Lane of the Bodley Head, has in press for issue next month a beautiful illustrated edition of Mr. Grahame's "The Golden Age," the illustrations, tail pieces, and cover designs being from drawings by Mr. Maxfield Parrish.

H. Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year," which is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s, will contain twenty-six illustrations by G. Lyon Little. A limited edition will also be issued on large paper, with ten photogravures and twenty-six half-tone illustrations.

Baroness Bettina von Hutten's "Miss Carmichael's Conscience. A Story of Fluctuations," is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The authoress is an American by birth, having been born in 1874; she was the niece of the late Thomas A. Scott, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Her maternal grandfather was W. A. Howard of Michigan, Chairman of the Kansas Committee of Ways and Means, and a close friend of Lincoln. During the last ten years she has lived much in Europe, and two years ago, in Florence, she was married to Freiherr von Hutten, a "many times great" nephew of the famous Ulrich von Hutten of the Reformation. She has written—scribbled—all her life, "printing" lengthy romances before she could write. "Miss Carmichael's Conscience" was written last Summer in the garden while she sat by her playing or sleeping son.

The October Critic will contain a frontispiece in color of Mrs. Fiske as "Becky Sharp," by Ernest Haskell. The writers who contribute to this number are Pierre Loti, Isobel Strong, Benjamin E. Smith, Edith Bigelow, Isabella B. Bishop, E. A. N. Valentine, J. Rankin Towse, and Cornelia Atwood Pratt.

Mr. Cromwell Childe's "Pocket History of the American Navy and Naval Commanders" has just been brought out by Bonnell, Silver & Co. This little book is two inches by two in size, and about half an inch thick. Each half-tone portrait of the naval commanders is accompanied by 200 words of biography, setting forth the most important events in the careers of the subjects. In this way is also related the chronicle of the navy's development. There are too pages devoted to the comparative costs of modern navies, the number of vessels, naval wars in which the United States have taken part, diagrams of naval signals, and descriptions of famous old-time war ships.

"Love Across the Lines" is a new novel by Harry Stillwell Edwards, who a few years ago won the $10,000 prize awarded by a Chicago paper for the best story of mystery. It will appear complete in the October number of the New Lippincott.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish next Wednesday Donald G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters," a new edition of "King Noanett," by F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale;) Oliver Herford's "Child's Primer," a new novel entitled "On Trial," by "Zack," author of "Life Is Life," and, in the Semitic Series, edited by Prof. James A. Craig of the University of Michigan, "Babylonians and Assyrians: Their Life and Customs," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce.

Alexander Black's "Modern Daughters," being conversations of various American girls with one man, and profusely illustrated from photographs by the author, will be presented in a fortnight through Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a companion volume to Mr. Black's "Miss America," published last season.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week Margaret Sherwood's "Henry Worthington, Idealist"; Charles H. Moore's "Development and Character of Gothic Architecture," in a new and revised edition; a new edition of John Sargent Wise's "Diomed"; "Slime Moulds," a botanical book, by Thomas H. Macbride, and a new edition of Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads." Mr. Garland's "Prairie Folks" will appear in a new and revised issue, with additions, early in October.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield has written a Southern romance which Herbert S. Stone & Co. are preparing for publication. It is entitled "San Isidro." The scene is laid in the West Indies, and there is plenty of the atmosphere of tropical dreaminess, romantic situations, and Cuban culture.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish immediately a new Norway book by J. A. Lees, entitled "Peaks and Pines." It will have sixty-three illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

The Century for October will announce the names of the three winners of the prizes offered for the best poem, the best essay, and the best story submitted in competition by American college graduates of 1898. Last year all the prizes were won by alumnae of Eastern women's colleges. This year the winner of the prize poem, "A Hill Prayer," is Miss Marion Warner Wildman of Norwalk, Ohio, B. A., 1898, of the College for Women of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio; of the prize essay, entitled "The Poetry of Blake: An Opinion," is Mr. Henry Justin Smith of Chicago, B. A., 1898, of the University of Chicago; of the prize story, entitled "Only the Master Shall Praise," is John M. Oskison of Vinita, Indian Territory, B. A., 1898, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, Cal.

Edmund C. Stedman contributes a prefatory note to a choice little volume of rare verse that Fords, Howard & Hurlbert are publishing. This is known as "Aucassin and Nicolette," or, to bibliophiles, "Manuscript No. 2,168" of the National Library in Paris. It is a manuscript song-story of the twelfth century. It has been rendered into modern French by A. Bida and into English prose and verse by A. Rodney Macdonough. Besides Mr. Stedman's note, the volume contains an ample introduction by Gaston Paris and sixteen illustrations by Bida, Gibson, Foote, and Dielman.

Maude Humphrey has just finished illustrating a volume for the Frederick A. Stokes Company, entitled "The Golf Girl." To accompany these water-color reproductions representing the American girl "a-golfing" Samuel Minturn Peck has written some poems on the subject, two of which are printed in the current number of The Pocket Magazine.

THE
PALL MALL MAGAZINE
OCTOBER

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE, . . A masterly article by WILLIAM ARCHER

SOME LITERARY LANDMARKS OF PARIS, . . FREDERICK LEES

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